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100TH CONGRESS } SENATE { REPORT
1st Session } { 100–189

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1988

OCTOBER 1 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 25), 1987.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CHILES, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 3058]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 3058) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1988, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes recommended.

Amount of budget authority

Amount of House bill	$126,777,088,000
Amount of Senate bill over House bill	[1] +2,618,839,000
Total bill as reported to Senate	[1] 129,395,927,000
Amount of adjusted appropriations, 1987	115,962,023,000
Budget estimates, 1988	200,512,635,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the adjusted appropriations for 1987	+13,433,904,000
Under the budget estimates for 1988	−71,116,708,000

[1] Includes $3,285,356,000 for budget requests and new programs not considered by the House, but addressed by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Amounts include subsequent year advances, but exclude prior-year advances.

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SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

	1987 adjusted appropriation	1988 budget estimate	House bill	Committee recommendation
Department of Labor:				
Employment and Training	$3,709,605,000	$3,553,639,000	$3,965,981,000	$4,553,628,000
Labor-Management Services	62,275,000	82,073,000	81,192,000	81,192,000
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (trust funds)	(36,874,000)	(40,446,000)	(40,034,000)	(40,034,000)
Employment Standards Administration	683,146,000	1,080,635,000	1,160,660,000	1,079,677,000
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	228,927,000	245,860,000	244,001,000	247,901,000
Mine Safety and Health Administration	158,421,000	167,288,000	164,874,000	169,765,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	173,804,000	185,286,000	184,833,000	183,833,000
Departmental Management	147,026,000	160,241,000	158,265,000	158,741,000
Subtotal, Labor (Federal funds)	5,163,204,000	5,475,022,000	5,959,806,000	6,474,737,000
Department of Health and Human Services:				
Health Resources and Services Administration	1,559,595,000	1,251,036,000	1,381,976,000	1,640,813,000
Medical Facilities and Loan Fund	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000
Centers for Disease Control	622,035,000	674,456,000	528,727,000	802,987,000
National Institutes of Health	6,190,698,000	5,612,837,000	7,036,285,000	6,876,104,000
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health	1,405,669,000	1,153,020,000	571,346,000	1,537,625,000
Assistant Secretary for Health	200,653,000	203,264,000	113,676,000	207,785,000
Health Care Financing Administration	40,970,405,000	46,752,750,000	48,941,560,000	48,412,580,000
Social Security Administration	9,373,750,000	10,294,683,000	10,292,134,000	10,304,134,000
Family Support Administration	10,842,031,000	9,639,178,000	11,270,648,000	10,858,270,000
Human Development Services	5,909,584,000	5,659,406,000	5,152,634,000	6,076,963,000
Departmental management (Federal funds)	103,245,000	128,059,000	127,880,000	130,380,000
Subtotal, Health and Human Services	79,197,665,000	81,390,689,000	85,438,886,000	86,869,641,000
Department of Education:				
Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged	3,951,663,000	4,144,163,000	4,603,000,000	4,486,000,000
Impact Aid	717,500,000	548,000,000	757,500,000	701,000,000
Special Programs	941,490,000	784,337,000	921,314,000	1,120,687,000
Bilingual Education	188,981,000	143,095,000	198,981,000	198,981,000
Education for the Handicapped	1,741,900,000	1,488,181,000	1,913,800,000	1,966,990,000
Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research	1,484,758,000	1,401,123,000	1,561,940,000	1,619,395,000
Vocational and Adult Education	987,700,000	130,000,000	1,029,600,000	1,072,450,000
Student Financial Assistance	5,483,000,000	5,336,000,000	5,806,000,000	5,837,598,000

Guaranteed Student Loans	2,717,000,000	1,176,574,000	2,425,000,000	2,935,600,000
Higher Education	480,428,000	176,111,000	584,450,000	511,948,000
Higher Education Facilities Loans and Insurance	19,205,000			
College Construction Loan Insurance			20,000,000	20,000,000
Educational Research and Statistics	63,578,000	70,231,000	73,801,000	69,231,000
Libraries	132,500,000		144,500,000	136,600,000
Special Institutions	269,730,000	271,740,000	284,300,000	276,730,000
Departmental Management	294,070,000	316,000,000	312,427,000	312,427,000
Subtotal, Education (Federal funds)	19,473,503,000	13,985,555,000	20,636,613,000	21,265,637,000
Related agencies (Federal funds)	765,586,000	655,954,000	753,783,000	787,912,000
Grand total (Federal funds)	103,135,958,000	101,833,220,000	112,789,088,000	115,397,927,000

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For fiscal year 1988, the Committee recommends total budget authority of $129,395,927,000 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies. Of this amount, $13,998,000,000 is for subsequent year advances. Mandatory programs amount to $90,470,693,000, or 70 percent of the total. The remaining $38,925,234,000, or 30 percent, is for discretionary appropriations, which is an increase of $8,883,763,000 over the President's budget request and $2,638,634,000 more than the enacted fiscal year 1987 level.

Like the House, the Committee did not consider full-year 1989 advance appropriations and first quarter 1990 advance requests for several entitlement accounts, but instead maintained fiscal 1989 first quarter advances; this results in reductions of $70,719,423,000 and $13,961,992,000, respectively, in fiscal 1989 and 1990 advance requests.

The Committee recommendation includes $3,285,356,000 for programs deferred by the House, which is $262,323,000 above fiscal year 1987 enacted appropriations. These are primarily existing programs in the process of being reauthorized or replaced by new legislation.

REVISED WELFARE REFORM RESERVE

The Committee recommendations incorporate programs included in the budget resolution reserve for welfare reform initiatives. In the resolution, Congress committed targeted funding for major new initiatives and increased spending for existing programs that provide a comprehensive approach to reducing the occurrence of poverty among current and potential welfare recipients. Existing activities that relate to these legislative initiatives include the Work Incentive Program, child welfare services, dislocated worker assistance, and other Job Training Partnership Act programs.

The Committee allocation has been revised to cover budget authority and outlays associated with these recommendations that were a part of the reserve; specifically, this covers increases over enacted levels, with the exception of work incentives, where the entire amount was assumed as part of the welfare reform reserve in anticipation of a newly authorized job training program for welfare recipients. Absent the new authorization, the Committee expects credit for funding sufficient to cover three-quarters of the year until a replacement program can be enacted.

ALLOCATION CEILING

According to Budget Committee scorekeeping, the recommendations result in total outlays of $132.51 billion, the full amount of the subcommittee's revised allocation pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as printed in Senate Report 100–144.

Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS]

The Committee has reduced budget requests for contributions to the Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS] by $89,895,000, or approximately 33 percent, as did the House. These reductions are based on revised estimates that participation in FERS will be lower than originally anticipated. The Committee notes the President has recently submitted amendments to fiscal 1988 budget estimates, reflecting reduced amounts for FERS expenditures. These revisions were received too late to be reflected in the budget request comparisons throughout this report.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

Job training programs.—$3,877,201,000 is included for programs authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act, an increase of $226,972,000 over fiscal 1987 enacted levels. In addition, new job training programs for the homeless are included at their fully authorized level of $12,000,000, and $50,000,000 is recommended for trade adjustment program activities.

Employment of older Americans.—$346,000,000 is recommended for community service employment for older Americans, an increase of $10,000,000 over rivsed fiscal 1987 appropriations, which included a $10,000,000 supplemental.

Safety and health.—$247,901,000 is for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and $169,765,000 for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, increases of $18,974,000 and $11,344,000 respectively over fiscal 1987 enacted levels, restoring proposed staff cutbacks.

Funds for the homeless.—The Committee recommendation provides $74,000,000 for programs authorized in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, allocated as follows:

Community services block grant	$20,000,000
Primary Health Care Grant Program	15,000,000
Mental health block grant	17,000,000
Education Department programs	10,000,000
Job training	12,000,000
Total	74,000,000

In general, the Committee provides one-half of the fiscal year 1988 authorized funding for homeless programs, recognizing that much of the $145,000,000 provided for these programs in the fiscal year 1987 supplemental appropriation will be available to States in 1988.

AIDS.—$946,391,000 is recommended for research, prevention, information, and education activities for acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS] related programs. This is an increase of $468,206,000 over fiscal 1987 enacted amounts. The Committee believes that AIDS is the No. 1 public health threat in the country today. The Committee recommendation will support a wide range of AIDS-related activities including research, epidemological studies, health care delivery systems, and public and professional education activities.

Maternal and child health.—$557,000,000, the fully authorized level, is included in the Committee recommendation. Community health centers are funded at their fully authorized level of $400,000,000.

Centers for Disease Control [CDC].—$802,987,000 is recommended for the CDC. This includes $310,011,000 for AIDS-related activities, including epidemological studies, information and education programs for the general population, population at high risk, minority population, and the school-age population. Funding for immunization programs is also increased to include hepatitis B vaccine for childhood immunization programs.

National Institutes of Health [NIH].—$6,876,104,000 is recommended for NIH. This is an increase of $1,263,267,000 over the President's budget request. Within the total amount, the Committee recommended $467,928,000 for AIDS research.

Mental health research.—$265,541,000 is provided for non-AIDS mental health research, an increase of $48,689,000 above the administration request and $30,135,000 above the 1987 appropriation. Funding is included to begin implementation of the national plan for schizophrenia research.

Drug abuse treatment.—The Committee has rejected the administration request to spread the use of 1987 substance abuse block grant funds into 1988 and instead provides $171,000,000 in new budget authority for the block grant, which will continue funding for the States at the current services level.

Social Security Administration.—$3,680,921,000 is included for administrative costs of the Social Security Administration, restoring proposed staffing cutbacks, with bill language requiring a minimum of 70,345 full-time equivalent positions.

Family Support Administration.—$8,644,385,000 is provided for child support enforcement and AFDC payments, which is $595,146,000 more than the comparable fiscal 1987 level. The community services block grant, work incentives, and refugee and entrant assistance are maintained at approximately current levels, while low-income home energy assistance is reduced by $585,265,000 to the President's request level of $1,237,000,000

Human development services.—$1,263,000,000 is provided for Head Start, the fully authorized level, an increase of $132,458,000; $762,700,000, an increase of $36,600,000, is provided for Administration on Aging programs, including $444,000,000 for nutrition services and $285,000,000 for supportive services and centers. Developmental disabilities programs are increased by $16,063,000, to $99,750,000.

Compensatory education.—The Committee bill includes $4,486,000,000 for compensatory education, an increase of $534,337,000 above the level provided in fiscal year 1987. These additional funds are provided to enhance remedial education services to millions of disadvantaged elementary and secondary school students.

Impact aid.—The Committee has provided $701,000,000 for impact aid to reimburse school districts for costs associated with the presence of Federal activities. This amount is $153,000,000 more than the President's request and $16,500,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 level. Funding increases are provided for students living on Federal property and school construction on Indian lands. Funding below the fiscal year 1987 level is achieved by restoring a minimum payment provision, extending carryover funds into fiscal year 1988, and conforming funding levels to new departmental regulations.

Drug-free schools and communities.—The Committee has rejected the administration request to halve Federal funding for drug-abuse education. Instead, the Committee provides $250,000,000, the fully authorized amount and a $50,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 1987 level, to better protect and educate the Nation's school children on the dangers of drug abuse.

Science and math education.—The Committee bill includes $150,000,000 for science and math education, an increase of $70,000,000 above the fiscal year 1987 level. Increased funds will be used to enhance State and local efforts at modernizing teaching skills and improving student performance in science, mathematics, and foreign languages. U.S. students' performance in these critical areas lag dangerously behind that of students in other industrialized nations.

Dropout prevention.—The Committee bill includes $25,000,000 in start-up funding for a new dropout prevention demonstration program. Funds are made available to develop and enhance model programs which seek to keep "at risk" students in school or bring dropouts back into an education program. Funding increases are provided in a variety of other programs that either directly or indirectly address the dropout problem. These include Head Start, compensatory education (chapter 1), vocational education, and drug-free schools and communities.

Adult literacy activities.—The Committee bill includes a total of $140,000,000 for adult literacy activities, an increase of $27,119,000 above the fiscal year 1987 level. This increase includes an additional $12,000,000 to better meet the demand for English-language training among recently naturalized American citizens; $10,000,000 is included for partnerships between industry, labor organizations, and/or private industry councils to provide literacy training for the work place; $5,000,000 is included for literacy training for the homeless.

Education for the handicapped.—$1,966,990,000 is provided, which is almost a 13-percent increase over the 1987 appropriation. The early intervention and preschool grant programs are fully funded. The Committee recommendation is $478,809,000 above the administration request and $53,190,000 above the House level.

Vocational education.—The Committee rejects the administration request to terminate all Federal funding for vocational education. Instead the Committee has provided a total of $942,450,000, an increase of $67,631,000 above the fiscal year 1987 level. Funding increases will be used to improve and modernize vocational education programs, support exemplary vocational programs for school dropouts, and establish partnerships between businesses and vocational education programs to meet the increasing demand for skilled workers in high technology occupations.

Student financial assistance.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,837,598,000 for student financial assistance, $2,501,598,000 more than the budget request. Included in this total is $4,500,000,000 for Pell grants, $638,000,000 more than fiscal year 1987 and $50,000,000 more than the level of the House.

Historically black colleges and universities.—$68,300,000 is provided, which is $16,559,000, or 32 percent, above the 1987 appropriation.

Libraries.—The Committee provides $136,600,000, $4,100,000 above the 1987 appropriation. The recommendation includes $2,500,000 for the newly authorized college library technology and cooperation grants.

Related agencies.—For related agencies, Federal funds of $1,034,912,000 are recommended. This amount is $41,326,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1987 appropriation, and $243,858,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee bill includes $173,491,000 for the ACTION agency, an increase of $17,204,000 above the fiscal year 1987 level. Increased funds will boost the number of VISTA volunteers and improve services in the older American volunteer programs. Companionship services for the homebound elderly will be significantly enhanced.

The Committee has rejected the administration request to cease new funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Instead, the Committee has provided $248,000,000 for the Nation's public broadcasting networks, an increase of $20,000,000 above last year's level.

The recommendation also provides the full funding requirement, $368,000,000, for the Railroad Retirement Board's beneficiary payment. The Committee recommends trust funds of $3,752,000 for the Prospective Payment Commission and $3,130,000 for the Physician Payment Review Commission.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

1987 comparable appropriation	$68,076,000
1988 appropriation request	73,691,000
House allowance	73,896,000
Committee recommendation	74,027,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $74,027,000 for program administration which is $336,000 more than the administration request and $131,000 over the House allowance. The recommendation is $5,951,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation of $68,076,000.

The Committee also recommends a trust fund limitation for fiscal year 1988 of $43,855,000, $524,000 more than the administration request and $2,570,000 less than the House action. The recommendation is also $908,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation of $44,763,000.

Of the total amount available, the general revenue portion of the appropriation request provides for the Federal staff costs of the Employment and Training Administration for the direction and operation of the employment and training programs authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act, Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, and the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. The unemployment trust fund provides for Federal staff costs for activities related to the Federal administration of employment security functions under title III of the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended, and the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. Federal staff costs for activities related to employment service functions under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended, are split, 97 percent to 3 percent respectively, between unemployment trust funds and general revenues.

The administration request includes built-in increases to provide for promotions, pay, and retirement costs; Federal Employees Compensation Act (injury) costs; and one extra day of pay for fiscal year 1988. The Committee concurs with these built-in increases, as well as the built-in decrease of $5,000,000, reflecting the end of the one time unemployment and training special test of reemployment strategies, for workers eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. The Committee also concurs with the administration proposal for a program increase of $1,747,000 for data processing, as well as proposed financing changes.

Other changes proposed, to reduce regional staff by 57 full-time equivalent [FTE] staff based on a redefined regional role, and to provide funding to shift and train staff based on this redefined role, have been rejected by the Committee. The Committee has retained the 57 FTE staff and provided $3,527,000 for their support, while eliminating the requested $927,000 for travel, training, and permanent changes of station related to the proposed redefined regional role, as the administration has provided no convincing argument for these changes.

In addition, although no request has been received from the administration, but in response to concerns expressed for the homeless, as demonstrated by the congressional passage of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistace Act, the Committee has provided $306,000 and five FTE staff to allow for employment and training assistance to these homeless individuals.

The Committee has deleted all Work Incentive Program [WIN] built-in amounts, including the eight FTE staff years and $445,000 in the body of the administration request. Funds to continue administration of the WIN Program are included elsewhere in this bill.

The Committee agrees with the House in recommending retiree cost savings of $1,601,000, consisting of $1,044,000 in Federal funds and $557,000 in trust funds.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

1987 comparable appropriation	$3,700,129,000
1988 appropriation request	3,285,548,000
House allowance	3,697,685,000
Committee recommendation	3,939,201,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,939,201,000 for training and employment services. This is $653,653,000 more than the administration request, $241,516,000 more than the House allowance, and $239,072,000 more than the 1987 appropriation.

This account is comprised of programs designed to enhance the employment and earnings of economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers, operated through a decentralized system of skill training and related services, as authorized by the Job Training Partnership Act. This appropriation is forward-funded on a July to June cycle. Funds provided for fiscal year 1988 will support the program from July 1, 1988, through June 30, 1989.

Block grant.—The Block Grant Program gives Governors primary responsibility for an array of job training and employment services in their States. The private sector has an important role in oversight, planning, and decisionmaking, as well as operation of programs at the local level. As required by law, at least 70 percent of the funds must be used for skill training. The $1,900,000,000 recommendation is $117,000,000 above the budget request, $20,000,000 over the House allowance, and $60,000,000 above the 1987 level. This will maintain approximately the current level of 326,000 average enrollments during program year 1988.

Summer youth employment and training.—The Summer Youth Employment and Training Program provides jobs for economically disadvantaged youth during the summer months. The Committee recommendation is $750,000,000 for this program, an increase of $100,000,000 above the budget request and the same as the House allowance and the 1987 level, to provide approximately 703,000 opportunities during the summer of calendar 1989.

Dislocated workers.—The Dislocated Worker Assistance Program offers job retraining and specialized support services to individuals who have been terminated, received layoff notices, or are receiving or have exhausted unemployment compensation, and are unlikely to return to their previous occupation or industry. Seventy-five percent of the Federal funds are distributed to the States on a formula basis, while the Secretary of Labor has discretionary authority to award the remaining funds to States experiencing particularly severe unemployment due to mass layoffs, natural disasters, or plant closings. The Committee provides $300,000,000 for this program, an increase of $100,000,000 over the 1987 level. The House deferred consideration of this program, for which no funds were requested, but for which replacement legislation has been proposed. The allowance provides 87,000 average enrollments, an increase of 20,000 over 1987.

Once replacement legislation is enacted, the Committee expects these funds to be reprogrammed to carry out the new authorizing statute.

Native Americans.—These programs are designed to improve the economic well-being of disadvantaged native Americans (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and native Hawaiians) through vocational training, work experience, and other services aimed at getting participants into permanent, unsubsidized jobs. The Committee recommends $62,700,000 for these purposes, which is 3.3 percent of the block grant amount as required by statute. The House allowance is $62,370,000, the President's request is $58,839,000, and the fiscal 1987 enacted appropriation is $61,484,000.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers.—Programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers are aimed at alleviating chronic unemployment and underemployment being experienced by farmworker families. Training and employability development services prepare farmworkers for stable, year-round employment, both in and outside the agricultural industry. Supportive services such as health care and day care are also provided. The Committee recommends $66,500,000 for these purposes. The House allowance is $70,480,000, compared to the $57,056,000 budget request and $59,621,000 enacted appropriation.

The Department has contracted with the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs for a survey to determine the level of need and extent of services provided to eligible farmworker families by section 402 grantees, and the coordination of such services with those of other providers and the private sector. The Committee believes that the results of this survey can be very helpful to the Department and Congress, particularly in light of the increases in eligible population, and urges the Department to report its findings to the Committee as soon as they are available. The Committee also urges the Department to continue efforts such as this survey which are designed to improve services to several farmworkers and their families.

The increased funding is intended to help serve the expanded number of eligible farmworkers resulting from enactment of immigration reform legislation. In order to improve housing for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, the Committee expects the Department of Labor to continue funding the Farmworker Housing Program at a level no less than that in effect for program year 1987.

Job Corps.—The Job Corps provides severely disadvantaged youth, aged 16 to 21, with basic education, vocational training, job placement, and medical support and other services in a primarily residential setting. The Committee recommendation provides $700,000,000 for the Job Corps, an increase of $48,316,000 above the budget request and $43,650,000 above the 1987 level. The recommendation will provide for an expansion of the Job Corps program and for increased repair, maintenance, and modernization needs. The Committee intends that from the funds appropriated the Department expand Job Corps programs for persons with disabilities. Bill language included by the Committee extends the moratorium on center closings through January 1, 1989, and on the contracting of civilian conservation centers through program year 1988.

The House recommendation is $783,500,000 for the Job Corps. This includes a $128,500,000 bill language earmark for construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of Job Corps centers. While the Committee does not include a bill language earmark, the recommended level contains $10,000,000 for establishing new Job Corps centers.

The Committee recognizes that several States do not yet have a Job Corps center, even though there are more than 100 such facilities nationwide. When choosing new sites for expansion, the Secretary of Labor is urged to give priority consideration to States that do not yet have a Job Corps center. In addition, the Committee recommends that preference be given in cases where existing Government facilities can be used at a nominal cost to Job Corps. For example, the Committee notes that in North Dakota, the Air Force will soon be vacating the John Moses Hospital, which can be made available to the Department of Labor at nominal cost, should North Dakota be chosen to receive a Job Corps center.

The Committee is concerned about the expenditure of Job Corps funds to pay legal expenses of Job Corps participants who are charged with criminal acts. There is a statutory requirement that the Job Corps Program provide its participants with a variety of educational, job training, and supportive services. The Committee does not believe, however, that these limited funds should be used to pay for legal counsel when this service is provided, by law, for any indigent person charged with a criminal act. The Committee has included language in the bill that prohibits the use of Job Corps funds to pay the expenses of legal counsel or representation in any criminal case or proceeding for a Job Corps participant.

Veterans employment.—The Committee provides $10,575,000 for special veterans employment programs. This compares to the House allowance of $10,409,000, the budget request of $10,043,000, and the fiscal 1987 appropriation of $10,058,000.

National activities.—These programs provide employment and training ~~assistance~~ to special target populations, such as: offenders, handicapped individuals, and older workers. These funds are also used to support research and development, evaluation, labor market information, and training and technical assistance. Contracts with groups such as labor unions and community-based organizations are awarded at the discretion of the Secretary.

The Committee provides $87,426,000 for these national programs, an increase of $12,500,000 above the budget request and $14,710,000 above 1987. The comparable House allowance is $82,926,000.

The recommendation includes: $40,698,000 for pilots and demonstrations; $19,038,000 for research, development, and evaluation; $4,790,000 for labor market information; $5,900,000 for training and technical assistance; $5,000,000 for the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee; $2,000,000 for the National Commission for Employment Policy; $8,000,000 for rural concentrated employment programs; and $2,000,000 for service delivery areas with significant American Samoan populations.

For the past several years the Committee has directed the Department of Labor to establish a coordinated response to address the pressing employment needs of American Samoans as enumerated in the Department's own 1984 report to the Congress. To date the Department has not done so, even though the incidence of extreme poverty among American Samoans is 27.5 percent, or 190 percent higher than for the country as a whole. Accordingly, the Committee has included bill language addressing the unique and pressing employment needs of American Samoans by directing that $2,000,000 be allocated to service delivery areas with high concentrations of American Samoans. The Committee further directs the Department to provide a report to the Committee within 6 months from the beginning of program year 1988 on the projects that are funded under this initiative.

The Committee is concerned that projects for special populations, authorized under section 456 of the Job Training Partnership Act, are not being implemented in a timely manner. Since programs for displaced homemakers and the handicapped have existed for many years, the Committee expects that funds for this program not be limited to pilot and demonstration projects and that they be administered in a timely manner.

Trade adjustment assistance.—This program provides grants to State employment security agencies for retraining, job search, and relocation assistance to individuals adversely affected by our Nation's trade policies, as authorized by the Trade Act. The Committee recommendation includes $50,000,000 for these purposes, the same as the House allowance, including State administrative costs of the program, which is approximately the same as the 1987 level. The budget request included no funds for this effort.

Homeless job training.—In response to the concern for the plight of the homeless demonstrated by congressional passage of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the Committee allowance provides $12,000,000, compared to the $8,000,000 House allowance, for employment and training assistance to these individuals. This is the fully authorized amount, consisting of $10,000,000 for demonstration projects, and $2,000,000 for job training initiatives for homeless veterans. No funds were requested for these purposes.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

1987 comparable appropriation	$336,000,000
1988 appropriation request	326,000,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	346,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $346,000,000 for this program, an increase of $20,000,000 above the administration's request and $10,000,000 above the 1987 comparable appropriation. The House deferred consideration due to lack of renewed authorizing legislation.

This program provides part-time job opportunities in community service activities for unemployed, low-income individuals, aged 55 and older, as authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act.

The Committee allowance would provide approximately 67,700 average enrollments from July 1, 1988, to June 30, 1989. The Committee has retained the existing bill language percentage distribution of resources between States and national contractors, of 22 percent and 78 percent, respectively. The title V program has amply demonstrated the valuable contribution that older workers can make in their communities.

The Committee reaffirms its strong support for this effective program and encourages efforts to obtain greater minority participation. The Secretary is urged to consider utilizing a portion of the funds for national contracts serving Indians and Pacific Asians. It is the intent of the Committee that the current sponsors continue to build upon their past accomplishments, and it is further expected that the Department of Labor will maintain substantially the existing status and method of operation so as to assure minimal disruption of this successful program.

The Secretary of Labor should encourage the sponsors to continue their efforts to transfer program participants into private sector jobs. The Committee encourages service delivery areas under the Job Training Partnership Act to make greater use of national sponsors under the Community Service Employment Program for Older Americans as a means for enrolling more economically disadvantaged persons age 55 or older in training programs. Service delivery areas should continue to utilize State and area agencies on aging and increase their involvement in job training programs.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

1987 comparable appropriation	$180,000,000
1988 appropriation request	141,000,000
House allowance	141,000,000
Committee recommendation	141,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $141,000,000 for Federal unemployment benefits and allowances, the amount of the request and House allowance, and $39,000,000 less than the 1987 comparable appropriation of $180,000,000.

These funds currently provide for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits and allowances to workers affected by foreign trade agreements, and for benefits paid to individuals deprived of employment as a result of the Redwood National Park Act.

The amount approved for benefits to be paid under the Trade Act is $138,000,000, which is $38,000,000 less than the comparable amount, of $176,000,000, provided for this purpose in 1987. The recommendation will compensate an estimated 41,000 beneficiaries and will provide an estimated 902,000 weeks of benefits.

In 1987 the amount appropriated specifically for trade program benefits was $114,000,000. However, due to unforeseen increases in claims, an additional amount, currently estimated at $62,000,000 will also be provided from the "Advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds" account for this purpose. This procedure of making available additional funds from a second account, in case of need, provides for the volatility of claims upon the "Federal unemployment benefits and allowances" account. These additional funds are only drawn upon for mandatory payments under the law.

The request for funding in 1988 under the Redwood National Park Expansion Act is $3,000,000, to pay for benefits and health and pension costs, for workers adversely affected by the expansion of the Redwood National Park. This amount is $1,000,000 less than the $4,000,000 appropriated for this purpose in 1987.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

1987 comparable appropriation	$23,400,000
1988 appropriation request	23,400,000
House allowance	23,400,000
Committee recommendation	23,400,000

The Committee recommends a Federal funds appropriation of $23,400,000 for State unemployment insurance and Employment Service operations, the same amount as the administration request, the House allowance, and the 1987 appropriation. The balance of the funding for this account, almost all of the funds provided, is derived from the unemployment trust fund. The Committee recommends that a trust fund limitation of $2,470,812,000 be provided, which is $131,027,000 more than the administration request, and $63,911,000 more than the enacted fiscal 1987 level. The recommendation is $65,200,000 below the House allowance.

This appropriation provides funding to State employment security agencies for the administration of Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and local public employment offices. There is also a contingency fund in this account to meet increases in costs of administration of unemployment insurance programs.

For the Employment Service, the Committee recommends $759,594,000, $23,400,000 in Federal funds and $736,194,000 in trust funds, $71,027,000 more than the request by the administration, and $33,139,000 less than provided in 1987. The recommendation is $65,200,000 below the House allowance. The Committee has added $30,000,000 to pay the costs of the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program, as no funds were requested for this existing program by the administration. The House also allowed $30,000,000 for targeted jobs tax credit activities, for which $15,000,000 was appropriated in fiscal 1987.

The Committee recommendation for Employment Service State grants, which are distributed to the States by a demographically based formula, enacted as part of the 1982 amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act, totals $700,000,000. The balance of the recommendation, $49,594,000, including the requested $6,227,000 for Immigration Reform and Control Act activities, is to be distributed through the national activities program of the Employment Service. This distribution is to be made so that the funds may be applied selectively, to the areas where there is workload under these acts, rather than by the block grant formula under the Wagner-Peyser Act. The Committee does not concur with the House $10,000,000 allowance, for which there was no budget request, aimed at recruitment of domestic workers for agricultural jobs. These activities can be carried out with State grant resources, without national office earmarking.

For the Unemployment Insurance Service, the Committee concurs with the House and recommends $1,734,618,000, $60,000,000 more than the administration request, and $97,050,000 more than provided in 1987. The amount of $60,000,000 has been added to the request to annualize the supplemental enacted by Congress for fiscal 1987 Unemployment Insurance Service operations. The funds appropriated will provide for increases in both quality control and State integrity activities to better protect State unemployment trust funds against erroneous and improper use. In addition, funds are provided for inflation, increased workload, and for some increased salary and benefit costs.

In last year's report, the Committee urged the Secretary to implement a number of short-term improvements in administrative financing procedures to provide some relief to the State employment security agencies. The Committee commends the Secretary for following the suggestions. These administrative changes have helped the State agencies cope with long-term trends that are affecting performance. The Committee urges the Department and the authorizing committees to continue efforts toward long-term administrative financing reform and to give serious consideration to legislation such as the proposal to transfer the tax base, along with certain strict maintenance of effort requirements to the States.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

1987 comparable appropriation	....
1988 appropriation request	$30,000,000
House allowance	30,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,000,000 for advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds. This is the same as the administration request, the House allowance, and is $30,000,000 more than the level for fiscal year 1987. In 1987, no appropriation was requested by the administration, as $301,514,000 of unobligated and available balances were on hand at the start of 1987. It was estimated that of that amount available only $95,916,000 would be needed during that year.

This appropriation provides Federal funds, should they be necessary, to make required payments for unemployment compensation, black lung, and other benefits, whenever those fund balances prove insufficient to make mandatory payments under law.

Of the $30,000,000 estimated to be needed for 1988, the entire amount will be for advances to the black lung disability trust fund so that mandatory black lung disability payments may be made.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES

1987 comparable appropriation	$62,275,000
1988 appropriation request	82,073,000
House allowance	81,192,000
Committee recommendation	81,192,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $81,192,000 and 1,022 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions for Labor-Management Services. This recommended appropriation is the same as the House allowance. The Committee's recommendation is $18,917,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $62,275,000.

The Department of Labor will use these funds and staff resources to carry out its responsibilities under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA] and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act [LMRDA]. It will also use funds to insure that fair and equitable protective arrangements are afforded employees affected by transportation and other Federal assistance programs, and to encourage voluntary, cooperative labor-management programs.

The Committee recommendation includes mandatory increases for such items as within-grade promotions, annualization of both pay increase costs and contributions to the Federal Employees' Retirement System, space rental, and travel. It also provides for a total program increase of $16,095,000.

The Committee concurs with the Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and cooperative program's request for a program increase of $668,000 and three positions for additional research, travel, and cooperative initiatives. To intensify their audit efforts, a program increase for travel of $150,000 is approved for the Office of Labor Management Standards.

Program increases for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration include $12,500,000 for the development of an automated ERISA information system, $2,267,000 and 19 FTE for new legislatively mandated enforcement responsibilities involving the Federal Employees' Retirement System thrift savings plan, and $510,000 for additional audit training, travel, and expert witnesses.

The Committee expects a feasibility study (to be completed by June 15, 1988) on a pilot gain-sharing program, including a cost estimate to subsequently administer gain-sharing pilot projects. The pilot would study incentives that could influence firms' adoption of gain sharing as a form of compensation, intended to reap the macroeconomic benefits of greater stability in employment and reduced inflation.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

This is a wholly owned Government corporation that was established by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The law places it within the Department of Labor and makes the Secretary of Labor the chairman of its Board of Directors. The Corporation is self-financing and receives its income primarily from insurance premiums collected from covered pension plans, collections of employer liabilities imposed by the act, and investment earnings. It is also authorized to borrow up to $100,000,000 from the Treasury. The primary purpose of the Corporation is to guarantee the payment of pension plan benefits to participants in the event that covered plans fail or go out of existence.

The requested bill language is included, as agreed to by the House, authorizing expenditures within limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation. The Corporation's budget program for fiscal 1988 includes benefit payments of $741,873,000, multiemployer financial assistance of $3,100,000, and requested program administrative costs of $40,446,000. The budget includes 494 full-time equivalent [FTE] staff.

The Committee has approved the requested program increase of four FTE and $166,000 to provide additional legal staff; $112,000 to provide the legal area with additional contractual assistance and a microfiche camera processor; $318,000 for additional capacity in the benefit administration area; and $62,000 to provide additional capacity in the financial operations area.

Like the House, the Committee has reduced program administration by $412,000, from $40,446,000 to $40,034,000, primarily related to anticipated Federal retiree cost savings.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

1987 comparable appropriation	$183,050,000
1988 appropriation request	219,635,000
House allowance	217,085,000
Committee recommendation	216,952,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $216,952,000 for the Employment Standards Administration, $2,683,000 less than the administration request. The recommendation is $33,902,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable estimate of $183,050,000 and $133,000 less than the House allowance.

The recommendation also includes authority to expend $488,000, the amount of the budget request and House allowance, from the special fund established by the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

The Committee has approved 4,060 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions for this agency, an increase of 80 from the comparable number in 1987. This number includes positions that are financed by a transfer of $28,217,000 from the black lung disability trust fund.

The recommendation reflects program increases totaling $17,726,000. The Wage and Hour Division is provided a program increase of $244,000 and 12 FTE positions to provide for increased Davis-Bacon wage determinations. The Davis-Bacon Act provides special standards, such as prevailing wages for workers employed on federally funded and/or federally assisted contracts. Also provided is $300,000 for a pilot project on Federal/State cooperative agreements for Fair Labor Standards Act [FLSA] enforcement covering minimum wage, overtime, child labor, and special minimum wage standards. The recommendation also includes increases of $3,800,000 and 68 FTE positions to meet responsibilities under the Immigration Reform and Control Act [IRCA].

The Committee has approved the requested $8,000,000 for acquisition of computer hardware and software to update the Federal Employees' Compensation Act [FECA] ADP system.

The Committee has approved built-in increases over the current fiscal year for items such as within-grade promotions, an additional day of pay, increased working capital fund charges, utilities, space rental, Federal employees' compensation fund increases, and annualization of both pay costs and Federal Employees' Retirement System contributions.

The recommendation restores 100 full-time equivalent positions proposed for reduction and funding of $3,998,000 for these staff. The related amount of $3,810,000 proposed to finance the staff reduction is eliminated.

The Committee concurs with the House reduction of $2,871,000 related to anticipated savings in Federal retiree costs; this amount reduces by one-third of the requested increases for FERS costs, based on a more realistic projection of the number of employees converting to this system.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

1987 comparable appropriation	$229,794,000
1988 appropriation request	174,000,000
House allowance	257,177,000
Committee recommendation	174,000,000

The Committee concurs with the budget request of $174,000,000 for special benefits. The recommendation is $55,794,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 comparable estimate of $229,794,000, and $83,177,000 below the House allowance.

This account provides funding necessary to meet required payments for compensation, medical costs, vocational rehabilitation, and other benefits to those individuals eligible for assistance under the Federal Employees' Compensation and the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Acts.

The $174,000,000 provided for this entitlement account consists of $170,000,000 for payments under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and $4,000,000 under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. The House allowance was based on cost estimates of the Congressional Budget Office, which included amounts related to a shortfall in Federal Employees' Compensation Act reimbursments from the Postal Service.

The Committee expects that appropriations for the Postal Service will cover the $83,177,000 contribution needed to reimburse the Labor Department for workers' compensation claims of Postal Service employees.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

1987 comparable appropriation	$235,740,000
1988 appropriation request	647,444,000
House allowance	646,842,000
Committee recommendation	649,169,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $649,169,000 for the black lung disability trust fund, $1,725,000 more than the administration request, and $2,327,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $413,429,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $235,740,000.

The Committee recommendation for this entitlement program includes $594,522,000 for payment of benefits and $54,647,000 for salaries and expenses for various components of the Department of Labor.

In 1987, benefit payments are estimated to be $596,103,000 and administrative expenses $49,809,000 of which $409,416,000 will come from 1986 carryover authority. The 1986 funds are available due to changes made in the Black Lung Program under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–272) signed into law April 7, 1986. The program changes provide additional trust fund revenues from increased coal taxes. The legislation also provides a 5-year moratorium on interest payments on repayable Federal fund advances to the trust fund retroactive to October 1, 1985.

The Committee has included an additional $2,403,000 over the administrative expenses amount in the budget request to ensure the elimination of the black lung case backlog at the hearing and appeal levels in the Department. Last year an additional $1,500,000 was approved for the Office of Administrative Law Judges [OALJ] to accelerate the reduction of cases at the administrative hearing level. Of the $2,403,000, $1,500,000 is for 8 additional judges, and 16 support staff for the OALJ to permit it to continue the effort begun last year. The Benefits Review Board would receive $430,000 for 11 additional staff to permit it to handle additional appeals that will be generated as a result of increased administrative law judges' dispositions. The remaining $473,000 of the

$2,403,000 is for 10 additional attorneys and 3 clerical staff for the Solicitor's office to allow it to represent the Department at an increased number of review proceedings as disposition levels increase. The Committee expects that these additional resources will permit the Department to eliminate the backlog of black lung claims within 2 years.

In 1982, there were 25 black lung field offices which processed telephone and walk-in inquiries for black lung beneficiaries and claimants. The Committee again, reiterates its position, that the Department of Labor is expected to take no action to close the black lung field offices, and that these offices will remain staffed.

Additionally, an indefinite appropriation of $756,000 is included for the Department of the Treasury administrative costs. The Committee approves use of advances from the Treasury along with such amounts as may be necessary for the Employment Standards Administration to repay advances when resources are not needed to make disbursements during fiscal year 1988.

The recommendation restores funding in the amount of $204,000 for Employment Standards Administration black lung administrative staff which was proposed as a reduction. Related funds in the amount of $280,000 proposed for the cost of reducing staff have been eliminated.

The Committee concurs with the House in reducing amounts estimated for Federal retiree costs by $602,000.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1987 comparable appropriation	$228,927,000
1988 appropriation request	245,860,000
House allowance	244,001,000
Committee recommendation	247,901,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $247,901,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, $3,900,000 more than the House allowance and $2,041,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $18,974,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation of $228,927,000.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] promulgates occupational safety and health standards and enforces compliance by inspecting places of employment. The agency also provides consultation, training, and information services for employers and employees and publishes statistics concerning the incidence, severity, and cause of occupational injuries and illnesses. Fifty percent matching grants are provided to assist States and jurisdictions in administering and enforcing State occupational safety and health programs.

The recommendation of $247,901,000 and 2,444 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions includes a net increase for built-in items such as within-grade promotions, increased cost of space rental, annualization of both Federal Employees' Retirement System contributions and the pay increase effective January 1987, and State grant costs.

The request also includes a program increase of $2,550,000 of which $2,000,000 is included for new and replacement technical equipment needed to conduct inspections, for OSHA's laboratories, and provide essential personal protective equipment for compliance officers and $550,000 for increased permanent change of station [PCS] costs.

The Committee has approved the administration's request to shift $14,530,000 from grant funds for the State of California, to fund 153 FTE for Federal coverage for California. A further increase of $1,500,000 is included to cover OSHA's start-up costs in California. The Committee recognizes it may need to reconsider this amount after the full extent of the Federal involvement has been determined. The Senate recommendation is $3,900,000 and 80 FTE higher than the budget request to provide sufficient resources for OSHA to maintain the number of safety inspections at the fiscal year 1987 program level.

The Committee concurs with the House in reducing amounts estimated for Federal retiree costs by $1,859,000.

The Committee has retained all bill language in the enacted fiscal year 1987 appropriations legislation as follows: An exemption from coverage for farms employing 10 or fewer individuals, unless the farms have a temporary labor camp; an exemption for employers of 10 or fewer from routine safety inspections, if they have occupational injury lost workday case rates below the national average; a prohibition against regulations which restrict work activity in any area by reason of the potential for recreational hunting, fishing, or sports shooting in that area; a prohibition against State plan monitoring visits by OSHA within 6 months of a State inspection; a prohibition against inspections on the Outer Continental Shelf intended to prevent duplication with jurisdiction of other agencies; a prohibition against assessment of penalties for first instance, nonserious violations unless there are 10 or more such violations; and a prohibition on the use of funds for penalties against employers of 10 or less people in cases where the employers previously requested onsite consultation and were making good-faith efforts to comply. The administration had recommended deletion of the provisions relating to: Farming operations; recreational hunting, shooting, or fishing; small firms with low injury rates; the exemption of small farms from general schedule safety inspections; spot-check monitoring visits; and activities on the Outer Continental Shelf. However, the Committee notes that this language has been included in the appropriation for several years.

The Committee continues to be interested in ensuring that OSHA utilize the expertise of appropriately trained occupational health nurses in its policy determinations. Last year the Committee was assured that an occupational health nurse would be specifically hired for this purpose and it is the Committee's understanding that such an individual is in the process of being hired. The Committee was pleased to learn of this development.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1987 comparable appropriation	$158,421,000
1988 appropriation request	167,288,000
House allowance	164,874,000
Committee recommendation	169,765,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $169,765,000 for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, $2,477,000 more than the administration request and $4,891,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $11,344,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation of $158,421,000.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration is responsible for carrying out the enforcement of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 through the mining industry.

The Committee's recommendation of $169,765,000 and 2,909 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions includes increases for net built-in items such as within-grade promotions and merit pay, increased cost of supplies, annualization of both the pay increase effective January 1987 and contributions to the Federal Employees' Retirement System. The Senate recommendation is $4,891,000 and 100 FTE higher than the budget request and House allowance, to maintain operations at fiscal 1987 levels in the Coal Mine Safety and Health Program.

The Committee concurs with the House in reducing amounts estimated for Federal retiree costs by $2,414,000.

The Committee has included language carried in last year's appropriations bill prohibiting the use of funds to carry out the training provisions of the act with respect to shell dredging or with respect to any sand, gravel, surface stone, surface clay, colloidal phosphate or surface limestone mine.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1987 comparable appropriation	$173,804,000
1988 appropriation request	185,286,000
House allowance	184,833,000
Committee recommendation	183,833,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $183,833,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS]. This is $1,453,000 less than the administration request, $1,000,000 less than the House allowance, and $10,029,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation of $173,804,000.

The recommendation includes a full-time equivalent [FTE] staff level of 2,161, a net decrease of 28 over 1987. This staff reduction is related primarily to the planned Consumer Price Index revision phasedown. This is the same amount as the administration request, and nine less than the House allowance. In addition, the bill includes authority to expend $43,419,000 from the "Employment Security Administration" account in the unemployment trust fund. This is the same amount as the administration request, and House allowance, and $5,547,000 over the comparable 1987 level. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal fact finding agency in the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics.

The Committee has approved the requested program increase of $2,000,000 to test technology for productivity improvements in the Consumer Price Index Program.

The bill also includes increases over 1987 for mandatory items such as increased costs in State operations for Federal-State cooperative programs, the Standard Industrial Classification Revis-ion Program, within-grade promotions, annualization of pay increase costs, the Federal Employees' Retirement System contributions, and space rental charges. Planned decreases of $2,344,000 in the Consumer Price Index Revision Program, and working capital fund are also approved. The Committee concurs with the $1,453,000 House reduction in estimated Federal retiree costs, but has not agreed to the addition of $1,000,000 to establish a survey design research center.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1987 comparable appropriation	$111,130,000
1988 appropriation request	121,641,000
House allowance	120,041,000
Committee recommendation	120,041,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of 120,041,000 for departmental management salaries and expenses, the same as the House allowance and $1,600,000 less than the administration's Federal funds request. The recommendation is $8,911,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation of $111,130,000.

The appropriation finances staff responsible for formulating and overseeing the implementation of departmental policy and management activities for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interest of the American worker. Other activities include international labor affairs, promoting employment of the handicapped, and the Women's Bureau.

The recommendation includes Federal funds of $120,041,000 and trust funds of $286,000 to be transferred from the "Employment Security Administration" account of the unemployment trust fund, and $25,924,000 to be derived from the black lung disability trust fund [BLDTF]. The recommendation from all sources totals $146,251,000 which supports a total of 2,073 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions. The FTE level represents an increase of 84 over the 1987 level.

The BLDTF amount recommended by the Committee reflects an increase of $2,073,000 over the amount in the budget request and $2,403,000 over the House allowance. This increased funding will finance an additional 48 FTE to ensure elimination of the black lung case backlog at the hearing and appeal levels in the Department. The $2,403,000 includes $1,500,000 for 8 additional judges and 16 support staff for the Office of Administrative Law Judges [OALJ] to permit it to continue to accelerate the reduction of black lung cases at the administrative hearing level. This restores the $1,500,000 that was included in the 1987 appropriation for the OALJ to reduce the backlog of black lung cases but which was not in the Department's fiscal year 1988 budget request or the House allowance. The Benefits Review Board would receive $430,000 for 11 additional staff to permit it to handle additional appeals generated as a result of increased OALJ dispositions. The remaining $473,000 is for 10 additional attorneys and 3 clerical staff for the Solicitor's office to allow it to represent the Department at an increased number of review proceedings as disposition levels increase.

The recommendation reflects requested program increases totaling $3,381,000. An increase of $236,000 is included to provide six additional FTE and resources for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs [ILAB] for the trade area. Increases totaling $422,000 are included to provide five additional FTE to permit the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy to more fully staff the departmental policy process and to fund contract research for that office. Other increases include $1,000,000 for development of a centrally managed data communications network for the Department, $75,000 for publishing decisions of the OALJ and $49,000 for training and ADP equipment for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board.

The recommendation also includes increases of $1,599,000 and 25 FTE to meet responsibilities under the Immigration Reform and Control Act [IRCA] and to support the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in assuming responsibility for safety and health enforcement in California. Of these amounts, $350,000 and three FTE are for ILAB to permit it to meet departmental reporting responsibilities mandated by IRCA. ILAB originally requested $250,000 of these $350,000 in fiscal year 1988 to permit the Department to cosponsor a World Training Conference with the International Labor Organization [ILO]. However, since the ILO has decided to defer this conference, these funds can be applied to its new IRCA responsibilities. An amount of $575,000 is included for 11 FTE to permit the Office of the Solicitor to meet additional legal workload resulting from the Department's new responsibilities under IRCA and $328,000 is included for 4 FTE for the OALJ to meet additional appeals workload anticipated as a result of IRCA. The remaining $346,000 is for seven additional FTE for the Solicitor's Office to permit it to handle workload resulting from the Federal occupational safety and health presence in California.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Labor to conduct an indepth study with a view to improving the breadth, content, and utility of the annual reports submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 505(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, regarding the status of internationally recognized worker rights in foreign countries. By June 30, 1988, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress on the findings of such study and shall include recommendations for upgrading the internal capacity of the U.S. Government to monitor and report on other countries' respect for such rights.

For the Women's Bureau, $6,330,000 is recommended, compared to $5,785,000 appropriated for fiscal 1987. Given the expansion in the number of local displaced homemaker programs to nearly 1,000, the Committee expects the Women's Bureau to continue support for the displaced homemakers network at a level that responds to this expanded need. Prior to the fiscal 1989 appropriations hearings, the Department of Labor is requested to report on progress in implementing displaced homemaker projects for special population.

The recommendation reflects a program decrease of $3,000,000 related to the 2-year nonrecurring drug abuse study. This study on drug abuse in the workplace, which is to be completed in 1988, was fully funded in 1987.

It also reflects mandatory increases for such items as within-grade promotions, an extra day of pay in fiscal year 1988, annualization of both pay increase costs and contributions to the Federal Employees' Retirement System, and space and equipment rental. The Committee agrees with the House in reducing the budgeted amount for Federal retiree costs by $1,600,000 in Federal funds and $5,000 in trust funds.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1987 comparable appropriation	$139,510,000
1988 appropriation request	138,565,000
House allowance	145,826,000
Committee recommendation	145,826,000

The Committee recommends a trust fund transfer of $145,826,000 for activities under the Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training. All funds are to be derived from the "Employment security" account in the unemployment trust fund.

The Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training exercises functional supervision over the execution of veterans counseling, training, and placement policies through the public employment service and other employment and training programs, which includes responsibility for the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program [DVOP] and Local Veterans Employment Representative [LVER] Program. Other activities include promoting compliance by Federal contractors with affirmative action requirements for special veteran target groups and handling claims from veterans, reservists, and National Guard members for restoration of jobs, seniority, and/or pension rights denied by their employers due to absences from the workplace for military service.

The recommendation is $7,261,000 above the budget request and the same as the House allowance.

The recommended funding level includes $59,039,000 for the LVER Program and $72,019,000 for the DVOP Program. The LVER amount restores a proposed program decrease of $7,512,000 which would have reduced the number of LVER positions.

The recommendation also reflects a net mandatory change of $6,174,000 for such things as increased costs resulting from statewide compensation plan changes, within-grade promotions, annualization of both pay increase and Federal Employees' Retirement System costs, an extra day of pay in 1988 and rental costs.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1987 comparable appropriation	$35,849,000
1988 appropriation request	38,600,000
House allowance	38,224,000
Committee recommendation	38,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $38,700,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, $476,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $2,851,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $35,849,000 for Federal funds.

The Inspector General's Office is charged with several duties: recommending policies to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in Labor Department programs, and increasing economy and efficiency; conducting, supervising, and coordinating audits and investigations of Labor operations; and informing the Secretary and Congress about problems and corrective actions taken.

The recommendation includes general funds of $38,700,000 and trust funds of $6,476,000 to be transferred from the "Employment Security Administration" account in the unemployment trust fund and $506,000 from the black lung disability trust fund.

The Committee recommends 540 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions for the Inspector General's Office, which includes 89 positions financed by the transfers from trust funds. The total number of FTE is 10 more than the comparable number in fiscal year 1987.

The recommended funding level includes mandatory increases for such items as within-grade promotions, the annualization of both the pay increase effective January 1987 and Federal Employees' Retirement System contributions, audit contract costs, and space rental. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for Federal employee retirement costs by $668,000, or 33 percent.

The request includes 10 additional positions for the Office of Labor Racketeering, to be partially funded by reductions in travel funds and mandatory increases relating to audit contracts and other inspector general activities. The Committee fully supports the increased staffing for the Office of Labor Racketeering but does not support the proposed funding at the expense of needed travel or other important work. The Committee has added $676,000 to the budget request to fully fund the 10 additional positions for the Office of Labor Racketeering. The House restored $200,000 related to travel costs of these positions. The additional staff will be utilized to increase investigations of employee benefit plan corruption nationwide and reestablish an investigative presence in southern California.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

1987 comparable appropriation	$47,000
1988 appropriation request	....
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	....

This bill contains no budget authority for this activity. This reflects termination of the "Special foreign currency" account.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME [AIDS]

1987 comparable appropriation	$478,185,000
1988 appropriation request	766,391,000
House allowance	945,430,000
Committee recommendation	946,391,000

The bill includes a total of $946,391,000 for Public Health Service [PHS] program activities associated with AIDS. This is $180,000,000 more than requested by the administration and $961,000 more than provided by the House. Not included in this bill, but also within the PHS, is $24,570,000 for the AIDS activities of the Food and Drug Administration [FDA]. Together with the FDA, the PHS total for use on AIDS is $970,961,000. This is an increase (including FDA funds) of $476,886,000 over the 1987 amount, or an increase of over 95 percent. The appropriations for AIDS have grown dramatically over the past several years as shown below:

Fiscal year:	
1982	$5,500,000
1983	28,700,000
1984	61,460,000
1985	108,618,000
1986	233,812,000
1987	494,075,000
1988	970,961,000

In addition to the amount the Committee expects to be spent by the PHS agencies in fiscal year 1988 on AIDS, the Federal Government will spend another $474,000,000 on AIDS treatment, testing, and research through Medicaid, Medicare, Social Security, the Department of Labor, the Department of Defense, the Veterans Administration, the Department of State, and the Department of Justice. In summary, the Federal Government will spend over $1,500,000,000 ($1,574,761,000) on AIDS in fiscal year 1988 as shown on the following page:

Public Health Services	$970,961,000
Medicare	50,000,000
Medicaid	375,000,000
Social Security	48,000,000
Department of Defense	52,000,000
Department of Labor	1,000,000
Veterans Administration	67,000,000
Department of State	5,300,000
Department of Justice	5,500,000
Total	1,574,761,000

The following table shows the amount included in this bill for each PHS agency and institute along with the 1987 amounts, the President's budget request, and the amount provided by the House:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—				Recommendation compared with—		
	1987 comparable	1988 budget request	House passed	Committee recommendation	Fiscal year 1987	Fiscal year 1988 budget request	House passed
AIDS							
Health Resources and Services Administration	11,900	6,600	38,500	43,600	31,700	37,000	5,100
Public Health Emergency Fund	30,000			5,000	(25,000)	5,000	5,000
Centers for Disease Control	136,249	234,011	306,750	310,011	173,762	76,000	3,261
National Institutes of Health:							
National Cancer Institute	61,674	93,946	93,946	93,946	32,272		
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	17,091	25,839	25,839	25,839	8,748		
National Institute of Dental Research	2,733	3,310	3,310	3,310	577		
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500		
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	2,413	12,755	12,755	12,755	10,342		
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	145,850	223,323	223,323	233,323	87,473	10,000	10,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500		
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	4,186	9,928	9,928	14,928	10,742	5,000	5,000
National Eye Institute	250	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,750		
National Institute of Environmental Sciences	250	4,091	4,091	4,091	3,841		
National Institute on Aging	252	377	377	377	125		
Research resources	7,784	25,661	25,661	52,661	44,877	27,000	27,000
National Center for Nursing Research	0	533	533	533	533		
John E. Fogarty International Center	0	1,200	1,200	4,700	4,700	3,500	3,500
Office of the Director	10,000	11,465	61,465	11,465	1,465		(50,000)
Subtotal, NIH	252,483	422,428	472,428	467,928	215,445	45,500	(4,500)

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		House passed	Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared with—		
	1987 comparable	1988 budget request			Fiscal year 1987	Fiscal year 1988 budget request	House passed
AIDS—Continued							
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration	47,553	101,252	101,252	117,252	69,699	16,000	16,000
Office of the Secretary			2,000				(2,000)
Office of Minority Health			1,500				(1,500)
Contingency funds			20,000				(20,000)
Public Health Service Management		2,100	3,000	2,600	2,600	500	(400)
Total	478,185	766,391	945,430	946,391	468,206	180,000	961

Note: Numbers in parenthesis ( ) are negative.

Magnitude of the problem and response to date

In 1980 AIDS was unknown. Today we know it is a lethal infectious disease without a cure or a vaccine. The AIDS infection may be dormant for many years, but be passed to others during this dormant period. The chilling prospect of this disease spreading throughout the population makes AIDS the No. 1 public health threat in the country today.

As of August 31, 1987, there had been 41,336 reported cases in this country, and more than 23,884 of these patients had already died. Cases of AIDS have been reported in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territories. In 1985, AIDS became the 11th leading cause of potential years of life lost before the age of 65, and in 1986 it is expected to be 8th. An additional 1.5 million Americans may be infected with the disease already, though as yet they may show no symptoms. The Public Health Service estimates that by the end of 1991, total AIDS cases in the United States will have risen to more than 270,000 and more than 179,000 people with AIDS will have died.

Although the majority of cases continue to occur among homosexual and bisexual men and IV drug abusers, the infection is also spreading among non-IV drug abusing heterosexuals and from infected mothers to newborn infants. A total of 1,595 cases of heterosexual transmission and more than 562 cases of AIDS in children have been reported. In addition, most IV drug abusers are heterosexual and can spread the virus through sexual contact. There is a disproportionately high incidence of AIDS among blacks and Hispanics.

The main thrust of PHS activities in combating the spread of AIDS can be categorized under two major areas, research and prevention. In the research area, five major priorities are being addressed. First, research has been supported to study the disease itself. This includes the study of the origins and biological properties of HIV and its transmission, the disease caused by infection, clinical manifestations, and the factors that trigger the transition from HIV infection to the disease. Surveillance studies will be maintained to monitor the incidence and prevalence of the disease in specific groups and the general population. Second, research studies continue on the testing and development of drugs to treat AIDS patients and individuals with HIV infections. New drugs are essential to address the needs of those individuals who already have or will contract the disease. Third, vaccine research studies have been supported. These studies are essential in our efforts to provide protection for individuals from infection and the development of the disease. Fourth, research studies continue on the methods of treatment to determine which courses of action are the most beneficial and the most cost effective in providing essential health care services to AIDS patients. Finally, multidisciplinary research activities have been initiated to explore every opportunity to further understand and respond to this dreadful disease.

The second major area of effort is prevention. In the absence of effective drugs and vaccines, this is the only way to reduce the spread of this disease. In this area, information and education activities are conducted for the general population, high-risk groups, minorities, school age adolescents and young adults, and health care workers to encourage individuals to minimize behavior that risks spreading or contracting the disease. Training for health care workers and AIDS counselors is also conducted. Testing and counseling are critically important program efforts to provide personal services to support the individuals already infected to prevent further transmission, and to prevent infection among individuals whose behavior places them at increased risk. Many treatment, information and education, and testing and counseling efforts are focused on the IV drug abusing community as this group poses the greatest single threat of spreading the infection to the heterosexual community and, consequently, from infected mothers to their infants.

The following table details the response to the AIDS crises to date by these major functional categories:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME

[In thousands of dollars]

Total Public Health Service (excluding FDA)	Fiscal year 1987 appropriation	Fiscal year 1988				
		Request	House action	Senate	Plus/minus request	Plus/minus House
I. Research:						
a. Disease studies and surveillance	144,777	231,864	235,864	249,864	18,000	14,000
b. Drug development	123,100	181,184	181,184	181,184		
c. Vaccines development	24,853	52,486	52,486	52,486		
d. Health system/patient care	10,190	2,482	[1] 21,482	[1] 31,482	29,000	10,000
e. Multidisciplinary	2,941	34,324	84,324	74,824	40,500	(9,500)
Subtotal, research	305,861	502,340	575,340	589,840	87,500	14,500
II. Prevention:						
a. Information and education:						
1. Testing, counseling, and referral	33,156	77,173	82,173	87,173	10,000	5,000
2. IV drug abuse control	23,148	70,036	70,036	83,036	13,000	13,000
3. Other information and education	73,826	101,337	182,376	165,837	64,500	(16,539)
Subtotal	130,130	248,546	334,585	336,046	87,500	1,461
b. Other prevention [2]	[2] 12,194	[2] 15,505	[2] 15,505	[2] 15,505		
Subtotal, prevention	142,324	264,051	350,090	351,551	87,500	1,461
III. PHS emergency/contingency	30,000		20,000	5,000	5,000	(15,000)
PHS total	478,185	766,391	945,430	946,391	180,000	961

[1] Includes funds for construction grants under section 1610(b) of the PHS Act (House, $10,000,000; Senate, $4,000,000).

[2] Includes activities for the prevention of transfusion-related AIDS, and for development and evaluation of diagnostic tests.

Note: Numbers in parenthesis ( ) are negative.

Leadership, coordination, and advice

The Committee believes that the Public Health Service has done excellent work in the areas of research, tracking, and prevention of this dreaded disease. In 1982, PHS funding for AIDS was $5,500,000; in 1988, the Committee has recommended $946,391,000. This is the largest and fastest buildup in response to a public health emergency in the history of the Nation.

In spite of this impressive response, the Committee has had criticism from researchers and public health officials across the Nation that Federal leadership on AIDS has been inadequate. In view of the seriousness of the problem and the rapid buildup of Federal spending, the Committee believes that the Public Health Service's agencies and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health's AIDS Coordination Office need to expand efforts to operate a coordinated response based on the best scientific and management advice available.

Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to establish a series of four advisory committees at the Health Resources and Services Administration [HRSA]; the Centers for Disease Control [CDC]; the National Instiues of Health [NIH]; and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration [ADAMHA]. These four Public Health Service agencies are to establish standing advisory committees of outside experts to evaluate all activities within each agency relating to AIDS, its transmission, prevention, and treatment. The committee memberships will be appointed, after consultation with the Institute of Medicine, by the Directors of CDC and NIH, and the Administrators of ADAMHA and HRSA.

Each advisory committee shall be given complete access to all data relating to an agency's efforts with regard to AIDS and shall review existing and proposed intramural activities, and contract and grant activities relating to AIDS. The panels shall recommend how the overall strategy at each agency in combating the disease can be improved, how intramural efforts can be improved and supplemented by outside research, whether or not each agency's contracting process is being utilized properly, whether or not the agency has sufficient capability to competently manage contracts, and whether or not suitable vendors exist for the performance of such contracted research.

These advisory committees may report at any time, but in any event, reports are to be made at least twice a year. The reports shall be made directly to the agency heads and concurrently to the Assistant Secretary for Health and to the Congress.

It shall be the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary for Health to convene the four advisory committees in joint session at least twice a year for the purpose of assessing overall progress against the disease, assessing cooperation and coordination among the research agencies with regard to their respective efforts related to the disease, and identifying steps to improve the overall research and prevention strategy of the Government to combat the disease. To support the Assistant Secretary for Health in this matter, the Committee has added $500,000 for an additional 14 FTE's. With this addition, the AIDS Coordination Office will be funded at $1,600,000 and 20 FTE's.

The Committee received no advice or testimony to the effect that AIDS funding for PHS activities should be consolidated in the Secretary's office. To the contrary, the Committee was informed that such a consolidation would only create additional bureaucracy and delay in the effective use of resources. Accordingly, the Committee has included funds under the separate appropriation accounts of the Public Health Service.

Health Resources and Services Administration

The Committee has included $43,600,000 for AIDS health care service demonstrations, training for AIDS counselors, training and education for health care workers, and renovation and/or construction of outpatient health care facilities. This is $37,000,000 more than the administration's 1988 request and $31,700,000 more than was provided in fiscal year 1987. A total of 25 FTE's are available for HRSA AIDS activities, 15 more than requested.

In the next 2 to 3 years, the expected increase in AIDS cases will not only strain the system in terms of inpatient hospital facilities, but also the capabilities of current health care providers. The Nation's health care providers, community service workers, hospitals, and outpatient facilities will have to be prepared to deal with the rapidly increasing incidence of AIDS. According to a study recently completed by GAO, 80 percent of the new AIDS cases in the years ahead will occur in areas where the incidence of AIDS is now low. These areas will be, and are now, poorly prepared to meet the crisis. The Committee, therefore, feels that training and education programs need to be expanded for doctors and health care workers; that a program to train those health care workers who will serve as AIDS counselors in pre- and post-test settings needs to be expanded; that health care facilities, especially outpatient clinics, need to be constructed, renovated, and expanded; that a number of pediatric AIDS health care demonstrations be initiated; and that the AIDS health care demonstration programs need to be expanded, particularly to the next tier of incidence level cities. For these five special purposes, the Committee has added $4,000,000, $4,000,000, $4,000,000, $5,000,000, and $20,000,000, respectively, over the amounts requested by the administration.

The $4,000,000 included by the Committee for health care facilities is to fund a limited number of renovation and/or construction grants for outpatient AIDS clinics under the authority of section 1610(b) of the Public Health Service Act. The Committee received testimony that not only is AIDS patient treatment more cost effective in an outpatient setting, but the quality of care is typically better. In making these awards, HRSA is directed to encourage matching contributions toward construction/renovation costs.

The Committee is well aware of the reluctance of many doctors and health care workers to treat AIDS patients. This problem will be particularly acute as the disease spreads into low incidence areas. The Committee, therefore, directs HRSA, through grants or contracts, to develop AIDS training curricula for health professions schools, for current health care workers, and to develop and advertise a hotline for AIDS health care workers.

The Committee is greatly concerned with the increase in the number of pediatric AIDS cases. With CDC's prediction that pediatric AIDS cases will increase tenfold within 5 years, a separate set of issues has surfaced in the fight against this disease. Therefore, the Committee has included $5,000,000 for a number of pediatric health care demonstrations. The Committee expects these demonstrations to be administered by the Maternal and Child Health Program in conjunction with its current pediatric AIDS activities supported by title V of the Social Security Act.

Centers for Disease Control

The Committee has included $310,011,000 for AIDS prevention activities at the Centers for Disease Control. This is $173,762,000 more than was provided for fiscal year 1987 and $76,000,000 more than requested by the administration for fiscal year 1988. A total of 345 FTE's are available for AIDS activities, 69 more than requested.

We cannot let up in our search for cures or vaccines, but at the same time, we must increase our investment in programs to prevent the spread of HIV infection. The Centers for Disease Control has been providing leadership in our efforts to prevent and control AIDS; in increasing our knowledge of epidemiology of AIDS and HIV infection; and in building the capacity of State and local public health agencies to take on the challenge of AIDS. However, the Committee believes that the request is too modest and the CDC must accelerate its efforts. To this end the Committee is increasing the requested amount in a number of areas.

The Committee has added $56,000,000 for expanded information and education efforts, as follows: An additional $15,000,000 to reach the general population; an additional $13,000,000 to reach groups at high risk of contracting the HIV infection; an additional $3,000,000 to reach the hemophilia community; an additional $10,000,000 to reach school age adolescents and young adults; and an additional $15,000,000 to reach minorities. The Committee is greatly concerned that the $20,000,000 provided by the Committee in the 1987 supplemental for an every-household mailing has been delayed by the White House. The Committee believes that this is an important initiative as recommended by the CDC and the Department, and bill language has been included mandating this mailing by February 15, 1988.

The Committee believes that CDC should actively pursue the donation of primetime spots on radio and television, and each education and information initiative and campaign must include an evaluation component. Such ongoing evaluation will permit CDC to better understand how well the message is getting through to the various population segments and thereby more successfully target subsequent initiatives. The Committee is aware of the cooperative nationwide AIDS education program sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and the American Red Cross, and of the Red Cross' leadership in efforts to monitor and protect our Nation's blood supply. Through its network of 650 local chapters, the Red Cross AIDS education program has reached more than 30 million people. The Committee encourages the CDC to continue to work collaboratively with the Red Cross and other organizations on AIDS information and education campaigns.

The Committee intends that funds for the national AIDS Hotline be increased to meet the tremendous demand for services from the toll-free 24-hour-per-day information and referral program. Within only a few months of the contract award, the phone lines were unable to meet the public demand for services. As public education and mass media campaigns begin and the phone number is more widely publicized, the demand will be even greater, and funds must be available to provide sufficient equipment and personnel to provide this important service.

The Committee is concerned with the disproportionate incidence of AIDS in the minority community and has, therefore, added the $15,000,000 for AIDS information and education campaigns focused on minority groups.

The Committee understands that Hispanics and blacks, which make up 38 percent of AIDS cases, account for 80 percent of AIDS pediatric cases and 70 percent of AIDS cases among women. In light of the magnitude of this problem, the Committee strongly believes that CDC must commit a significant portion of its AIDS funding to developing effective risk reduction and education programs in the minority communities. The Committee recommends that as part of its overall AIDS education effort, CDC work directly with recognized national minority health organizations to strengthen risk reduction and education programs, including multisite demonstrations, media and materials development, technical assistance, and health care provider training.

The Committee believes that minority community-based organizations are often in the best position to access and help educate minority populations. The Committee strongly recommends that CDC shall consult with and jointly coordinate AIDS activities targeted to minorities with the Office of Minority Health.

The Committee has added $10,000,000 to expand the CDC counseling and testing programs. Counseling involves individualized assessment of risky behavior, facilitation of effective decisionmaking concerning appropriate behavior change, and resolution of psychological problems raised by this process. In some cases, HIV-antibody testing will be an appropriate adjunct to such counseling as a strategy for facilitating behavior change.

Such counseling and testing should occur, where appropriate, in family planning, prenatal, sexually transmitted disease, and drug abuse clinics as well as the expansion of the anonymous alternative testing sites. Extensive pre- and post-test counseling should accompany HIV testing. When individuals are tested for HIV-antibody, guarantees of appropriate confidentiality must be assured.

Finally the Committee has added $10,000,000 for a national sero-survey to develop baseline data on the prevalence of AIDS in the American population. This information will more accurately permit the CDC to know the true extent of the HIV infection and to track its spread in the population at large. In the military where testing is mandatory, out of the 2.5 million enlistees who have been tested to date, about 1.5 out of every 1,000 have tested positive. The Committee is alarmed by this high rate and believes it merits a national survey so we can learn how far and fast the disease is spreading. The Committee is disappointed that the CDC has been unable to provide a more accurate estimate of the cost of this national survey. Additional funds that may be required for this survey should be obtained from the National Health Emergency Fund.

National Institutes of Health

The Committee has provided $467,928,000 for the AIDS-related activities of the National Institutes of Health. This is $45,500,000 more than the President's request and $215,445,000 more than provided for fiscal year 1987. A total of 487 FTE's are available for NIH AIDS activities, 94 more than requested.

The Committee has added $25,000,000 for AIDS infrastructure improvements for the acquisition, repair, renovation, modernization and expansion of existing research facilities, and purchase of associated equipment. The Committee expects that not less than $3,000,000 of this total will be used for upgrading and modernizing primate centers involved in AIDS research. Funds are not to be used for the construction of new facilities, and all grants are to be awarded competitively. The Committee has heard considerable testimony that inadequate space for AIDS research is a major constraint to an expanded effort. An additional $10,000,000 has been added for the establishment of five multidisciplinary AIDS research centers. These centers should be selected competitively on the basis of existing and demonstrated competence to do outstanding research in the area of AIDS.

The Committee is concerned with the alarming growth of pediatric AIDS and has heard testimony that it is still unclear whether the HIV infection is passed from mother to infant during pregnancy, at birth or subsequent to birth. A better understanding of pediatric AIDS will assist in the treatment and prevention of this disease in children. The Committee has, therefore, added $5,000,000 for additional pediatric AIDS research.

The Committee has also added $2,000,000 for additional work to develop a more appropriate animal model. The Committee has heard testimony that because an animal model has not yet been found that mirrors human HIV infection, AIDS research efforts have been complicated and slowed.

Without reservation, the Committee supports the importance that the NIH has assigned to its research program on acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Research on the AIDS virus is the primary focus of this program. The NIH achieved a major accomplishment during the past year through its early testing of AZT in AIDS patients. As a result of these efforts, the efficacy of AZT was demonstrated in certain AIDS patients and it was licensed in February 1987.

The NIH has launched a new program of basic research in structural biology with emphasis on the development of antiviral substances, especially against the AIDS-causing virus. Scientists are using the methods of structural biology to characterize the AIDS virus at a molecular level in efforts to develop and modify targeted antiviral drugs. A successful vaccine development program will depend upon a greatly expanded foundation of basic knowledge concerning the AIDS virus.

A particularly important aspect of the AIDS program is the favorable impact that it is having in other areas of research, since many findings directly associated with AIDS are resulting in new developments that have wide application.

Conversely, the Committee believes that breakthroughs for AIDS will undoubtedly come from a better understanding of the basic system of human biology or from research on other diseases such as other sexually transmitted diseases which have been identified as key cofactors in transmission. NIH must cast its AIDS net widely in order to insure the involvement of the brightest and most capable scientists.

The Committee has also added $3,500,000 to the John E. Fogarty International Center to assist with AIDS research projects in other nations that will serve to accelerate and complement efforts now underway in the United States.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration

The Committee has provided $117,252,000 for AIDS activities at the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration [ADAMHA]. This is $68,699,000 more than provided in fiscal year 1987 and $16,000,000 more than requested by the President.

The Committee places the very highest priority on IV drug abuse control activities, as the greatest risk of spread of the infection to the general population and from women to their infants is through IV drug users. The Committee has added $10,000,000 to expand this effort to establish demonstrations on the most effective treatment and outreach methods.

Approximately 10 percent of AIDS cases exhibit dementia as the first symptom. This fact, not previously recognized, suggests the need for additional mental health research, and the Committee has, therefore, added $3,000,000 for that purpose. Additionally, $3,000,000 has been added for behavioral science research in NIDA to better understand behavior patterns associated with individuals at high risk of contracting and transmitting HIV infections.

Health Care Emergency Fund

The Committee has added $5,000,000 to the Health Care Emergency Fund. This is $5,000,000 more than both the House and the President's request. These funds are to be used for unforeseen contingencies as necessary to respond to the AIDS crisis. The funds may also be used to expand existing AIDS research and prevention activities as needed. These funds are not available to finance the acquisition of drugs for AIDS patients.

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

1987 comparable appropriation	$1,559,595,000
1988 appropriation request	1,251,036,000
House allowance	1,343,476,000
Committee recommendation	1,640,813,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,640,813,000 for health resources and services. This is $389,777,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $81,218,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, and $297,337,000 more than the House allowance.

The Health Resources and Services Administration [HRSA] appropriation supports activities to improve the accessibility of health services in underserved areas and to provide health care services to designated beneficiaries; to increase the number of health care providers serving populations of minorities and underserved; and to administer Federal loan and grant programs which have aided the development and operation of health care delivery systems.

Health care delivery and assistance

Maternal and Child health block grant

The Committee recommends $557,000,000, the fully authorized amount, for the Maternal and Child Health [MCH] Block Grant Program. This is $79,000,000 more than the administration request, $22,000,000 more than the House allowance, and is $60,250,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1987.

The Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant provides health services to mothers and children, particularly those with low income or limited access to health services. The purposes of the block grant include reducing infant mortality; reducing the incidence of preventable disease and handicapping conditions among children; and increasing the availability of prenatal, delivery, and postpartum care to low-income mothers.

States determine the services to be provided under the block grant. Services can include prenatal care, well-child clinics, immunizations, vision and hearing screening, dental care, and family planning. They may also include inpatient services for crippled children, screening for lead-based poisoning, or counseling services for parents of sudden infants death syndrome victims.

The basic authorizing statute provides that 85 percent of the funds be distributed to the States to be used for programs which they determine are most needed in their area, while up to 15 percent of the funds appropriated for these grants may be set aside by the Secretary for projects of regional and national significance [SPRANS].

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-509) increased the fiscal year 1988 authorization of the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant and modified the formula for allocating increased funds in order to focus on high priority activities including screening of newborns for genetic disorders, primary care services to children, and community-based service networks and case management services for children with special health care needs.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the health and well-being of our Nation's native Hawaiians. The Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] has reported that overall native Hawaiians have a 34-percent higher death rate than the rest of the Nation and further, that full-blooded Hawaiians have a death rate that is 146 percent higher than the Nation as a whole. Native Hawaiian children and youth are particularly at risk with there being a significantly greater proportion of low birth weight babies and teenage mothers of Hawaiian ancestry. The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the MCH Program to ensure that the native Hawaiian population is given a high priority and feels that the recently established series of native Hawaiian maternal and child health centers being administered by the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate is an excellent first step. Given their pressing needs and Native American status, MCH is urged to continue to provide appropriate resources to this population.

Recent data indicate that Division of Maternal and Child Health spending on mental retardation and developmental disabilities training at university affiliated facilities and other personnel development programs has significantly declined in real terms since 1979. In the Committee's view, a continuation of this trend could compromise both the availability and quality of health care services provided to persons with developmental disabilities. The Committee expects the agency to address this issue using a portion of the unencumbered 15 percent Federal set-aside funds made available under the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Program.

The Committee remains supportive of the Cooley's anemia centers in New York and New England and urges MCH to establish a similar center in Philadelphia. The Committee also urges MCH to begin to address the serious concerns of Cooley's anemia patients about the threat of AIDS which results from the continuing necessity for transfusions to these patients. Education programs should be established with organizations representing and dealing with Cooley's anemia patients in regards to AIDS.

Community health centers

The Committee has included $400,000,000 for the Community Health Centers [CHC] Program. This amount is the same as the administration's request and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987.

The primary objective of the Community Health Center Program is to develop the capacity to organize and deliver primary health care services to medically underserved and unserved populations, making optimum use of Federal, State, and local resources.

The Committee is pleased with the work of the community and migrant health centers which, together with the National Health Service Corps [NHSC], form the core Federal effort to provide direct health care services to the Nation's growing medically indigent population. During fiscal year 1987, community health centers will serve some 5.5 million medically underserved persons, while migrant health centers will serve nearly 500,000 migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families. However, this significant effort will reach only about 20 percent of the high-risk medically indigent population—the poor and near poor with no public or private health insurance coverage.

In an effort to narrow this huge health care gap, the Committee has directed the transfer of unobligated NHSC Program funds to the CHC Program to pay for the salaries, benefits, and other expenses associated with the private placement [PPA] assignment of NHSC scholarship obligors at the health centers. The administration has projected that 170 such PPA assignments will be made in fiscal year 1988.

The Committee remains concerned about the continued funding for the CARES project in North Dakota, and requests the agency to assist the project grantee in meeting funding requirements, if necessary.

Health care for the homeless

The Committee has included $15,000,000 for grants to nonprofit organizations to provide outpatient health and mental health services to the homeless. This is $15,000,000 less than the House allowance. There was no administration request for this program.

The Committee recommendation of $15,000,000 will provide grants under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, Public Law 100–77, to public and nonprofit organizations to support routine, primary health care for the homeless. Preference would be given to community health centers or other agencies with experience in the delivery of comprehensive primary health care to homeless individuals and who could make available, from their own or other sources, non-Federal contributions equal to not less than $1 for each $3 of Federal funds provided by the grant award. Contributions may be in cash or kind, including plant, equipment or services, to be made available for the costs of providing health services to the homeless. Non-Federal matching contributions may be waived for community health centers and migrant health centers.

Migrant health

The Committee has included $45,400,000 for migrant health centers. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, the House allowance, and the administration's request.

The Migrant Health Program, through project grant authority, provides primary health care services to migrants and seasonal farmworkers and their families. These services are provided in primary care centers, birthing centers targeted to high-risk mothers and infants, and in hospitals reimbursed by the Health Care Financing Administration, as well as insurance and limited hospitalization programs. With funds provided, an estimated 500,000 migrants and seasonal farmworkers will be served.

Infant mortality initiative

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for an infant mortality initiative. Of the amount recommended, $23,000,000 is to be awarded to community health centers, and $2,000,000 is to be awarded to migrant health centers. There is no administration request for this initiative.

These funds are intended to be used to initiate case management services to high-risk, low-income pregnant women through the community and migrant health centers. Case management is a process for locating, coordinating, and monitoring all primary care and other specialized services for women at risk of having an adverse pregnancy outcome. A designated individual (nurse practitioner, social worker, physician, et cetera) will be responsible for organizing care on an individual basis. The objective is to assess a patient's health status, personal attitudes, habits and behavior, and design a management plan to schedule prenatal care visits, nutritional support for the mother and infant, counseling on alcohol, drug, and tobacco use, day care counseling, and educational support.

Black lung clinics

The Committee has included $3,400,000 for black lung clinics. This amount is the same as the administration's request, the House allowance, and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987.

This program, through project grants or contracts, assists public and private entities to establish and operate clinics which provide for the analysis, examination, and treatment of respiratory and pulmonary impairments in coal miners. The clinics reduce the incidence of high-cost inpatient treatment for these conditions. With funds provided, the program will continue to provide access to health care services for 47,500 victims of black lung disease at 58 delivery sites.

National Health Service Corps

The Committee recommends $60,000,000 for the National Health Service Corps [NHSC] Field Program. This amount is $466,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1987 and $16,837,000 more than the administration request for this program. The House deferred action.

The purpose of the National Health Service Corps Program is to improve the delivery of health care services to health manpower shortage areas and to improve access to health care in these areas by the appropriate placement of health practitioners and resources.

Funds are used to pay salaries of corps personnel, to assist communities in developing National Health Service Corps sites, to recruit and assign personnel to health manpower shortage areas, and to establish and maintain health care delivery systems in these areas.

The Committee is aware that the current projections for each different type of NHSC assignment (whether federally salaried, private practice option [PPO], private placement assignment [PPA], or private salaried assignment [PPS]) are estimates and that actual numbers will not be available until later in the fiscal year when eligible obligors have each chosen their type of assignment. The Committee has, therefore, provided the necessary funds to cover a portion of the costs for such assignments through the NHSC Field Program; however, it is the Committee's clear intent that any funds remaining unobligated in this program should be transferred to the CHC and MH Programs to support the costs associated with new PPA assignments at the health centers.

The Committee is pleased with the Department's increasing sensitivity to the truly pressing health care needs of the Pacific Basin region and its decision to assign a greater number of National Health Service Corps personnel to the region this year.

The Committee is concerned, however, that nurses are not being supported under the current program, and requests a report from HRSA on this matter, as it feels that the recruitment of professional nurses would be a very cost-effective approach to ensuring that high quality health care is made available to those most in need.

Hansen's disease

The Committee has included $19,057,000 for the Hansen's Disease Program, the same as the administration request and the House allowance, and $369,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. The Committee notes that the Tuskegee Health Benefits Program has been transferred to the Centers for Disease Control appropriation.

The funds allowed would support continued health care to a rotating resident population of approximately 220 patients at Carville, 3,600 patients now being served by the 12 sites of the regional Hansen's Disease Program, and continued support of the existing training and research activities at Carville.

Payment to Hawaii

The Committee has included $3,300,000 for the payment to Hawaii. This is the same as the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

Payments are made to the State of Hawaii to partially support the cost for care and treatment of persons with Hansen's disease.

Office of Rural Health

The Committee concurs with the House Committee that there is a need for studies of health policy and its impact on the quality of rural life, and the need for up-to-date data on the impact of changes in health policy on the ability of rural health care providers to continue to provide quality care accessible to rural populations. The Committee has included $1,500,000 for grants to rural health policy/research centers to be administered by the Office of Rural Health. The purpose of this funding is to provide an information base and policy analysis capacity on the full range of rural health issues. The Committee expects funds to be awarded in compliance with all normal peer review procedures.

The Committee notes that one-quarter of the Nation's population and over one-third of the Nation's elderly population reside in rural communities. The Committee believes there is a need for coordination of Federal health policies as they impact on rural Americans and providers of health care services in rural communities, and is pleased with the

Secretary of Health and Human Services announcing the creation of an Office of Rural Health within the Public Health Service.

However, the Committee notes that the major focus for provision of adequate health care services and coordination of Department of Health and Human Services efforts to address the needs of rural Americans for health care services must be the Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA], which oversees payment policies for Medicaid and Medicare. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommends that the Secretary establish the Office of Rural Health mission statement such that the office has a working relationship with HCFA, and may influence development of payment policies to ensure equitable treatment of providers and consumers in rural areas.

Federal employee occupational health

The Committee concludes that it is in the best interest of Federal employees for the Public Health Service to continue to operate health clinics throughout the Government under reimbursable agreements and to staff those health units with full-time Federal occupational health professional positions. The Committee does not approve the staffing of these units with contract positions. The Committee believes that the revised report submitted in March 1987 fails to provide an adequate plan for the maintenance of these reimbursable services and for the protection of the rights of the career employees who staff these units and directs that a further report be submitted by January 31, 1988.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS

For health professions, the bill includes $227,039,000, an increase of $21,429,000 over the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, and an increase of $189,939,000 over the administration's request. These national programs significantly influence the type and quality of health care available to current and future generations of Americans. The programs address the need to provide Americans with access to high-quality health care at a reasonable cost, to keep the doors of our health professions schools open to academically qualified students, regardless of their economic background, to promote good health and to prevent disease to the extent possible, to return individuals who are acutely ill to good health, and to improve the health care provided to an increasing elderly American population.

National Health Service Corps scholarships

The Committee recommends $2,300,000 for the National Health Service Corps [NHSC] Scholarship Program. This is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. The administration requested no funding for NHSC scholarships.

The scholarship program provides tuition, fees, and stipend support to enable medical and dental students to complete their professional education. Former recipients of exceptional financial need [EFN] scholarships are given preference in new awards in return for an agreement to serve in health manpower shortage areas. One year of service obligation is required for each year of scholarship support. Service obligations are for a minimum of 2 and up to 4 years.

The Committee is supportive of a repayment program option as an alternative to the NHSC Scholarship Program. The loan repayment program would produce highly motivated, committed practitioners for both the NHSC and the Indian Health Service with far less administrative burden and risk of obligor default.

Exceptional financial need scholarships

The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for the Exceptional Financial Need Scholarship Program in fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. No funds were requested by the administration for this activity.

This program assists persons with limited resources to enter a health professions school by providing a scholarship to students in their first year of postbaccalaureate study. Priority is given to medical, osteopathy, and dentistry schools. These students, because of their background, are often reluctant to take on major loan commitments before they have established their ability to pursue educational training.

Excellence in minority health education

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for the Excellence in Minority Health Education and Care Program. There was no administration request or House allowance for this program.

The Committee recommendation will provide funding authorized under the Excellence in Minority Health Education and Care Act, Public Law 100–97. This program will provide funds to four historically black health professions schools: Meharry Medical and Dental Schools, Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine, and Xavier School of Pharmacy. These schools have trained 50 percent of all black physicians, 40 percent of all black dentists, 75 percent of all black veterinarians, and 25 percent of all black pharmacists in the United States.

These four institutions previously received financial distress funding, which allowed them to establish the leadership and ability to recover from management and financial difficulties. The Committee believes that these institutions have made progress in these endeavors, and that they should be supported to continue their collective historical missions to train minorities in the health professions.

In addition, the Committee has included bill language which provides that Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University School of Pharmacy is an eligible recipient of this program.

The funding will be used to increase the capacity of these schools to train more minorities in the health professions, and to assist other institutions in enhancing their capability to attract, recruit, and retain more minority health professions students.

Public health capitation

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the Public Health Capitation Program for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

Public health capitation grants provide financial support to 23 schools of public health, with an estimated enrollment of 7,300, to assist them in meeting the costs of their educational programs. Support of these schools is integral to the national initiative to improve the health status of Americans through health promotion and disease prevention programs and to provide for an adequate supply of public health personnel who frequently deal with catastrophic health care problems and crisis disease situations.

Graduate programs in health administration

The Committee recommends $1,500,000 for graduate programs in health administration for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. The administration did not request funding for this program.

This program provides grants to public or nonprofit private educational entities, including schools of social work but excluding schools of public health, to support the expansion and improvement of graduate programs in health administration, hospital administration, and health planning. These programs are experiencing increasing financial pressures at the very time they are being asked and expected to produce administrators for an ever-changing health care system in which competition, cost containment, and technological change requires skills, knowledge, and abilities not thus far available.

Public health traineeships

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for public health traineeships for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. The administration did not request funding for this program.

This program provides grants to schools of public health in order to award traineeships to graduate students in public health to improve the capability of the health care system to respond to new challenges resulting from an economically and socially complex and changing society. To accomplish this, the program supports specialized training of health professions personnel in high-priority targeted public health fields such as biostatistics, epidemiology, nutrition, environmental health, occupational health, and maternal and child health. This specialized training enables health professionals to deal more effectively with catastrophic health care problems and crisis disease situations, such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Health administration traineeships

The Committee has included $500,000 for the Health Administration Traineeships Program for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. The administration did not request funding for this activity.

Grants are awarded to public or nonprofit educational institutions, excluding schools of public health, to support traineeships for graduate study in accredited programs in health administration, hospital administration, or health policy analysis and planning so that health administrators and managers are prepared to address the increasingly complex health care system. The Committee recognizes that major changes in ownership of health care facilities, trends toward profitmaking, marketing, increased use of ambulatory care, and the impact of changes in the financing of health care require administrators and managers with skills and sophistication in many new areas.

Preventive medicine residencies

The Committee recommends $1,600,000 for the Preventive Medicine Residencies Program for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The administration did not request funding for this program.

The Nation is facing a projected shortage of 1,750 preventive medicine physicians by 1990. This program provides grants and contracts to schools of medicine, osteopathy, and public health to support the planning, development, and operation of physician residency training programs in preventive medicine. The program also provides financial assistance to residents who plan to specialize or work in preventive medicine. Physicians trained in preventive medicine help reduce the need for and consequently the cost of health care.

Family medicine/general dentistry residencies and training

The Committee recommends $35,960,000 for the Family Medicine and General Dentistry Residencies and Training Program for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, $2,040,000 less than the House allowance, and $14,660,000 more than the administration's request.

This program provides grants and contracts to hospitals and medical and dental schools to support predoctoral, internship, faculty development, and residency programs in family medicine and residency programs in general dentistry. The program also provides financial assistance to students who plan to practice family medicine. The Committee believes that primary care training leads to long-term savings since primary care practice emphasizes health promotion and disease prevention as well as curative care and less expensive outpatient care. Family physicians, in particular, are meeting community needs for patient care from small towns to core inner cities, and are responding to the needs of our expanding elderly population.

General internal medicine and pediatrics

The Committee recommends $18,500,000 for the General Internal Medicine and Pediatrics Program for fiscal year 1988. This amount is the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program provides grants and contracts to hospitals and medical schools to support residencies in internal medicine and pediatrics. The program helps maintain a sufficient supply of physicians oriented to programs which emphasize ambulatory care, comprehensive health care and nonclinical areas relevant to the practitioner of general internal medicine and general pediatrics.

Family medicine departments

The Committee has included $7,000,000 for family medicine departments for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987, and $2,000,000 more than the administration's request.

The Family Medicine Departments Program provides grants to schools of medicine to establish and maintain academic and administrative units to provide clinical instruction in family medicine. Program activities include curriculum components for medical students with increased emphasis on the prevention, recognition, and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism which are developed and integrated into the family medicine unit. These funds will support approximately 70 projects involving over 12,000 individuals participating in the programs.

Physician assistants

The Committee has recommended $4,800,000 for the Physician Assistants Program in fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

The Physician Assistants Program, through grants or contracts to schools of medicine and osteopathy and other public or nonprofit private entitites, supports the development and maintenance of physician assistant training programs. Physician assistants principally practice primary medical care. Studies have shown that with the addition of physician assistants to a physician's practice, productivity of the practice may increase by as much as 50 percent and that average charges to patients or third party payers are lower than traditional practices.

Area health education centers

The Committee recommends $18,000,000 for area health education centers [AHEC] for fiscal year 1988, which is the same as the House allowance and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1988.

The primary purpose of the AHEC Program is to attract and retain primary care professionals in shortage areas by linking the academic resources of health sciences centers to the clinical challenges of underserved communities. Funds are awarded to medical and osteopathic schools and will support an estimated 29 AHEC projects.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the unique and pressing health care needs of the residents of the Pacific Basin are not being adequately addressed. HSRA in the past has demonstrated considerable administrative flexibility in order to ensure that the AHEC Program would be responsive to good faith efforts by universities to develop creative programs for uniquely underserved populations such as American Indians. The Committee, accordingly, again urges HRSA to work to address the pressing health care needs of the Pacific Basin.

The Committee is concerned about a problem with the AHEC program. The AHEC program directors, from across the Nation, have advised the Committee that the Department of Health and Human Services has ruled that medical and osteopathic schools may not compete for AHEC expansion in the fourth year or later.

The Committee is aware that the Department is unclear about congressional intent. As a result, we strongly urge the Department to allow an AHEC center to be planned and developed after the fourth year, based on a State's changing needs. This, however, would not exempt such AHEC's from the standard competitive process.

Health professions data analysis

The Committee has included $2,000,000 for the Health Professions Analytical Studies and Reports Program for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program provides resources essential for the formulation of national health policy through the collection and analysis of information and data on the health professions not available through any other source. These funds are also used for properly identifying, designating, and reviewing health professions shortage areas and mental health shortage areas throughout the country.

For the past 7 years the Committee has urged HRSA to develop comprehensive generic-oriented mental health shortage designations in order to ensure that the most up-to-date information is made available to the Committee. Again, sufficient funds have been made available for this project to be continued, and the Committee expects HRSA to continue to make this a priority item.

Medical malpractice data bank

The Committee is aware of the Department's interest in supporting a national clearinghouse function in the private sector to ensure that relevant data on those practitioners accused of malpractice is coordinated and when appropriate, made available to the various State licensing boards and hospitals. The intent of this program is to ensure that errant practitioners may not continue to practice merely by moving from State to State. The Committee is concerned that HHS has not formally presented testimony on this initiative during the regular hearing process; however, the Committee is aware that this initiative is specifically authorized as a provision of title IV of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986. The Committee requests that a detailed report by submitted in a timely fashion addressing issues such as whether there is any potential Federal liability and the ultimate projected Federal dollar expenditure in subsequent years, if any.

Disadvantaged assistance

The Committee has recommended $27,250,000 for the Disadvantaged Assistance Program for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1987 and $2,750,000 less than the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

The Disadvantaged Assistance Program is the principal Federal health training activity for underrepresented minorities and other students who are financially or otherwise disadvantaged and who are interested in pursuing a health career. Awards are made through grants and contracts directly to public and nonprofit private health or educational entities to support recruitment, retention, and placement of students. Stipend support is available (20 percent of the amount appropriated) for over 500 disadvantaged students of exceptional financial need who are enrolled in a school of medicine, osteopathy, or dentistry.

Health professions special initiatives

The Committee recommends $2,500,000 for the Health Professions Special Education Initiatives Program in fiscal year 1988. This is $1,700,000 less than the administration's request and the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The Health Professions Special Education Initiatives Program supports targeted high-priority crisis prevention activities which are in the national interest. Funds are awarded through grants and contracts to health professions institutions and other entities to carry out special educational training programs in geriatrics, health economics, health promotion and disease prevention, and computer simulated medical procedures, such as arthroscopy.

In the past, the Committee has called attention to this country's critical shortage of podiatrists, a shortage that is having a particularly severe impact on elderly persons living in medically underserved urban and rural communities. In an attempt to improve that situation, HRSA has supported successful, though limited efforts to influence the first practice location of graduates through clinical training placements in underserved areas. Given the needs of a growing elderly population, the Committee directs that the number of remote site training projects be expanded, and that efforts be undertaken to address the academic curriculum and faculty development needs of colleges of podiatric medicine. Further, the Committee directs that HRSA undertake to determine the national need for foot health care and the manpower required to meet this need.

Geriatric training initiative

The Committee has included $14,000,000 for programs in geriatric health care training. This amount is $4,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and $2,000,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes $10,000,000 to continue geriatric education centers [GEC's]. The Committee expects that $5,000,000 shall be available under section 788(d) and $5,000,000 shall be available under section 301 of the Public Health Service Act. The activities of geriatric education centers include short-term faculty training, curriculum and other educational resource development, technical assistance, and outreach. These programs are multidisciplinary in nature, and are affiliated with other educational institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, community-based centers for the aged, and/or Veterans Administration hospitals. Many of the GEC's provide geriatric evaluation units that serve as centers for clinical training. In addition, health practitioners are provided continuing education, and health professions students rotate through GEC clinics. In fiscal year 1987, 31 GEC's were supported throughout the United States. The amount provided will allow for continuation of GEC's and provide for some growth in the program.

The Committee recommendation also includes $4,000,000 to initiate geriatric training of physicians and dentists, under section 788(e) of the Public Health Service Act. In enacting this authority last year, Congress responded to the need for indepth training of faculty in geriatrics. Recent evaluations of the adequacy and availability of health care personnel to meet the needs of elderly Americans through the year 2020 have revealed a shortage of adequately trained faculty to train future health care providers in geriatrics. The Committee expects that the $4,000,000 provided in fiscal year 1988 for geriatric training will support the initiation of fellowships for academicians and researchers who will return to their home institutions formally prepared to effect changes to the curricula and patient care delivery systems that are essential to accommodate the anticipated needs of the elderly, and to direct research projects addressing the health care problems of the aged. Funds made available for geriatric training under section 788(e) of the Public Health Service Act may include support for financial assistance in the form of traineeships and fellowships.

Two-year schools of osteopathy and medicine

The Committee has included $500,000 for curriculum and program development at 2-year schools of osteopathy and medicine as authorized by section 788(a) of the Public Health Service Act. This is the same as the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for this program.

These funds will assist eligible institutions providing the first or last 2 years of education leading to the degree of doctor of medicine or osteopathy to maintain or improve the quality of their programs. Such improvements may be for medical libraries, for schools without libraries, for construction and the purchase of equipment, as well as for other projects in schools already in existence.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS] training

The Committee recommends a total of $14,600,000 for the training and education of health care providers. This amount is $12,700,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, and $8,000,000 more than the administration request.

The Committee recommends $10,600,000 for education training centers [ETC's], for AIDS training curricula, and for an AIDS health care workers hotline. The Committee intends that these funds also be available to train mental health care workers.

As the number of AIDS cases increases, the more than 2 million health care providers and community service workers at inpatient and outpatient facilities throughout the United States will have to become prepared to deal with the physical, social, and psychological impact of AIDS. Three ETC's are being established in fiscal year 1987. The Committee recommendation will allow the development and formation of additional ETC's.

Of the total amount, $600,000 would provide for support of staff engaged in the AIDS/ETC activity. Staff will also develop, implement, and monitor demonstration projects which reflect national representation of the delivery of health care services to AIDS patients.

The Committee is aware of the reluctance of many doctors and health care workers to treat AIDS patients. This problem will be particularly acute as the disease spreads into low incidence areas. The Committee, therefore, directs HRSA, through grants or contracts, to develop AIDS training curricula for health professions schools, for current health care workers, and to develop and advertise a hotline for AIDS health care workers.

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for a program to train those health care workers who will serve as AIDS counselors in pre- and post-test settings.

Pediatric emergency medical services

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the Pediatric Emergency Medical Services [EMSC] Program. The recommended amount is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1988.

The Emergency Medical Services for Children Program was created to enhance and expand upon the delivery of emergency medical services [EMS] for acutely ill and seriously injured children and reflects the recognition that the needs of such children tend to be different from those of adults and are often not being met by the current EMS systems both during the prehospital and in-hospital phases.

The goal of the EMSC Program is the reduction of child and youth mortality and morbidity sustained as a result of severe acute illness or trauma. The EMSC Program hopes to reach this goal through the support of projects which demonstrate the effectiveness of a systems approach to prehospital and hospital emergency care, in which prompt appropriate on-site assessment and treatment of the child's problem, together with rapid, safe transport to a medical facility having the resources to continue the proper care, are utilized.

The authorization for this program expires September 30, 1987. A new authorization bill, S. 1488, has been introduced. The Committee has included additional funds for grants and for a study, to be conducted by an organization, such as the Institute of Medicine, to develop a long-term comprehensive plan for ensuring that our Nation's emergency rooms are sensitive to the unique needs of children.

Pacific Basin Initiative

The Committee recommends $3,729,000 to continue the various Pacific Basin health care initiatives which have been initiated over the past several years. The recommended amount is $2,500,000 more than the House allowance and $2,229,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for these programs.

It is the Committee's intent that $1,229,000 of these funds will be used for the Pacific Basin medical officer training project of the University of Hawaii's John A. Burns School of Medicine. This project has the enthusiastic support of the various Pacific Basin governmental agencies and upon its completion, will provide the necessary health manpower for the region for the next several decades. The initial $2,500,000 of funding was included in the fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill.

The remaining $2,500,000 shall be utilized to continue implementing the recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service's "Report on Health Services in the United States Pacific Island Jurisdictions." It remains the Committee's view that the necessary expertise for this initiative exists within the U.S. Public Health Service San Francisco regional office and that preventive-oriented projects should continue to receive priority.

Advanced nurse education

The Committee recommends $17,500,000 for advanced nurse training for fiscal year 1988. This amount is the same as the House allowance and $750,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program provides institutional support, through grants or contracts, to nursing schools to strengthen and expand graduate nurse training at the masters or doctoral level leading to the development of clinical nurse specialists, educators, administrators, and supervisors.

Nurse practitioners and nurse midwives

The Committee has included $12,000,000 for the Nurse Practitioner Program for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program provides grants to public or nonprofit hospitals and other entities to plan, develop, and operate programs to train nurse practitioners in primary health care, and to improve educational programs to assure competency of primary health care providers. This program is particularly important in order to ensure a supply of nurse practitioners to rural areas which frequently are underserved in terms of health resources.

Nurse special projects

The Committee recommends $9,500,000 for nursing special projects for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program provides grants and contracts to nursing schools and other institutions to develop innovative primary care nursing methods. The program also assists with special initiatives including innovative home health practice, nursing care of AIDS patients throughout the health care system, and health promotion and disease prevention for the elderly. The program also is designed to increase educational opportunities for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to enter the nursing profession, to upgrade the skills of licensed practical nurses, nursing assistants, and other paraprofessional nursing personnel, and to address other areas in primary care nursing activities.

Nurse demonstration projects

The Committee recommends $2,700,000 for nurse demonstration projects for fiscal year 1988. This is $1,025,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and the same as the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

The Committee recognizes that special nurse demonstration project initiatives are intended to forge closer relationships between nursing education and clinical practice through demonstrations of: clinical nurse education programs; methods to improve access in noninstitutional settings; and methods to encourage nursing graduates to practice in health manpower shortage areas. The Committee recognizes that, with the increasingly high cost of health care and the continuing complaints of substandard health care in certain sectors, innovative prototype systems are needed.

Professional nurse traineeships

The Committee has included $13,000,000 for the Professional Nurse Traineeships Program for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and $1,250,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1987. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

The nurse traineeships program provides individual support to professional nurses receiving advanced educational preparation for administrative or supervisory positions or to serve in other professional nurse specialties. The Committee recognizes the critical need for adequate numbers of educationally prepared nurses and that traineeships play a vital role in facilitating the pursuit of advanced nursing education.

Nurse anesthetists

The Committee has recommended $800,000 for the Nurse Anesthetists Program for fiscal year 1988. This is the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program funds grants to public or private nonprofit institutions to cover the costs of traineeships for the training of licensed, registered nurses to be nurse anesthetists. Approximately one-half of all anesthesia care in the United States is provided by nurse anesthetists, and over two-thirds of the current supply of nurse anesthetists deliver cost-effective services in small hospital settings in medically underserved areas.

Nurse faculty fellowships

The Committee recommends $1,100,000 for nurse faculty fellowships for fiscal year 1988. This amount is $300,000 more than the House allowance and $275,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

The Committee is aware of the Institute of Medicine study reporting that State boards of nursing are increasingly requiring that the deans and faculty of nursing schools hold graduate degrees. However, low numbers of nursing faculty with advanced degrees, particularly doctorates, suggest a scarcity of nurse faculty with adequate academic credentials to meet those requirements. To address this trend, the nurse faculty fellowships support advanced training of faculty who already hold a baccalaureate degree and are currently teaching in schools of nursing.

RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Organ transplants

The Committee recommends an appropriation for fiscal year 1988 of $6,300,000 for activities authorized under the National Organ Transplant Act (Public Law 98–507). The amount provided is $1,100,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and is $2,300,000 more than the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

The funds provided will continue to support the four major programs of the Transplant Act: the organ procurement and transplantation network [OPTN], the scientific registries, the Office of Organ Transplantation [OOT], and the Organ Procurement Organization Grants Program. The Committee strongly believes these programs, when properly implemented, will significantly strengthen the ability of the Nation's heatlh care system to provide organ transplants.

The Committee, however, continues to be deeply disturbed by the Department's repeated failure to meet the deadlines and carry out the instruction this Committee and the authorizing committees have set for the transplant programs. A major factor has been the Secretary's failure to assemble within OOT the necessary technical and scientific expertise to assist those involved in organ retrieval and transplantation, as required by Public Law 98–507.

The Committee fully expects the Secretary to correct this situation in fiscal year 1988. Specifically, the Committee has provided $1,500,000 for the direct operating expenses of OOT. This amount will support at least 10 full-time equivalents, including at least three with substantial expertise in the areas of organ retrieval and/or organ transplantation.

The amount provided includes $2,100,000 for the Organ Procurement Organization Grants Program. The Committee anticipates reauthorization of this program during the current session of Congress.

The Committee is extremely disturbed to learn that the Department has used almost $850,000 of funds provided specifically for grants for fiscal year 1987 to fund grants for fiscal year 1988 as well. This has resulted in fewer grantees than the Committee intended. The $2,100,000 provided in this year's bill is only for use in grants for fiscal year 1988.

The Committee has provided at least $1,500,000 for continuing the development of the scientific registries required by section 373 of the Public Health Service Act. The Committee is concerned that the Department missed the July 1, 1987, deadline set in last year's bill for having these registries operational and will be closely following the progress made in fiscal year 1988. The amount includes funds for the combined kidney dialysis and transplantation registry.

The amount provided includes a minimum of $1,200,000 to support the OPTN. Payments to a contractor for the OPTN shall be in addition to any payments currently being made through the Medicare Program for matching donor organs with recipients. The Committee expects the Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA] to continue paying these costs.

The Committee is concerned about professional standards set for those involved in organ retrieval. The Committee directs OOT through sections 371 and 375 of the Public Health Service Act to facilitate establishment of an ongoing program to train and certify transplant coordinators.

Finally, last year, the Committee directed the Secretary to report to Congress on the amount of Federal funds used by organ procurement agencies for the following purposes: (*a*) tissue typing and preservation; (*b*) public relations; (*c*) salaries; (*d*) personnel benefits; (*e*) travel, meetings, and seminars; (*f*) office administrative expenses (rent, telephone, et cetera); and (*g*) marketing expenses (gifts, recognition dinners, payments for referrals, et cetera). The information provided by the Department accounted for less than one-third of the total Medicare expenditures on organ retrieval. The Committee directs the Secretary to report to Congress by April 1, 1988, on the amount of Federal funds used by both independent organ procurement agencies and hospital-based organ procurement agencies for these purposes.

Health teaching facilities interest subsidies

The Committee recommends $100,000 for interest subsidies for health professions teaching facilities. This amount together with carryover funds from fiscal year 1987 will meet this requirement. This is $100,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and the same as the administration request and the House allowance.

AIDS facilities renovation grants

The $4,000,000 included by the Committee for health care facilities is to fund a limited number of renovation and/or construction grants for outpatient AIDS clinics under the authority of section 1610(b) of the Public Health Service Act. The Committee received testimony that not only is AIDS patient treatment more cost effective in an outpatient setting, but the quality of care is typically better. In making these awards, HRSA is directed to encourage matching contributions toward construction/renovation costs.

AIDS pediatric health care demonstrations

The Committee is greatly concerned with the increase in the number of pediatric AIDS cases. With CDC's prediction that pediatric AIDS cases will increase tenfold within 5 years, a separate set of issues has surfaced in the fight against this disease. Therefore, the Committee has included $5,000,000 for a number of pediatric health care demonstrations. The Committee expects these demonstrations to be administered by the Maternal and Child Health Program in conjunction with its current pediatric AIDS activities supported by title V of the Social Security Act.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS] service demonstrations

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for the acquired immune deficiency syndrome service demonstration projects. This is $10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. There was no administration request for funding for this program.

Over the next several years, as the AIDS epidemic spreads, communities throughout the Nation will be faced with the need to organize for the care of AIDS patients. The development of appropriate systems of care requires that communities implement an organized process of community needs assessment, and that resources be deployed in a way which adequately and efficiently responds to that need. These communities will require technical assistance in carrying out this process.

In fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987, $26,000,000 was appropriated to fund service demonstration projects in cities with the highest incidence of AIDS. The Committee recommendation will provide further support to the original projects and will fund new demonstration activities in metropolitan areas which are reporting increasing numbers of AIDS cases.

Family planning

The Committee recommends $145,877,000 for family planning services. This amount is $79,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and $1,818,000 more than the administration's request. The Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to block grant this program, and has restored $1,818,000 to continue administering the program as a project grant program. This level includes $3,377,000 and 60 FTE's necessary to operate and manage this program.

This program provides discretionary grant funds to States, local health departments, and private nonprofit groups to support the provision of voluntary family planning services primarily to low-income persons. The program functions through a network of clinics operated by the grantees.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee recommends $750,000 for maintenance and repairs to facilities at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center. This is the same as the House allowance and the administration's request for 1988. This allowance will provide for routine recurring repairs and improvements that will ensure the continued safe and efficient operation of the center located in Carville, LA.

Program management and direct operations

The Committee has included $91,790,000 for the HRSA program management and direct operations activities for fiscal year 1988. This is $15,083,000 more than the administration's request and $625,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The amount provided will support approximately 1,503 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $960,000.

All HRSA management and direct operations activities have been combined to support high priority programs in the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, the Bureau of Health Professions, the Bureau of Resources Development excluding health planning, the Office of Engineering Services, and the Office of the Administrator.

The Committee is alarmed at the high cost of health care for children with catastrophic illnesses. Many families are forced to exhaust all of their resources to cover the astronomical costs incurred with these catastrophic and long-term illnesses. The trauma that these circumstances impose on parents and siblings is truly immeasurable. The Committee is very concerned that there are no current statistics that reflect the number of families experiencing catastrophic pediatric costs. Therefore, the Committee has included $250,000 for the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct a study which will determine the number of families in the United States spending 7.5 percent or more of the family's adjusted gross income on all care and services required for the child. The Committee expects the Department to report on this study during the fiscal year 1989 budget hearings.

Health education assistance loans [HEAL]

The Committee recommends a $305,000,000 loan guarantee ceiling for HEAL loans to health professions students in fiscal year 1988. This is $205,000,000 more than the administration's request and $15,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The Committee recommendation is the same as the House allowance. In addition, any unused portion of the fiscal year 1987 ceiling may be used for HEAL loan commitments and disbursements in fiscal year 1988. The Committee also directs that loan guarantee funds under the HEAL Program in fiscal year 1988 be available without regard to any apportionments or other administrative limitations not specifically authorized by statute. It is the intent of the Committee that the Department of Health and Human Services guarantee the full amount of HEAL loans authorized for fiscal year 1988 ($305,000,000) and any carryover from previous years.

This program provides a major source of non-Federal funds to thousands of health professions students pursuing health careers at relatively low costs to the Federal Government. Direct appropriations are only necessary if the student loan insurance funds (whose moneys are derived from insurance premiums charged to HEAL borrowers) are insufficient to make payments on defaulted loans. Since inception of this program in 1978, no direct appropriation of funds has been necessary.

Last year, in response to the size and growing complexity of the HEAL Program, HRSA was asked to provide additional funds from its direct operations budget to hire full-time experts in debt management, financial analysis, market analysis, and debt collection. The Committee expects that HRSA will provide sufficient funds from its fiscal year 1988 direct operations budget to hire personnel who can establish a financial analysis function and assure the production of quantitative reports on a regular basis.

The Committee expects HRSA to develop a plan of action, including a timetable, for the hiring of necessary personnel. This plan should be made available to the Committee not later than January 31, 1988.

The Committee further expects the Bureau of Health Professions to assist schools and lenders in their due diligence efforts by making information about the HEAL Program routinely available, on a timely basis. The information should be presented in a consistent manner to facilitate analysis of trends. Initially, the information should be made available at least quarterly, and should include information on at least the following: (1) The number of delinquent and defaulted HEAL loans. Default statistics should separate loans in repayment, forbearance, negotiation, or deferment from uncollectible loans; (2) preclaim assistance activities, including the number of claims cured; (3) status of claims paid which have been referred by the Federal Government for litigation or for the Federal collections process; and (4) status of the Student Loan Insurance Fund.

Not later than March 1, 1988, the Committee expects that DHHS will submit a report detailing the 10 most prevalent reasons for individual HEAL delinquencies and defaults, including data on whether previous high interest rates on HEAL loans can be distinguished as having contributed significantly to defaults.

In order to facilitate cooperation between schools and lenders in default prevention, the Committee expects that the Department will require lenders to notify schools of any former students with delinquent HEAL loans. This information should be made available to schools at the time the lender notifies the credit bureau, or earlier, so that the school can assist in locating and encouraging the borrower to attend to his/her HEAL account(s).

The Committee is aware of the increased collection efforts mandated by the Department and being carried out by schools and lenders as a result of the due diligence regulation issued earlier this year. The Committee supports the requirement that lenders pursue delinquent borrowers using a number of collection initiatives, including litigation. The Committee notes that the mere threat of litigation, in most cases, is sufficient to bring recalcitrant borrowers into repayment. The Committee supports shifting responsibility for litigation from DHHS and the Justice Department to the private sector because lenders, who service HEAL loans, are in the best position to document their collection efforts to the courts, resulting in more effective and efficient collection.

The Committee also notes the Department's success in bringing defaulters back into repayment. For example, 160 defaulted loans valued at $4,000,000 entered repayment during the 9-month period from September 1986 to May 1987. If this increase continues, despite the shifting of collection responsibilities to the private sector, additional personnel may be required to manage in-house collection activities. The Committee expects HRSA to review this situation and be prepared to testify on the matter at the fiscal year 1989 appropriations hearings.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

1987 comparable appropriation	$20,000,000
1988 appropriation request	22,000,000
House allowance	22,000,000
Committee recommendation	22,000,000

The Committee recommends $22,000,000 for the medical facilities guarantee and loan fund. This is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance, and $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 amount. An additional $3,000,000 will be provided from prior-year unobligated funds and repayments of principal and interest on loans to meet total interest subsidy requirements of approximately $25,000,000. These funds are used to comply with the obligation of the Federal Government to pay interest subsidies on federally guaranteed loans throughout the life of the loans. These loans were used for hospital modernization, construction, and conversion.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

1987 comparable appropriation	$622,035,000
1988 appropriation request	674,456,000
House allowance	221,977,000
Committee recommendation	802,987,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $802,987,000 for the Centers for Disease Control [CDC], an increase of $128,531,000 over the administration's request, and $180,952,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The Centers for Disease Control is the focal point within the Public Health Service [PHS] for prevention application. By setting national objectives, conducting investigations, studies, surveillance, and training, and developing health promotion strategies, CDC seeks to improve the health and quality of life of the people of the United States.

To accomplish these objectives, CDC: identifies and defines preventable health problems and maintains active surveillance of diseases through epidemiologic and laboratory investigations and data collection, analysis, and distribution; serves as the PHS lead agency in developing and implementing operational research aimed at developing and testing effective disease prevention, control, and health promotion programs; responds to public health emergencies; operates a national program to address environmentally related health problems; administers a national program to develop recommended occupational safety and health standards and to conduct research, and technical assistance to assure safe and healthful working conditions for employees; develops and implements a program to sustain a strong national public health work force; and conducts a national program for improving the performance of clinical laboratories.

CDC is responsible for controlling the introduction and spread of infectious diseases, and provides consultation and assistance to other nations and international agencies to assist in improving their disease prevention and control, environmental health, and health promotion activities. CDC is centrally involved in the Public Health Service's efforts to monitor, understand, and prevent the further spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS]. CDC administers the preventive health and health services block grant and specific preventive health categorical grant programs while providing program expertise and assistance in responding to Federal, State, local, and private organizations on matters related to disease prevention and control activities.

Preventive health and health services block grant

For the preventive health and health services block grant, the Committee recommends $89,551,000, which includes $551,000 to fund technical assistance and support activities. This amount is $15,000 more than the request and $26,000 above the fiscal year 1987 funding level. The House deferred action on this program. These grants give the States flexibility to meet State priorities for preventive health activities to reduce preventable morbidity and mortality, and in general to improve the quality of life of the people within their specific State.

Prevention centers

The Committee has included $2,000,000 to continue support of the centers for health promotion and disease prevention. This amount is $500,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. There was no administration request for this activity. These grants are made to academic health centers for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of centers for research and demonstration with respect to health promotion and disease prevention. The Committee wishes to reitterate its support for the establishment of an international health promotion and diseases prevention center, and especially one with a Pacific Basin and South East Asian focus.

Sexually transmitted diseases [STD]

The Committee recommends $61,130,000 for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases [STD], an increase of $4,051,000 over the budget request and $439,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 amount. The House deferred action on this program. The allowance includes $50,000,000 for STD grants and $11,130,000 for program operations to continue the battle against STD.

The Committee rejects the administration's proposal to cut State grants for the reduction of STD, and has restored the proposed $4,000,000 cut.

The Committee is aware of and sensitive to the demands for making tradeoffs in light of newly identified diseases and syndromes, and the rapidly increasing incidence of resistant gonorrhea. Disease intervention outreach activities resulted in the prevention of 160,500 gonococcal and 5,600 syphilis infections. Over 7 million women were cultured for gonorrhea, with 3 percent (279,475) of these identified with the infection. Chlamydia control programs continue to be expanded nationwide; 30 STD programs now have chlamydia prevention and control components which include surveillance, diagnosis, and treatment. The Committee is pleased that the benefit-cost ratio of these intervention efforts is almost 3:1.

The Committee is concerned over apparent disparities between the incidence of reported sexually transmitted diseases and allocation of project funds. For example, the State with the highest incidence of infectious syphilis has 14 percent of the national caseload but receives only 5 percent of the project grant funds directed toward control of the disease. The Committee strongly recommends that one of the major factors for allocation of project grant funds for sexually transmitted diseases be based on the relative number of reported cases in each State.

Since screening for AIDS is appropriate in clinics treating persons with other sexually transmitted diseases, the Committee would not prohibit use of CDC/STD funds for AIDS testing and counseling of appropriate persons in STD clinics.

Immunization

The Committee recommends $106,618,000 for childhood immunization, which is $13,114,000 more than the administration's request and $19,243,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 amount. The House deferred action on this program. Of the total, $94,000,000 is for grants, $4,000,000 is to continue building the vaccine stockpile, and $8,618,000 for program operations.

For more than two decades, CDC has provided project grant support to assist State and local health agencies in planning, developing, and conducting immunization programs to eliminate or reduce childhood diseases. CDC also provides technical assistance and consultation in management practices and program operations, develops national goals for vaccine-preventable disease control, and reviews and evaluates State and local programs. CDC, in addition, monitors the safety and efficacy of new vaccines and maintains a vaccine stockpile.

This program is among the most successful and cost effective of the Government's disease prevention efforts. For example, even considering both public and private sector cost, the benefit-cost ratio of rubella immunization, given in combination with measles vaccine, is over 14:1, and the benefit-cost ratio for polio immunization remains over 10:1.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the vaccine stockpile and recommends $4,000,000 to continue to build the stockpile from an average of 16.6 weeks to an average of 18.4 weeks of the 6-month reserve needed in case of disruption in the manufacture of vaccines.

The $94,000,000 recommended for grants to States is the full amount authorized in the Public Health Service Amendments of 1987 Act, S. 1158, as passed the Senate on July 23, 1987. The funding will provide for the purchase of the same number of doses of measles, rubella, mumps, polio, DPT, and H. influenza b vaccine, and to continue State operations at the same level as in fiscal year 1987. In addition, the Committee has included funding for perinatal hepatitis B vaccine. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices [ACIP] currently recommends prenatal screening of high-risk pregnant women and treatment of newborn infants of mothers who are HBsAG positive with hepatitis B immune globulin [HBIG] and hepatitis B [HB] vaccine. Untreated, the infant of a mother who is positive for both HBsAg and HBeAg has an 80–90 percent chance of becoming a chronic hepatitis B virus [HBV] carrier. If this occurs, the child has a 25-percent chance of dying from either cirrhosis or primary liver cancer later in life. Recommended treatment with HBIG and HB vaccine is 90 percent effective in preventing the carrier state. CDC, with programs already in place for the purchase, distribution, and delivery of childhood vaccines, can integrate perinatal HB vaccine into its existing system.

The Committee is concerned about the revision in the immunization program guidelines to permit States to charge for immunization. The Committee directs CDC to assure that no desiring child is denied a vaccination because of inability to pay. This program was designed and funded to assure that the less fortunate were given the same access to those preventive services as others.

Infectious disease

For the infectious diseases activity, the Committee includes $349,136,000, an increase of $77,449,000 over the administration's request and $146,637,000 over the fiscal year 1987 amount.

CDC's efforts in infectious disease prevention are to develop new or improved prevention and control methods and techniques and to accelerate the general application of accepted prevention technology. These activities complement epidemic services and provide a major aspect of the public health base which is vital to CDC's emergency response. Specifically, the major objectives are to: improve prevention and control technology through research designed to develop or refine technical methods and techniques related to diagnosis and prevention of disease; develop and apply epidemiologic and laboratory technology to prevent and control acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS], and to reduce its morbidity and mortality; reduce, by 1990, the annual reported incidence of nosocomial infections in acute-care, long-term care, and residential-care hospitals by 20 percent of what otherwise would persist in the absence of hospital infection control programs; ensure, by 1990, that 95 percent of licensed patient care facilities are implementing the recommended practices for controlling nosocomial infections; reduce, by 1990, the annual estimated incidence of hepatitis B to 20 per 100,000 population; reduce, by 1990, the annual reported incidence of bacterial meningitis to 2 per 100,000 population; reduce, by 1990, the annual estimated incidence of pneumococcal pneumonia to 115 per 100,000 population and the incidence of pneumococcal bacteremia to 7 per 100,000 population; and reduce, by 1990, the annual reported incidence of tuberculosis to 8 per 100,000 population.

The Committee is aware that progress is being made in understanding Chronic Epstein-Barr Virus syndrome [CEBV] and that research is leading to discoveries which may be of vital importance concerning known and as yet unknown viruses. CEBV is characterized by varying degrees of chronic fatigue, fever, headache, depression, and other symptoms. Diagnosis of the CEBV syndrome is very difficult because many of the signs and symptoms can be found in other diseases as well. Research studies indicate that currently available serologic tests for CEBV must be interpreted with caution. Therefore, the need continues for the development of a diagnostic test technique for this syndrome, which is also known by the generalized term proposed by CDC, chronic mononucleosis-like syndrome [CMLS].

The Committee understands that more research is needed to identify CEBV's clinical characteristics and the cause or causes of this syndrome. The network surveillance system which is being started using CDC's clinical definition should be funded and expanded to all of the States to obtain data on the number of true cases and to evaluate possible risk factors. The general physician needs information about the cause of the syndrome, an effective test for diagnosis and a method of treatment. The Committee encourages the CDC to increase the level of research support on this illness and encourages the CDC to work with the State of Nevada with respect to studying this illness.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome [AIDS]

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $310,011,000 and 345 FTE's for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome prevention activities. This is an increase of $76,000,000 over the administration's request of $234,011,000 for CDC's AIDS efforts. The comparable 1987 level was $166,249,000.

In a few short years, AIDS has become an epidemic of major proportions, representing the No. 1 health priority of the Public Health Service [PHS]. It is estimated that by the end of 1991 the cumulative total of AIDS cases in the United States will reach 270,000 and result in nearly 180,000 deaths. In 1985, AIDS became the 11th leading cause of years of potential life lost before the age of 65; and in 1986, once data about the other diseases are known, will show up as one of the top 10 causes of years of potential life lost.

CDC's activities include surveillance, epidemiology, and public information and education. Programs to provide comprehensive health education, risk reduction counseling, and testing have been developed or expanded in almost every State. These ongoing programs have been augmented with targeted prevention initiatives specifically designed for identified risk groups, such as childbearing women at risk of perinatal infections and drug abusers. Health education/risk reduction programs have been started in State and local health departments. School health education programs have been started in about 20 high incidence States.

The Committee recommendation includes funding for ongoing epidemiological studies and surveillance and to expand surveillance activities in two important areas, the support of active surveillance systems in the States and anonymous AIDS antibody testing, and to initiate studies of the relationship of AIDS and tuberculosis. The Committee has added $10,000,000 for a national sero-survey to develop baseline data on the prevalence of AIDS in the American population.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $56,000,000 for information and education activities, as follows: an additional $15,000,000 to reach the general population, an additional $13,000,000 to reach groups at high risk of contracting the HIV infection, an additional $3,000,000 to reach the hemophilia community, an additional $10,000,000 to reach schoolage adolescents and young adults; and an additional $15,000,000 to reach minorities. At this time, information and education, which provide the opportunity for individuals to eliminate or reduce high-risk behaviors, are the only effective means to control the spread of AIDS infections.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $15,000,000 for education and information activities for the general population. The national AIDS public information campaign will provide a foundation of factual knowledge on which will be built all subsequent public and targeted information/eduction campaigns for prevention of HIV infections and AIDS.

The Committee is greatly concerned that the $20,000,000 provided by the Committee in the 1987 supplemental for an every-household mailing has been delayed by the White House. The Committee believes that this is an important initiative as recommended by the CDC and the Department, and bill language has been included mandating this mailing by February 15, 1988.

The Committee concurs with the House in supporting the collaborative efforts of CDC and the Divison of Maternal and Child Health Services in working with the hemophilia treatment centers network to respond to urgently needed AIDS risk reduction and education activities. Over the past year, the number of AIDS cases among persons with hemophilia has nearly doubled and the potential of heterosexual and perinatal transmission remains serious. The percentage of seropositive cases is very high, with 94 percent of severe hemophiliacs seropositive. There is growing medical concern that the immune system of this infected group is deteriorating, with increased risk of AIDS. The hemophilia community, through its regional network, has doubled its efforts to provide intensive, readily accessible counseling, especially for increasing numbers of hemophiliacs seeking voluntary testing under strict confidentiality. The Committee has included funding to expand CDC's ongoing hemophilia effort. Also included is funding for CDC's longitudinal study to develop valuable epidemiological data on the natural history of HIV in the hemophilia community.

The Committee recommendation includes $15,000,000 for information/education activities for minorities at high risk of AIDS. In areas experiencing a high incidence of AIDS among minorities, a concerted effort is needed to address the unique problem of AIDS in minorities. Thus far, 38 percent of reported AIDS cases have been among black and Hispanic patients. Of these, 24 percent were reported in blacks and 14 percent among Hispanics. The majority of pediatric AIDS cases have also been reported from disproportionate percentage of AIDS in minorities. Funding is provided to raise the awareness of the entire minority community about AIDS, enlist its support in prevention efforts, and increase CDC's support of State and local prevention projects for activities directed toward minority communities. The Committee believes that minority community-based organizations are often in the best position to access and help educate minority populations. The Committee strongly recommends that CDC shall consult with and jointly coordinate AIDS activities targeted to minorities with the Office of Minority Health.

The Committee recommendation includes $100,765,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over the administration's request, for expanded voluntary counseling and testing. Although the majority of cases continue to occur among homosexual and bisexual men and intravenous drug abusers, the infection is also spread among non-IV drug abusing heterosexuals and from infected mothers to newborn infants. In addition, most infected IV drug abusers are heterosexual and can spread the virus by their sexual contacts. To implement the recommendations that resulted from the February 1987 AIDS antibody testing meeting that was held in Atlanta, funding has been provided for increasing voluntary testing and counseling activities. At present, most State and local health departments do not possess the capacity, either in skilled professionals or adequate funds, to support expanded testing or all of the related counseling efforts that will be needed. Such efforts are labor intensive endeavors. Without additional personnel, States and localities will be forced to delay implementation of recommended expansion of these services. These funds will allow State and local health departments to expand the existing network of health care providers who offer counseling and testing.

The Committee strongly recommends that one of the major factors for allocation to the States for Public Health Service funds directed toward education, information, surveillance, counseling, and treatment for nonresearch efforts to control and prevent AIDS be based on the number of new cases reported in each State and the rate of growth of disease transmittal.

Tuberculosis grants

The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for the Tuberculosis Control Grant Program in 1988, the same as the fiscal year 1987 and $3,000,000 more than the administration's request. The tuberculosis program provides cooperative agreements for direct TB control activities to State and local health departments in high incidence areas.

The Committee continues to be distressed by the fact that after 6 successive years in which the Congress has demonstrated the priority it places on tuberculosis control by adding funds, the administration is again proposing to phase out this program. The 22,575 cases of TB reported to CDC in 1986 represents a 1.7-percent increase over cases reported in 1985. This is highly inconsistent with the steady decline the Nation has witnessed in recent years. According to experts, several factors account for this increase, including drug resistant strains of tuberculosis, TB in children and the homeless, and most notable, the increasing incidence of active tuberculosis infection in those with the AIDS virus.

Chronic and environmental disease prevention

The Committee recommends $43,422,000 for chronic and environmental disease prevention, an increase of $11,490,000 over the administration's request and $9,421,000 over the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. This amount is $1,850,000 less than the House recommendation.

CDC is vigorously translating chronic disease, injury, and hazardous substance research findings into practical public health programs that reduce death, illness, and disability. The Committee notes that several of the prevention and control projects involve high-risk elderly and minority populations. CDC has also developed laboratory technology to assess exposure to hazardous substances such as dioxin. This technology allows accurate assessment of human exposure, assessment of the effects of such exposure, and, if indicated, permits targeted efforts to protect the public.

Significant premature death and avoidable illness and disability are caused by exposure to man-made and naturally occurring environmental hazards, nonoccupational injuries, and by personal behavior. Chronic diseases represented at least 67 percent of the causes of death in 1984 and injuries accounted for at least 30 percent of the years of potential life lost before age 65 in that same year. Prevention of the occurrence and progression of disease is based on: (1) reducing or eliminating exposures to hazards; (2) early detection of disease to avoid complications; and (3) reducing, or eliminating, behavioral risk factors.

CDC uses its expertise and existing capacities in problem identification, intervention development and application, State capacity building, technology transfer, service, and program evaluation to address: preventable environment-related death, disease, and disability such as cancer, birth defects, and chromosome, or other genetic damage; preventable child and adult chronic disease, including developmental disabilities, birth defects, cancer, heart disease, stroke, and diabetes; and preventable child and adult death, injury, and disability, resulting from trauma outside the workplace.

The Committee does not agree with the proposed phaseout of the diabetes control projects and includes $5,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, to continue this important program. The Committee continues to receive testimony about how effective this program is in assisting States to develop important risk-reducing and treatment programs for potential and actual diabetes. The knowledge has been developed and CDC is deciding the delivery system necessary to assure the provision of these services to everyone requiring them.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $5,000,000 to establish a Diabetes Translation Center at CDC. In the report, "National Long-Range Plan to Combat Diabetes, 1987," the National Diabetes Advisory Board [NDAB] recommended that establishment of a Diabetes Translation Center to address the critical components in translating research findings into patient care. Demonstration programs supported by the existing CDC Diabetes Control Program have shown how translation from research to application of prevention and treatment information can lead to significant reduction in deaths, illness, and associated economic costs. Widespread application of these advances can improve the outlook for persons with diabetes. The funding would be used to improve data collection, surveillance, and program evaluation; develop clinical management consensus for diabetes and its complications; provide support and training for State programs; work with third party payors to develop mechanisms for financing necessary health care; and form an advisory committee.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $2,000,000 for the implementation of the Technical Assistance Grant Program to States authorized by Public Law 99–252. Use of smokeless tobacco products by extremely young children, including 3 and 4 year olds, has been documented in rural States, such as Alaska, and is a significant health problem for children and teenagers across the country. The Centers for Disease Control have available State-specific data on smokeless tobacco usage, and should give priority in providing technical assistance grants to those States with the highest usage rates. Within this appropriation, grants of $250,000 each will be made to States with high rates of smokeless tobacco use among young people.

The Committee encourages continuation of Dental Disease Prevention Activities [DDPA] at the Centers for Disease Control. Included in amounts provided for CDC are funds so that DDPA can increase activities with respect to AIDS and hepatitis infection control. These efforts are necessary to help ensure both the safety of patients and health care practitioners. The Committee is concerned about CDC's recent announcement that one of the Nation's dentists has apparently become infected with AIDS as a result of treating infected patients. The DDPA provides a natural focus for the prevention and control of dental diseases including those related to AIDS. These activities include organizing professional assistance programs and self-assessment materials for the prevention of viral and bacterial infections in dental care.

Occupational safety and health

The Committee recommends $73,925,000 for occupational safety and health, which is $7,892,000 more than the administration's request, and $3,832,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. This amount is $1,050,000 more than the House level.

The objective of this activity is to prevent work-related hazards for 104 million U.S. workers. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS] about 1 out of every 10 workers in private industry suffers an occupational injury annually; about 4 out of 100 workers are disabled from these injuries; and approximately 7 workers in 100,000 are killed on the job each year. The program conducts research, recommends criteria for standards and responds to requests of workers, employers, and Government agencies for health hazard evaluations in an effort to prevent premature mortality, reduce unnecessary morbidity, and improve the quality of the Nation's work places.

The right-of-entry to worksites authority permits actual workplace exposure observations essential to both experimental and epidemiologic research studies in occupational safety and health. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] research program provides the ability to coordinate laboratory investigations, field surveys, and epidemiologic studies so that appropriate standards and controls can be recommended. Research is directed toward: Identifying occupational safety and health problems so as to detect and define epidemiologically significant changes in the status of occupational safety and health through a work force surveillance and health hazard evaluation program and; evaluating occupational safety and health problems and occupational hazards so as to understand their causes and to develop methods of prevention. Research is focused on: 10 leading work-related diseases and injuries; controlling work-related injury and illness through discovering, assessing, and improving applicable engineering controls, protective equipment, work practices, and hazard-detection devices; and disseminating scientific findings and appropriate recommendations to all organizations and individuals with the need to know to assist them in acting to reduce occupationally related health problems.

The Committee urges NIOSH, within available research resources, to provide $700,000 for occupational safety and health research for the coal miners pathology and autopsy program, research on medical surveillance of coalworkers pneumoconiosis, silicosis erradication, and epidemiological studies of surface coal miners, welders, and diesel-exposed miners, and expansion of the National Occupational Health Survey of Miners. The Committee is concerned over reports of reduced research efforts in the area of occupational respiratory diseases and reports of vacancies that have not been filled. Therefore, the Committee directs that a report be submitted to the Committee no later than June 30, 1988, detailing research undertaken and the dollars associated with that research by object class.

The Committee has included $10,150,000 for training activities, including the continued operation of the educational resource centers. The Committee rejects the budget proposal to phaseout these centers over a 3-year period. The Committee believes that other funds are not available to continue this training necessary to protect the U.S. worker and to improve their quality of life.

The Committee recommendation includes $250,000 in training moneys to establish an industrial medical center. This funding will allow NIOSH to provide training of health personnel to deal with occupational disease.

The Committee recommendation includes $800,000 for the implementation of a program for individual worker notification for past and ongoing NIOSH mortality studies for the purpose of controlling chronic occupational diseases.

The Committee is aware of and supportive of legislation moving through both Houses that would establish a new program to notify and monitor workers known to be at high risk of occupational disease based on prior hazardous exposures. If the risk notification bill becomes law during this fiscal year, the funding may be applied toward costs for the new legislation.

The CDC program will include provisions for considering individual worker notification activities for all future NIOSH epidemiologic studies. NIOSH has updated a list of past and ongoing mortality studies (approximately 90) which may be appropriate for notification efforts. The funding of this initiative will enable: (1) the continuation of individual worker notification efforts, as appropriate, for the approximately 90 past and ongoing mortality studies, and (2) the continuation of inclusion of individual worker notification procedures in all future epidemiologic studies beginning in fiscal year 1988 and thereafter.

The Committee is concerned that the policy manual developed by the Division of Surveillance, Hazard Evaluation, and Field Studies on hospital risk hazards has not yet been released. It is the Committee's understanding that this document is the result of a 1982 CDC task force and further that it will address complex issues such as the handling of patients afflicted with AIDS, excessive radiation, and other hazards which health care workers may be exposed to in the workplace. The Committee strongly urges CDC to give high priority to completing this important document in a timely fashion.

Epidemic services

The Committee recommends $57,193,000, which is $1,741,000 more than the administration's request, $3,842,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 amount, and the same as the House allowance.

The early recognition of adverse health conditions and the prompt application of prevention and control measures are fundamental to CDC's contribution to protecting the health of the American people. Bringing epidemic situations to rapid and successful conclusions prevents costly morbidity and mortality. The cost effectiveness of these activities has been well documented just in terms of curative costs averted. The activities of surveillance and epidemiology support this CDC-wide response capability.

The objectives of the epidemic services activity are to: (1) provide for the prevention and control of epidemics; (2) maintain surveillance systems, analyze data, and respond to public health problems when indicated; (3) develop public health epidemiologists; and (4) carry out the quarantine program as required by regulations. CDC must also maintain competence in many diseases that seldom occur, such as plague and Lassa fever, and provide laboratory capabilities to support disease investigations.

The epidemic services efforts provide essential components of the Nation's approach to protecting its civilian population from not only epidemics, but also from deliberate or accidental misuse of chemicals and biological agents. In order to accomplish its goals, CDC maintains surveillance systems, epidemic investigators, and laboratory capabilities for identifying specimens and data, potential problems, investigating, identifying, collecting, analyzing, and recommending appropriate actions to protect the health and lives of the American people.

In addition, and as part of the Centers' efforts to implement the 1990 national prevention objectives under this activity, CDC conducts a program of scientific inquiry and research to solve practical public health problems and supports selected programs to assist States, health organizations, and others in the health field to achieve the prevention goals in two priority areas: pregnancy and infant health, and reproductive health.

Included in this recommendation is funding to continue components of the Public Health Service infant mortality initiative. Interest in the U.S. infant mortality problem has centered around concerns that the rate of infant mortality decline has slowed, concerns about racial disparities in infant mortality rates, and about the lack of progress in reducing the incidence of low birth weight.

Low birth weight among infants is a major factor associated with neonatal and infant mortality. Moreover, low birth weight is associated with maternal health behaviors during pregnancy, such as use of cigarettes, alcohol misuse, and poor nutritional practices. For instance, over 900,000 children are born each year to women who smoke, a practice that doubles the risk of low birth weight and increases the risk of stillbirth or neonatal death by up to 100 percent. Cessation of health risk behaviors can have a positive effect on birth outcome. To help States address this health issue, a comprehensive mechanism will be provided to attempt to: identify those populations at highest risk; enable States to target their intervention efforts; and provide resources for evaluating progress toward the 1990 objectives related to low birth weight.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for buildings and facilities, the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommended amount will provide for the necessary repairs and improvements required to keep CDC facilities safe and usable.

Congress provided funds in the 1987 Department of Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriation for planning laboratory space at Chamblee, GA, to replace the World War II temporary buildings now occupied by CDC. The Committee has included bill language directing the General Services Administration to construct, under their lease purchase authority, a laboratory facility in conformity with the plans prepared by CDC. This facility will replace the present wooden buildings at the Chamblee location which were built in the early 1940's to support the World War II efforts. The wooden structures, although extensively modified, remain basic wooden structures, subject to destruction by fire or tornado. The financial loss from either would be enormous because of the amount of expensive equipment and research materials in the buildings. In the event of such a casualty there is a possibility for dispersal of potentially contaminated material over a heavily populated area.

The Committee has included bill language directing the General Services Administration to construct, under their lease purchase authority, an office building at the Centers for Disease Control Clifton Road site in conformity with design plans prepared by CDC. Consultants have found in analyzing data collected for the CDC master facilities plan that the major problem at the Clifton Road facility was lack of office space. Many office areas are severely overcrowded, to the extent that much laboratory space is being used as offices. Additional office space is needed to accommodate past expansion and planned future expansion of computer services. At the present time, nearly one-third of the CDC employees in the Atlanta areas are located in leased space located in four different sites. This new building would enable these activities, as well as activities now housed in two renovated residences, to be consolidated into a single location. The cost to the Federal Government for this building would be offset by the annual lease payments, which would begin with CDC's occupancy of the facility and would cost less in total than the net present value of the current leases.

Program management

For program management, the Committee recommends $3,233,000, the same as the budget request and the House allowance, but a slight increase over the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. This activity provides for the overall management and direction of the programs and activities of the Centers for Disease Control. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $1,721,000.

Scientific equipment

The Committee disagrees with the budget request that proposes a $9,326,000 decrease in the purchase of scientific equipment. The Committee strongly believes that a Federal agency with such an essential national mission and international reputation must to continue to obtain state-of-the-art scientific equipment. The Committee does not want CDC to again be in the position of losing top scientists because of lack of state-of-the-art equipment. Therefore, $9,326,000 is recommended for scientific equipment to eliminate the proposed reductions that have been included in the request for most of CDC's activities.

State assignee ceiling exempt provision

The Committee has included bill language to exempt employees of the Public Health Service, detailed as field assignees, from full-time equivalent [FTE] employment limitation, administrative ceiling, or targets. The administration proposed to convert 250 of the sexually transmitted diseases [STD] field staff to Intergovernmental Personnel Act [IPA] assignments, which are subject to FTE ceilings. The effect of the proposed provision would be to limit the number of field assignments that CDC would furnish States for implementing the expanding AIDS and STD programs. Therefore, the Committee believes it is important to provide the bill language to reject the administration's proposal.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

1987 comparable appropriation	$6,190,698,000
1988 appropriation request	5,612,837,000
House allowance [1]	6,563,857,000
Committee recommendation	6,876,104,000

[1] This does not include $472,428,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,876,104,000 for the National Institutes of Health [NIH]. This is $1,263,267,000 more than the administration request, $685,406,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $6,190,698,000, and $312,247,000 more than the House allowance, which does not include AIDS funding. These figures are shown in the table that follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		House bill[1]	Committee recommendation[2]	Committee recommendation compared with—		
	1987 combined adjusted	1988 budget request			Fiscal year 1987	Fiscal year 1988 budget	House bill
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH[1]							
National Cancer Institute	1,407,931	1,311,873	1,448,411	1,527,054	+119,123	+215,181	+78,643
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	930,369	826,903	990,808	1,000,349	+69,980	+173,446	+9,541
National Institute of Dental Research	118,056	108,576	128,965	131,559	+13,503	+22,983	+2,594
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	511,430	444,004	563,768	549,784	+38,354	+105,780	−13,984
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	490,553	433,005	554,039	550,172	+59,619	+117,167	−3,867
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	545,835	572,752	439,667	661,458	+115,623	+88,706	+221,791
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	571,221	484,504	666,037	653,117	+81,896	+168,613	−12,920
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	366,997	322,532	405,673	408,334	+41,337	+85,802	+2,661
National Eye Institute	216,792	188,564	234,382	231,529	+14,737	+42,965	−2,853
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	209,451	200,947	225,724	220,709	+11,258	+19,762	−5,015
National Institute on Aging	177,792	156,174	203,034	199,642	+21,850	+43,468	−3,392
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	138,780	123,009	154,632	153,867	+15,087	+30,858	−765
Research Resources	322,906	280,415	338,991	367,415	+44,509	+87,000	+28,424
National Center for Nursing Research	20,018	16,530	24,744	23,566	+3,548	+7,036	−1,178
John E. Fogarty International Center	11,429	12,366	12,128	15,866	+4,437	+3,500	+3,738
National Library of Medicine	61,926	64,399	71,465	70,399	+8,473	+6,000	−1,066
Office of the Director	57,312	61,284	71,389	61,284	+3,972		−10,105
Buildings and Facilities	31,900	5,000	30,000	50,000	+18,100	+45,000	+20,000
AIDS (nonadd)	(252,483)	(422,428)	(472,428)	(467,928)	(+215,445)	(+45,500)	(−4,500)
Total, National Institutes of Health	6,190,698	5,612,837	6,563,857	6,876,104	+685,406	+1,263,267	+312,247

[1] $2,726,000,000 requested for the forward funding of research grants not considered by the Committee.

[2] $422,428,000 requested for AIDS considered under consolidated AIDS account, Office of the Secretary.

NIH is the major biomedical research arm of the Federal Government. NIH seeks to improve the health of the American people, and, indeed, people throughout the world, by increasing the understanding of processes underlying human health, disability, and disease. The agency supports biomedical and behavioral research in facilities in this country and abroad, conducts research in its own laboratories, and trains promising young researchers for future work in the field.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome [AIDS]

The Committee has provided $467,928,000 for the AIDS-related activities of the National Institutes of Health. This is $45,500,000 more than the President's request and $215,445,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 estimate. The House provided $472,428,000 for the NIH AIDS program; however, the funds would be consolidated in a special account in the Office of the Secretary, DHHS. The Committee strongly recommends that the funds be appropriated directly to the responsible NIH components. The figures are shown in the table that follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

AIDS	Fiscal year— 1987 comparable	1988 budget request	House passed[1]	Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared with— Fiscal year 1987	Fiscal year 1988 budget request	House passed
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH							
National Cancer Institute	61,674	93,946	93,946	93,946	32,272		
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	17,091	25,839	25,839	25,839	8,748		
National Institute of Dental Research	2,733	3,310	3,310	3,310	577		
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive, and Kidney Diseases		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500		
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	2,413	12,755	12,755	12,755	10,342		
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	145,850	223,323	223,323	233,323	87,473	10,000	10,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500		
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	4,186	9,928	9,928	14,928	10,742	5,000	5,000
National Eye Institute	250	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,750		
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	250	4,091	4,091	4,091	3,841		
National Institute on Aging	252	377	377	377	125		
Research Resources	7,784	25,661	25,661	52,661	44,877	27,000	27,000
National Center for Nursing Research		533	533	533	533		
John E. Fogarty International Center		1,200	1,200	4,700	4,700	3,500	3,500
Office of the Director	10,000	11,465	61,465	11,465	1,465		(50,000)
Total, NIH	252,483	422,428	472,428	467,928	215,445	45,500	(4,500)

[1] Provided in a consolidated account in the Office of the Secretary.

Note: Numbers in parentheses ( ) are negative.

Without reservation, the Committee supports the importance that the NIH has assigned to its research program on AIDS. Research on the AIDS virus is the primary focus of this program. A major accomplishment during the past year was the identification of azidothymidine [AZT] and its earlier testing in patients.

The NIH has launched a new program of basic research in structural biology with emphasis on the development of antiviral substances, especially against the AIDS-causing virus. Scientists are using the methods of structural biology to characterize the AIDS virus at a molecular level in efforts to develop and modify targeted antiviral drugs. A successful vaccine development program will depend upon a greatly expanded foundation of basic knowledge concerning the AIDS virus.

A particularly important aspect of the AIDS program is the favorable impact that it is having in other areas of research, since many findings directly associated with AIDS are resulting in new developments that have wide application.

Conversely, the Committee believes that breakthroughs for AIDS will undoubtedly come from a better understanding of the basic system of human biology or from research on other diseases such as other sexually transmitted diseases which have been identified as key "cofactors" in transmission. NIH must cast its AIDS net widely in order to ensure the involvement of the brightest and most capable scientists. A more complete description of NIH AIDS activities is found in the report under each appropriate institute.

The Committee has added $25,000,000 for AIDS infrastructure improvements for the acquisition, repair, renovation, modernization, and expansion of existing research facilities and purchase of associated equipment. The Committee expects that not less than $3,000,000 of this total will be used for upgrading and modernizing primate centers involved in AIDS research. Funds are not to be used for the construction of new facilities, and all grants are to be awarded competitively. The Committee has heard considerable testimony that inadequate space for AIDS research is a major constraint to an expanded effort. An additional $10,000,000 has been added for the establishment of five multidisciplinary AIDS research centers. These centers should be selected competitively on the basis of existing and demonstrated competence to do outstanding research in the area of AIDS.

The Committee is concerned with the alarming growth of pediatric AIDS and has heard testimony that it is still unclear whether the HIV infection is passed from mother to infant during pregnancy, at birth or subsequent to birth. A better understanding of pediatric AIDS will assist in the treatment and prevention of this disease in children. The Committee has, therefore, added $5,000,000 for additional pediatric AIDS research.

The Committee has also added $2,000,000 for additional work to develop a more appropriate animal model. The Committee has heard testimony that because an animal model has not yet been found that mirrors human AIDS and HIV infection, AIDS research efforts have been complicated and slowed.

The Committee has also added $3,500,000 to the John E. Fogarty International Center to assist with AIDS research projects in other nations that will serve to accelerate and compliment efforts now underway in the United States.

Funding priorities

The Committee continues to give the highest priority to the support of investigator-initiated research project grants and intends that the amounts in the bill should be used to fund at least 6,300 new and competing projects (including AIDS) at levels as close as possible to the levels recommended by the peer review groups who evaluate and approve the individual proposals. The bill also includes funds to support approximately 14,100 noncompeting research project grants (including AIDS). While the Committee recognizes that the amounts provided are not sufficient to fund all grants at the full amounts approved, it has added substantial amounts of funds to the President's request so that the amount of downward negotiation can be kept to a minimum. The Committee believes this policy balances the goal of a sustained level of new and continuing research project grants with the practical limits of available funds in fiscal year 1988.

Beyond expressing its specific directions with respect to numbers of grants and policies on downward negotiations, the Committee has attempted to minimize its directions to the Institutes regarding the specific allocations related to individual diseases or research mechanisms. It is the Committee's view that these decisions are best made by the scientists and the science managers at NIH based on the quality of the opportunities as they present themselves during the year. Based on the testimony of the NIH Director, however, the Committee believes that the amount recommended is sufficient to maintain the current number of research trainees (of approximately 11,000) and to provide for a modest expansion in the number of research centers (currently 550). Furthermore, the Committee expects $60,000,000 to be available for the Biomedical Research Support Program and that approximately $102,000,000 will be available for the General Clinical Research Centers Program and that approximately $33,000,000 will be available for major new clinical trials.

OMB apportionment policies

The Committee is concerned by recent changes in the Office of Management and Budget apportionment process as it relates to the National Institutes of Health. These apportionments are being made in fiscal year 1987 at the mechanism or program level rather than by account or appropriation as is the traditional practice. This has had the practical effect of involving the OMB in decisions about NIH science which go beyond the financial control and accountability issues which are the basis for the apportionment requirements. The Committee understands that this change in apportionment procedures may have been imposed because of the statutory floor on the number of new and competing grants contained in the bill in fiscal years 1986 and 1987. This is one of the principal reasons why the Committee is recommending that the number of grants not be included in the bill for 1988, but has instead included bill language precluding multiyear or forward funding of grants in fiscal year 1988, except as specifically required because of the needs of the scientific program and improved management efficiencies. In concert with this change, and with the overall policy of giving maximum flexibility to NIH in managing its programs, the Committee has added bill language to require that NIH funds be apportioned under the normal executive branch procedures—that is, at the appropriation level.

Applied generic biotechnology research

The Committee is aware that basic genetic research carried out by NIH is responsible for the rapid development of biotechnology. This new field, with wideranging potential in human health and pharmaceuticals, agriculture, and industrial applications, may be one of the most significant technologies of the next decade and continue as such into the 21st century. The Committee feels strongly that the Federal commitment to basic research in this area is critical and should continue. The NIH is the primary Federal funding source for biotechnology research, and the primary role of the NIH should continue.

The Committee has also noted the investment being made by other countries in areas critical for the commercial development of biotechnology products. Significant barriers to further development of this new technology have been identified by industry and the research com-munity. These include the need for additional research in protein engineering and other types of what has been termed applied biotechnology research. It is also the sense of the Committee that cooperative research relationships between universities and industry have significantly aided the transfer of technology to private industry and have encouraged new and innovative research and commercial initiatives.

The Director of the NIH is, therefore, directed to recommend to the authorizing and appropriating committees, by no later than February 1, 1988, a program to encourage cooperative university-industry applied biotechnology research. Such research should have broad applications and relevance for the diverse areas of commercial biotechnology. The Committee expects the Director to consult with interested university and industry groups in developing his recommendations.

Extramural facilities

The Committee believes research is hampered by aging and obsolete research facilities and instrumentation. However, the question of Federal support for the construction of health sciences facilities is one of the most complicated biomedical research support issues facing the Congress. This question involves a variety of subquestions including how one measures the need for such assistance, what share of this need the Federal Government should assume, what mechanisms could best be used to channel Federal aid to construction and how funds, if available, should be allocated among competing institutions. These questions have been further complicated by recent studies by the National Science Foundation which surveyed the research community and found a large amount of construction in the life and medical sciences fields currently underway—mostly financed from non-Federal sources. To this end, the Committee has provided adequate funding within the Office of the Director to convene a group of no more than 10 consultants to recommend the design, program balance, and administration of an initial pilot research facilities construction program at NIH. This group shall also address the question of the total requirements for such a program; the appropriate mix of Federal and non-Federal funding; and the appropriate mix of non-Federal funding sources. These consultants shall be selected by the Director, and the Committee expects the Director to review this issue and be prepared to discuss this problem including the role of indirect cost mechanisms and the role non-Federal governments and organizations should play in addressing this problem.

Gene mapping

The Committee is aware that many scientists are now engaged in a concerted effort to map or pinpoint the specific location of genes on chromosomes, especially those genes responsible for inherited disorders. Researchers have already mapped many genes and have found the approximate locations of the genes for Huntington's disease, Duchenne's muscular dystrophy, retinoblastoma (cancer of the eye in children), some forms of manic-depressive illness, cystic fibrosis, and Alzheimer's disease. Finding these genes will allow researchers to make copies of them for study, to learn what protein each gene makes, to understand ways to treat disorders that arise from defects in the proteins, and perhaps even to replace defective genes. However, mapping genes on the chromosomes of complex organisms and determining the order or sequence in which chemical units are arranged represent major challenges.

The Committee believes that the provision of additional funds will enable scientists to make progress in the amount of genetic material they are currently able to map and to map genes much more rapidly and efficiently; $6,000,000 is thus added for NIH-wide efforts in gene mapping. The Additional funds, which have been included in the NIGMS appropriation, are intended to be available for other NIH components if deemed scientifically advisable by the Director, NIH.

Alzheimer's disease

The Committee is deeply concerned with the tragedy of Alzheimer's, noting that this disease is among the most emotionally and financially devastating conditions of older people. Although recent progress in medical research is encouraging, the Committee believes that an expanded effort is necessary. The Committee has included additional funds for the Alzheimer's program.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1987 comparable appropriation	$1,407,931,000
1988 appropriation request	1,311,873,000
House allowance [1]	1,448,411,000
Committee recommendation	1,527,054,000

[1] This does not include $93,946,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,527,054,000 for the National Cancer Institute [NCI]. This is $215,181,000 more than the administration request, $119,123,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $1,407,931,000, and $78,643,000 more than the House allowance.

As the principal Federal research agency for investigating scientific solutions to the problem of cancer, the NCI conducts and supports basic and clinical research, research training, and prevention and control activities to apply basic knowledge at the community level.

Basic research and prevention of cancer

NCI-supported research in biological science has yielded important new knowledge about the basic unit of life, the living cell. This understanding of the workings of the cell has relevance to eventual solutions to every human disease, offering the hope that scientists might be able to intervene before the actual onset of disease such as cancer where genetic research has shown that this is possible.

Researchers have discovered, for instance, that cancer is a two-stage process involving initiation and promotion of oncogenes by carcinogenic agents. Oncogenes are present in all living cells and appear to play a crucial role in the aberrant growth of cancer cells. Tumor development begins with an initiating agent followed by a series of promoters before the cells actually become cancerous. These different stages of cancer development, and the increasingly broad genetic knowledge, offer many chances for different strategies of prevention by actually interfering in one of the steps of the overall process.

Another type of gene has been discovered whose function seems to be to stop growth when a mass of cells reaches a certain size. These genetic off-switches have been called antioncogenes and, with the oncogenes, appear to be instrumental and vital in proper embryonic development. When action of oncogenes is tripped off at an appropriate time, runaway cell proliferation occurs; it is also suspected, however, that the loss of antioncogene function may be just as responsible as overexpression of the oncogene itself. This knowledge has opened new possibilities for preventing disease by identifying individuals who are at genetically high risk of developing cancer and taking necessary preventive measures.

NCI scientists have found that some cancers appear to have a genetic component, which could allow physicians to identify patients with a genetic anomaly and then choose the most appropriate and effective treatment. These cancers include small-cell lung cancer, cancer of the eye in infants and young children, bone cancer, and cancer of the bone marrow.

Other basic research

It has also been discovered that, since normal cells come into constant contact with environmental toxins, they seem to have developed genetic methods of resistance to these toxins. Unfortunately, this same cellular reaction has given rise to the ability of some cancer cells to develop drug resistance to previously effective agents used against the cancers. Drug resistance has been a major problem in treating cancer effectively. However, recent increased understanding of genetic mechanisms has led to the development of different treatment strategies so that resistance of tumor cells is no longer an insurmountable phenomenon.

Other areas of basic research where increasing knowledge will have practical applicability include: better understanding of the mechanisms underlying metastasis, the ability of cancer cells to cause death by spread and invasion of vital organs and surrounding tissue; the discovery in malignant tumors of large quantities of a factor (AMF), which controls normal embryonic growth; hybridoma technology, which has allowed the development of monoclonal antibodies useful for diagnosis and treatment of cancer; and viral research, which has provided the rapid discovery of the causative agent of AIDS, has strongly implicated the wart virus as a cause of cervical cancer, and has found other cancer-causing viruses suggesting that large-scale cancer prevention could be possible through vaccines.

With the additional funding provided, the Committee urges NCI to fund additional clinical research opportunities.

Other prevention

Through basic research, scientists have reached the threshold of an ability to intervene directly at the cellular level to prevent cancer's full development, or at least to identify those individuals at higher levels of risk because of genetic predisposition or previous exposure to an initiator. In addition, NCI supports a Prevention and Control Program to balance new scientific opportunities in the laboratory with the need for effective application and action in the community. The Community Clinical Oncology Program, established to link community-based physicians with cancer centers and the large clinical cooperative groups, has been expanded to assure that cancer prevention and control information is more readily and widely available for use by physicians and the general public. The NCI also emphasizes a number of smoking cessation programs, as well as basic and applied research on smoking, with the goal of reducing the number of adult smokers from the current 36 percent to fewer than 15 percent by 1990. Current research on diet, nutrition, and cancer is exploring the possibility of lessening the risk of cancer through alterations in diet, while chemoprevention research is focusing on the evidence that, in animals, certain chemicals and other agents prevent or reverse the development of cancer. NCI also indicated plans for a prevention-focused intramural laboratory to support original basic research in nutritional biochemistry.

Diagnosis and treatment

Now that researchers are beginning to understand the how and why of such problems as drug resistance and metastasis, solutions which will effectively reduce the number of cancer deaths are likely. During the 1950's, surgery and radiotherapy cured about 30 percent of cancer patients; the advent of chemotherapy with improvements in the other modes of treatment has increased that rate to 50 percent. In younger age groups, the curability rate is even higher for some cancers, where treatments have been in use long enough to be reflected in survival and mortality statistics. Adjuvant chemotherapy—the use of drugs, hormones, or biological agents in combination with surgery and radiation—represents one of the most promising areas of clinical cancer care. This combined approach is used to treat the microscopic tumor deposits that may have escaped from the primary tumor and traveled to distant parts of the body, making even complete removal of the primary tumor eventually ineffective. Adjuvant therapy has already proven effective for many women with breast cancer, and recent studies have shown positive effects in patients with lung, colon, and rectal cancers.

Another promising area of treatment research involves use of biological agents—natural products made in quantities adequate for human clinical trials through recent developments in cloning and genetic engineering. One such clinical effort currently under way involves adoptive immunotherapy using lymphokine-activated killer [LAK] cells. This process involves using the patient's own white blood cells in combination with the biological agent interleukin-II and has proven effective against very resistant advanced disease, particularly kidney and colon cancers and melanomas. Biological agents have produced complete and partial remissions in patients with lymphoma, gastrointestinal cancers, and neuroblastoma; alpha-interferon has become the treatment of choice for patients with hairy cell leukemia; and early clinical trials are in progress with tumor necrosis factor.

In addition, the NCI was instrumental in the development of AZT, the drug that has been found effective in bringing about partial reconstitution of immune function and in improving neurological symptoms in some AIDS patients. After these results were confirmed in a large-scale multicenter clinical trial, the FDA approved the widescale distribution of AZT to selected AIDS patients.

Viable state-of-the-art cancer treatment is proven in NCI-sponsored national clinical trials. The Institute is concerned, however, that these treatments are not made available to many cancer patients who could benefit from them. In many cases, difficult chemotherapy regimens are not followed exactly; in others, patients simply are not receiving the latest available treatment. The NCI estimates that as many as 30,000 additional lives could be saved each year if this were not the case. To deal with this problem, NCI has established programs such as the physicians data query [PDQ], a computer system that lists the most recent treatments and clinical trials throughout the United States. PDQ, which is available to all physicians who have computer equipment, allows them to keep up with the rapidly advancing field of cancer treatment. NCI has also established a network of cancer centers to serve as research focal points in virtually every area throughout the country.

The Committee understands that a promising treatment for certain kinds of brain tumors involves the use of nuclear reactors as opposed to more traditional surgical techniques and that a Department of Energy facility, the Idaho Nuclear Engineering Laboratory [INEL], has a power burst facility reactor that with some modification would be available for such medical experiments. The Committee encourages the NCI to continue exploring the use of the INEL facility for medical experiments.

Cancer statistics

While important progress is being made in the war on cancer, the Committee is troubled to see that the overall cancer incidence and mortality rate has been increasing. Even more troubling, however, is that cancer rates have risen for people 55 years and older—the group that accounts for the majority of all cancer deaths—and that the cancer death rate overall rose 4.2 percent from 1975 to 1984. One important statistic to measure overall progress in cancer—in fact, the most frequently used indicator of progress—is the survival rate.

The General Accounting Office, in its recent study "Cancer Patient Survival, What Progress Has Been Made?", found that advances in the detection and treatment of cancer from 1950 to 1982 have extended patient survival in all but 1 of 12 cancers examined. Specifically, the improvements in survival resulted from earlier detection, improved surgical and radiation procedures, and the advent of chemotherapy. GAO concluded that, while absolute improvements have been made, true improvements are often less than reported, because cancers are now being detected earlier in the disease process than before.

GAO also determined that the improvements in patient survival have been most dramatic for the rarer forms of cancer and least dramatic for the more prevalent cancers. For example, major breakthroughs have come primarily in the treatment of the leukemias and lymphomas, whereas improvements for the carcinomas, which constitute approximately 85 percent of all cancer cases, have been slower. Nevertheless, GAO did find strong evidence that the quality of survival for these patients has improved considerably since 1950.

The Committee is aware that NCI has criticized the General Accounting Office report because of its focus on survival rates as the principal indicator of progress against cancer. That tobacco smoking-related lung cancer mortality has increased by approximately 190 percent is also noted. Excluding lung cancer, overall cancer mortality decreased by 16 percent. The Committee also recognizes and commends NCI for its success in generating information on and understanding of many fundamental biological processes at the cellular and molecular level. It is recognized that translation of this information into practical activities which will produce better prevention, detection, and treatment of cancer is a slow, but ongoing process and that the effects of applying this fundamental information have not yet been reflected in the standard data measures.

Nevertheless, the Committee requests that NCI convene an extramural panel to recommend what measures or series of measures are most appropriate to assess progress in cancer. The panel members should be drawn from outside the Institute (and NIH) and should include recognized experts in appropriate areas such as biostatistics, epidemiology, and cancer research. In addition, one or more panel members should be nonexpert public representatives. NCI should provide the necessary staff and other support to allow the panel to submit its report by June 15, 1988.

Cancer centers and the Community Clinical Oncology Program

The Committee again heard testimony expressing concern with the level of funding that is being provided to cancer centers. Since 1983 the budget for NIH has increased 50 percent; the budget for the NCI has increased 45 percent, but the budget for the 57 cancer centers across the Nation has increased only 19 percent. This has resulted in cancer centers being funded in fiscal year 1987 at only 85 percent of peer review recommended levels. In order to address the shortfall, the Committee has included the funds necessary to fund the cancer centers in fiscal year 1988 at the peer review approved level. The Committee is also aware that a number of requests are pending for new cancer centers, and the Committee believes that adequate funding is available for new centers if the Director of NIH and the Director of NCI agree that new centers are important for the progress of good science. The Committee has included $118,000,000 for the centers program.

The Committee commends the work undertaken through the Community Clinical Oncology Program [CCOP] and urges the NCI to provide adequate resources and give high priority to the work undertaken by the community cancer research programs. This program assists community-based physicians to enroll cancer patients in NCI-approved cancer protocols. This helps ensure greater use of state-of-the-art treatment programs and furthers the cause of cancer research as the physicians in the program monitor patient statistics.

Finally, although funds have not been provided for construction of research facilities at grantee institutions for fiscal year 1988 while the Committee awaits the results of the study it has requested, it is intended that the NCI construction program staff be kept intact, so that currently existing staff expertise should not be lost, in the event that the Congress determines next year that the program should be continued and funded. Additionally, program moneys awarded previously must be monitored professionally to assure that they continue to be used in accordance with the intent of Congress and Federal guidelines.

Nurses

The Committee urges the NCI to continue its systematic efforts to ensure that professional nurses are actively involved in the programs, advisory boards, and committees of the NCI. The Committee further urges that NCI continue to give priority to the nursing oncology individual research fellowship award program, the nursing clinical training programs, and the implementation of nursing research initiatives.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

1987 comparable appropriation	$930,369,000
1988 appropriation request	826,903,000
House allowance[1]	990,808,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,349,000

[1] This does not include $25,839,000 provided for AIDS in another scection.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,349,000 for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute [NHLBI]. This is $173,446,000 more than the administration request, $69,980,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $930,369,000, and $9,541,000 more than the House allowance.

The NHLBI conducts and supports a national research program on diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lungs, and blood and on the uses of blood and the management of blood resources. The diseases within the purview of the Institute have a major impact on the American people. In 1985, over 1 million deaths were reported to result from these diseases, and in 1984 health care costs associated with them exceeded $143,000,000,000.

Cholesterol and high blood pressure

A new class of cholesterol-lowering compounds, called HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, has been developed. These drugs offer substantial advantages over currently available drugs because they are easily administered, effective, and have few known side effects. While other cholesterol-lowering drugs are poorly tolerated by many patients, and only partially effective in others, the HMG CoA reductase inhibitors offer the potential to normalize blood cholesterol levels in the great majority of patients where dietary change alone has not achieved the desired reduction.

The Committee appreciates the impact that professional and public education programs have on the promotion of health and the prevention of disease. The National High Blood Pressure Education Program has played a role in the 40-percent decline in death rate from coronary heart disease and 52-percent decline in stroke death over the past two decades. In addition, as a result of conclusive scientific evidence linking elevated blood cholesterol and coronary heart disease, the NHLBI established the National Cholesterol Education Program in 1985. The Committee has included the necessary funding so that NHLBI can continue to support the National High Blood Pressure Education Program and the National Cholesterol Education Program at effective levels.

Molecular biology

To more fully utilize the techniques of molecular biology in cardiovascular, lung, and blood research, the Institute is implementing an entirely new initiative called Programs of Excellence in Molecular Biology. Each program of excellence will have two goals: to integrate more fully the methods of molecular biology into cardiovascular, pulmonary, and related hematologic research; and to encourage researchers to become skilled in the techniques of molecular biology and to apply this expertise in cardiovascular, pulmonary, and hematologic research. These goals will be accomplished by the establishment of multidisciplinary teams of investigators who will apply these different approaches to meet the objectives of their research program.

Emphysema

Pulmonary emphysema is a chronic disease characterized by an increase in the air spaces of the lung and destruction of lung tissue. Scientists have found that destruction of lung tissue may be due to a deficiency of a protein called alpha-1-antitrypsin. A recent study suggests that the substance responsible for the destruction of these lung cells is inhibited by alpha-1-antitrypsin replacement therapy. Recent advances in recombinant DNA technology and genetic engineering techniques may result in two treatments of emphysema: First, the production of enough alpha-1-antitrypsin for clinical replacement therapy, and second, the development of a viral carrier to deliver the alpha-1-antitrypsin gene into cells to correct the genetic deficiency that causes emphysema. This research illustrates how biotechnology is influencing biomedical research.

Valvular stenosis

Because operative mortality for valve replacement ranges from 3 to 15 percent, the use of balloon valvuloplasty is a potentially significant alternative to surgery for treatment of valvular stenosis, or narrowing of the valve. The technique of using balloon catheters has been used successfully since 1982 to treat adults with aortic or mitral valve stenosis. The advantages of the technique are that it can be used in patients too ill to undergo surgery, requires a shorter convalescent period, and offers the potential of ultimately reducing health care costs for these patients. An Institute program will evaluate the efficacy of balloon valvuloplasty in patients with severe valvular stenosis.

AIDS

The objectives of the NHLBI AIDS research program are to assure that the Nation's blood supply is safe from the AIDS virus (HIV), to understand immunologic changes that occur in patients who are at risk for AIDS because they receive regular blood transfusions, and to develop immune globulin preparations that may be useful in preventing the development of AIDS in people known to be infected with HIV. An initiative is being undertaken to investigate the pulmonary complicatons of AIDS, which are a leading cause of death among AIDS patients. The Institute is also preparing an initiative to investigate the possible involvement of AIDS-associated heart disease, which is distinct from the local metastatic involvement of the heart seen in Kaposi's sarcoma.

Kawasaki syndrome

This syndrome is now the leading cause of acquired heart disease in American children under the age of 5 years, exceeding the incidence of rheumatic fever and viral myocarditis. A major complication of Kawasaki syndrome is the occurrence of coronary aneurysms; a recent multicenter randomized clinical trial has demonstrated the efficacy of intravenous gamma globulin in preventing these aneurysms. Scientists now recommend that gamma globulin therapy be introduced as soon as possible after diagnosis. The Institute will continue to support research on this disease to determine its cause and to develop a sensitive and specific diagnostic test to identify children who may have the disease, but do not have the obvious symptoms, so early treatment may be initiated.

Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome

A significant finding from recent research is that respiratory distress syndrome in premature infants can be treated with human lung surfactant. In addition, the recent isolation of the genes for three surfactant proteins will allow for future studies of the genes responsible for making surfactant proteins, for studying gene expression during lung development, and for production of human surfactant for possible clinical use.

Blood resources

The Institute is working with major professional and voluntary organizations to design a national education program to allay unfounded fears regarding AIDS and blood transfusion or donation; to promote autologous (self-directed) blood donation and establish eligibility criteria for autologous donation; and to develop networks for consultation with transfusion medicine experts.

Sickle cell disease

In a recent clinical trial for treatment of infants with sickle cell disease, investigators demonstrated that daily administration of oral penicillin can reduce the high incidence of septicemia caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which frequently causes death in these children. Because the group treated with penicillin had no deaths from pneumococcal infection, the trial was terminated 8 months early. These findings support the possibility of preventing the 150 to 180 deaths that occur each year in the United States among sickle cell disease infants who contract the infection. A recently initiated clinical trial will evaluate the long-term effects of this treatment strategy.

Cystic fibrosis

Cystic fibrosis is the most common lethal genetic disease in the Western World. Scientists have now localized the gene for this disease on the seventh chromosome, and believe they have identified the sequence of molecules of the the cystic fibrosis gene. Markers have also been identified to establish the presence of the gene in members of families in which a child already has the disease. Investigators are now using the markers to predict whether an expected child is likely to have the disease if a couple already has a child with cystic fibrosis. Progress in managing the pulmonary complications of cystic fibrosis patients is resulting in greater longevity and better quality of life.

The success of existing centers and other research programs supported by the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation has proven the vitality of the multidisciplinary approach such centers can bring to the problems that surround cystic fibrosis. In view of the medical burden caused by cystic fibrosis and the recent encouraging research progress, the Committee has provided up to $3,000,000 to fund cystic fibrosis research centers selected through the normal competitive process. $2,500,000 of this total has been provided within the budget for the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

Regression of arteriosclerosis

Arteriosclerosis, or hardening of arteries, is a major cause of heart attacks, strokes, and occlusive disease of the peripheral vessels. A multiyear, extensive research study demonstrated that a modest reduction in plasma cholesterol concentrations is able to produce regression of atherosclerotic plaque in Rhesus monkeys. Since research on the possible regression of atherosclerosis through dietary intervention has considerable significance, additional clarifying studies are being conducted.

Prevention, behavioral medicine, and nursing

The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the NHLBI to actively involve leaders of the nursing profession in its programs. The Committee has also been impressed with the continuing emphasis on prevention and behavioral medicine activities and urges that these continue to receive a high priority.

Sleep disorders

The Committee is impressed with the unified support for development of a Specialized Center of Research [SCOR] Program in cardiopulmonary disease of sleep. The center will stimulate a multidisciplinary approach to integrate basic research as it relates to sleep and the heart and lungs and define recognizable clinical cardiopulmonary disorders of sleep. The Committee, therefore, recommends development of this program at NHLBI, and has provided the appropriate centers allotment and funding.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

1987 comparable appropriation	$118,056,000
1988 appropriation request	108,576,000
House allowance[1]	128,965,000
Committee recommendation	131,559,000

[1] This does not include $3,310,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $131,559,000 for the National Institute of Dental Research [NIDR]. This is $22,983,000 more than the administration request, $13,503,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $118,056,000, and $2,594,000 more than the House allowance.

The NIDR conducts and supports research and research training on oral hard and soft tissues. Specific research areas include dental caries; periodontal diseases; birth defects affecting the face, teeth, and bones; oral cancer; infectious diseases such as herpes and AIDS; chronic pain; biomaterials, such as bonding substances; behavioral studies; nutrition;

epidemiology; and basic studies of oral tissue development, repair and regeneration.

Caries and periodontal diseases

NIDR nationwide surveys have indicated major declines in dental caries in children and an overall improvement in the oral health of adults. For example, one third of youngsters between the ages of 5 and 17 have no tooth decay according to a 1979–80 survey, while the prevalence in the remaining children was approximately one-half that seen in children a generation ago. NIDR attributes these improvements to water fluoridation and use of fluoride in other forms.

Dental health of older Americans

The Committee notes that the NIDR national survey of the oral health of employed adults and seniors conducted in 1986–87 points to a clear need to enhance research to improve the oral health of older Americans. Forty-two percent of men and women 65 and over examined in the survey have lost all of their teeth—compared to only 4 percent of adults between 18 and 65. Those who have retained their teeth continue to experience tooth decay—especially on the roots of teeth which become exposed because of gum recession. Older Americans also suffer extensive and severe periodontal disease, the major cause of tooth loss in adults. Faced with the pressing need to help older Americans maintain healthy teeth and gums, and prevent needless pain, suffering, and expense, the Institute has expanded initiatives in all aspects of oral health research in aging, drawing upon its intramural researchers as well as grantees to address key issues.

The Committee has been informed that one major initiative is a collaborative project with the National Institute on Aging and the Veterans Administration involving cofunding and in-kind support of oral health in aging research and training centers. The research focus of these individual centers could include such areas as epidemiologic studies, pain research, nutrition in relation to aging and disease prevention initiatives. While commending this new center research effort, the Committee urges the NIDR also to undertake a more specific initiative to improve the oral health status of the current seniors and to insure that future generations of older Americans never again experience the oral health problems of past generations. Indeed, the Committee recommends the NIDR set as its target the elimination of edentulousness (loss of teeth) in the United States. The NIDR should undertake this oral health promotion and disease prevention demonstration and research effort utilizing the contract as well as grant and intramural program mechanisms. Additionally, the Committee directs that planning be initiated for three geriatric oral health centers for clinical trials, training and other research activities and that such centers be opened at the earliest possible date. To help initiate this long-term effort to improve the oral health of older Americans, the Committee recommends $500,000 of support for fiscal year 1988.

Research directions

The NIDR is using its survey results to establish baseline measurements of oral health and to guide future research efforts. Another children's survey is under way to determine if caries rates are still declining and to identify children at high risk for caries by analyzing saliva samples for decay-causing bacteria. Devices for the controlled release of fluoride can be implanted in the mouths of susceptible individuals to prevent decay.

Severe forms of periodontal disease occur in young people, as well as in diabetic patients and individuals with rare genetic syndromes. Clinical studies of these patients are revealing immune system defects and, in some cases, implicating bacteria that have been infected with a virus. Other researchers have been exploring treatments to save teeth made loose because periodontal disease has partially destroyed the fibers and bone that anchor the tooth in the jaw. One of these treatments involves controlling the cell type allowed to migrate to the tooth root so that daughter cells can develop into bone- and ligament-forming cells to reanchor the tooth.

AIDS

NIDR imunologists are studying monocytes, immune cells that are infected but not killed by the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV], to determine how the virus undermines immune capacity and what role these cells may play in spreading the virus in the body. Researchers studying the salivary glands of AIDS-infected patients in good health have found that there may be specific changes in salivary components that appear early in the course of infection. If confirmed, these signs may be important diagnostic markers and may lead to new treatments. Other NIDR researchers are using a newly developed test for the invasiveness of cancer cells to study Kaposi's sarcoma cells and to evaluate new antimetastatic drugs.

Thematic centers

The Committee recognizes that an important tactic in the Institute's strategy for solving oral health problems has been the establishment of centers to focus research efforts on specific disorders, such as periodontal disease and tooth decay. Moreover, we are aware that the first of these thematic centers, established for periodontal disease, has already identified micro-organisms which will help in understanding how to prevent this disease. It appears to the Committee that these thematic centers fill a major gap in the Institute's dental research program and, as such, additional funds have been provided to begin planning to increase the number of centers being supported from the current 16 to up to 21; including new centers for oral health in the aged and for restorative materials, as well as CORE grants. In view of the special dental health problems of the elderly, the Committee directs that at least two of the new thematic centers focus on geriatric dental issues. The Committee urges that such centers be funded at the earliest date possible.

Research manpower

The Committee has for the past 3 years provided funding for 25 new dental scientist candidates with the goal of admitting 25 new candidates a year until 25 are graduated each year. The objective of the program is to facilitate the movement of research from basic to clinical application by increasing the pool of investigators who combine research knowledge and skills with the expertise of the dental practitioners. For fiscal year 1988, the fourth year of the plan, the Committee has provided $1,895,000 over the President's budget for the dentist-scientist program, in order to permit the Institute to fund an additional 25 awards.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

1987 comparable appropriation	$511,430,000
1988 appropriation request	444,004,000
House allowance[1]	563,768,000
Committee recommendation	549,784,000

[1] This does not include $3,500,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $549,784,000 for the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [NIDDK]. This is $105,780,000 more than the administration request, $38,354,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $511,430,000, and $13,984,000 less than the House allowance.

The NIDDK conducts and supports research and research training in diabetes, endocrinology, and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutrition; and kidney, urologic, and blood diseases.

The Committee was pleased to learn that a Committee established by NIH has recommended that all of the programs currently existing within the Institute should remain there. In particular, the Hematology Program, which has a significant role to play in basic research in this Institute, was considered to be a major integral element of the Institute, and hematological research appropriately should continue to be supported in the Institute.

Digestive diseases

Digestive diseases are a leading cause of disability and cost billions of dollars annually in medical care and lost wages. However, several areas of research point toward promising results. For example, recent studies have led to significant progress in treating peptic ulcers. The role of brain-gut peptides in causing digestive diseases is another promising research area now under intense investigation.

To reduce the incidence and cost of treating gallstones, the Institute has launched a multifaceted inquiry into the causes of and treatments for gallstones and has participated in an extensive epidemiologic study. In one project, a method to dissolve gallstones with a gas has been developed. This treatment could reduce the risks of surgery and some of the $2,500,000,000 annual cost of treating gallstones.

Resources for the study of liver diseases are being augmented by the founding of a liver transplantation data base and a network for liver tissue collection. Intramural researchers are successfully treating hepatitis patients with alpha interferon, the only substance found to inhibit a particularly severe form of viral hepatitis. Investigators are also studying the effects of combining alpha and gamma interferons to treat this disease.

Anorectal disorders

Anorectal disorders such as hemorrhoids and incontinence do not always kill, but the disability and economic loss associated with these diseases are significant among elderly patients. In acute care facilities, fecal incontinence occurs in 26 percent of cases. The National Center for Health Statistics reports over 200,000 hospital admissions per year for hemorrhoid treatments, with a cost over $196,000,000. The Committee recommends that the Digestive Diseases Advisory Board formulate a long-range plan for studying the causes and treatment of anorectal disease. As well, adequate resources should be targeted toward funding research projects, and consideration should be given to establishing adequate epidemiologic data studies to document statistics and information on anorectal disease.

Digestive disease researchers

As requested by the Committee in last year's report, the Institute developed a document outlining the serious shortage of young investigators entering the field of digestive disease research. Funding for career development awards and other mechanisms through the Institute were revealed to be inadequate. The Committee urges that every attempt be made by the Institute to implement the recommendations made by this important document. An adequate level of funding has been provided by the Committee for this purpose.

Diabetes

Diabetes is one of the Nation's most serious health problems, affecting 11 million Americans at an annual cost of $14,000,000,000. Recent research into the causes of juvenile-onset (type I) diabetes points to a multigene defect in which two genes may act together to destroy the insulin-producing cells of the pancreas. As a future therapy for type I diabetes, pancreatic transplantation shows promise; current research in this area is revealing new ways to prevent organ rejection.

Adult-onset (type II) diabetes occurs when cells are unresponsive to insulin, often caused by defects in the cell's insulin receptors. The recent cloning of the insulin receptor is enabling researchers to study the interaction of insulin with its receptor and the importance of this interaction in adult-onset diabetes.

Both forms of diabetes can lead to many debilitating and life-threatening complications such as kidney failure, blindness, and limb amputation. The diabetes control and complications trial, which tests the ability of heightened glucose control to alter the course of complications in type I diabetes, is in the full-scale stage with about 1,400 volunteers.

The Institute supports ongoing research and is stimulating new research initiatives on the special health problems of minorities, especially in the area of diabetes research.

The Committee is aware that the National Diabetes Advisory Board's "National Long-Range Plan to Combat Diabetes, 1987" contains recommendations for two major new programs designed to enhance diabetes research and to improve translation of research results to clinical care. These recommended programs include: the establishment of eight diabetes interdisciplinary research programs to integrate the most modern scientific techiques into diabetes research; and establishment of a Diabetes Translation Center at the Centers for Disease Control to plan, conduct, and coordinate national efforts to transfer research advances into community level preventive health services. The Committee urges favorable consideration of these new initiatives as an expansion of the NIDDK research effort.

The Committee notes with great concern that the largest single cause of renal disease is diabetes mellitus. Expert testimony before the Committee warned that within the next decade the number of patients entering end stage renal disease [ESRD] will increase form 30 percent to 50 percent.

These expert witnesses informed the Committee, "The field of kidney disease of diabetes mellitus is poised on the threshold of an important new era which may ultimately lead to a significant reduction in the morbidity and mortality of the renal complications of diabetes mellitus." They cited the need for additional research on the effects of antihypertensive agents and glycemic control on the progression of kidney disease in patients with diabetes mellitus and studies in the epidemiology of kidney disease of diabetes mellitus in groups with a known predisposition to diabetes.

The Committee, therefore, urges the National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases [NIDDK] to undertake new kidney diabetes mellitus research initiatives with the funds provided for fiscal year 1988.

Urology and diabetes

While research is advancing rapidly in the area of diabetes, it is becoming increasingly clear that research is needed in the areas where diabetes presents major urological problems. Impotence and neurogenic bladder are diseases often resulting from diabetes, and these areas have had little research in the past. The Committee believes that increased research is needed in this area.

Kidney and urologic diseases

More than 13 million Americans suffer from kidney and urinary tract diseases. Treating the more than 80,000 patients with end-stage renal disease [ESRD], who require dialysis and kidney transplantation, costs nearly $3,000,000,000 annually. Diabetics are not only the largest segment of the ESRD population, but have excessively high mortality rates at much younger ages, making this complication of diabetes especially tragic. To arrest the rapidly expanding numbers of diabetics with ESRD, NIDDK is beginning a multifaceted research initiative to slow or prevent the progression of diabetes-related kidney disease. Intramural studies are now under way, and the diabetes control and complications trial will track the natural history of the disease. The Institute is strongly encouraging the origination of new research efforts and the recruitment of new investigators to interlink the many scientific disciplines needed to understand diabetes-related kidney disease.

A new method to measure kidney filtration rate, developed by Institute researchers, is aiding in evaluating new therapies that can arrest or reverse some types of renal disease. Lowering blood pressure is one promising way to halt kidney injury in people whose kidney function is compromised. The establishment of the ESRD data system will meet a need to document the effectiveness of various ESRD treatments, characterize the ESRD patient population, and identify areas of future research.

NIDDK is stimulating research on determining optimal regimens for children receiving kidney transplants. Also in the area of transplantation, NIDDK researchers found that combining immunosuppressants improves kidney transplant outcomes; this regimen also benefits patients with lupus nephritis.

The diet study is a 4-year clinical trial designed to determine if dietary factors can alter the progression of kidney disease. Ten new participating institutions are being added as the study enters its full-scale phase.

Research on kidney stones reveals that potassium citrate greatly reduces kidney stone formation. By dramatically reducing the need for surgery, this treatment has potential for multimillion dollar savings.

Benign prostate growth affects over 50 percent of men over age 50. NIDDK researchers recently found the first prostate-specific growth factor, a breakthrough in understanding prostatic growth.

NIDDK is establishing a congressionally mandated program of kidney and urologic research centers. Six centers will be established this year to inaugurate the new program, which will expand research into the causes, disease processes, and therapies for ESRD and benign prostatic hyperplasia.

Interstitial cystitis

The Committee heard testimony on interstitial cystitis, a painful and debilitating condition which is often undiagnosed or misdiagnosed and for which no satisfactory treatment or cure is known. The Committee is pleased that NIDDK is conducting a workshop on interstitial cystitis and has also interested the research community in this disease by issuing a request for proposals on basic bladder physiology including states such as interstitial cystitis.

The Committee believes that the Institute should continue to solicit research proposals on the etiology and treatment of interstitial cystitis and should give such proposals high priority, special consideration, and support. The Committee strongly encourages the allocation of supplementary funds to conduct basic research on interstitial cystitis at the established kidney and urologic diseases research centers.

Urologic research investigators

The Committee learned that many areas of urologic research now show considerable promise, but there seems to be a shortage of qualified urologic research investigators.

The Committee believes that a report should be developed on the needs in urologic research training, including a projection of the needs for manpower and the required levels of funding and the grant mechanisms to meet those needs. This report should be made available to the Committee by January 1, 1988.

Metabolic diseases

Institute investigators are locating and cloning the missing or defective genes that cause metabolic diseases, which are mostly rare orphan diseases. These studies are generating new therapies, such as administering genetically engineered enzymes or dietary factors that compensate for defective cell metabolism.

Two exciting breakthroughs in cystic fibrosis recently narrowed the location of the defective gene to a small portion of chromosome 7 and produced strong evidence that the primary biologic defect in the disease is the cell's inability to conduct chloride. Intramural researchers are exploring the use of a new test for early detection and monitoring of cystic fibrosis.

The success of existing centers and other research center programs supported by the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation has proven the vitality of the multidisciplinary approach such centers can bring to the research problems that surround cystic fibrosis. In view of the medical burden caused by cystic fibrosis and recent encouraging research progress, the Committee has provided up to $3,000,000 to fund cystic fibrosis research centers selected through the normal competitive process. Of this total, up to $500,000 has been provided within the budget of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

Hematology

NIDDK researchers contributed to cloning the gene for the hormone erythropoietin, a regulator of red blood cell production. This landmark in blood research allows the hormone to be commercially produced for use in treating anemia. A clinical trial in patients with ESRD-associated anemia is producing overwhelmingly positive results of erythropoietin therapy.

A newly developed laser technology is enabling intramural researchers to study blood flow patterns in sickle cell patients. This technique can be used to detect blood flow changes that precede clinical crises and evaluate treatments in sickle cell patients.

Endocrinology

Last year, research in endocrinology yielded an amazing number of newly discovered hormones, meriting several Nobel prizes. Scientists are defining the roles of hormones in diseases as diverse as osteoporosis, Alzheimer's disease, and kidney disease and are exploring their connection with the immune system.

The discovery of a new family of hormones is giving insights into reproduction that may have applications to fertility and contraception. NIDDK and NICHD are jointly funding a long-term epidemiologic study of recipients of human growth hormone from the National Hormone and Pituitary Program to determine any possible association between the use of human growth hormone and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

Nutrition

The Institute's nutrition program integrates diverse areas of investigation, such as nutrient metabolism, intravenously administered diets, and obesity. The increased risk of the obese to many health problems is a major concern. NIDDK researchers have increased understanding of metabolic mechanisms, the role of body fat distribution, and the identification of the markers that predispose people to obesity. Participating in the explosion of interest in omega-3 fatty acids, NIDDK researchers found evidence that omega-3 fatty acids are essential to the normal function and development of the brain and retina.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL AND COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS AND STROKE

1987 comparable appropriation	$490,553,000
1988 appropriation request	433,005,000
House allowance [1]	554,039,000
Committee recommendation	550,172,000

[1] This does not include $12,755,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $550,172,000 for the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke [NINCDS]. This is $117,167,000 more than the administration request, $59,619,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $490,553,000, and $3,867,000 less than the House allowance.

The NINCDS conducts and supports research and research training on the cause, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of literally hundreds of neurological and communicative disorders. This effort requires a careful balancing of basic research, which is fundamental to understanding the mechanisms of the brain and nervous system, and clinical research, which provides more immediate benefits for the health of the Nation.

Spinal cord injury

The number of spinal-cord-injured people in the United States is estimated to be between 250,000 and 500,000. Although the lives of more and more accident victims are being saved today because of improved emergency medical and surgical services, survivors who are paralyzed still face a lifetime of difficulty. After initial injury, the spinal cord reacts to trauma with a complex series of changes. The body releases a number of substances to control pain, swelling, and bleeding. Some of these substances, however, may contribute to subsequent damage within the spinal cord and to ultimate loss of function. Scientists are trying to identify these secondary events and develop forms of intervention that will prevent or lessen the resulting damage and improve the patient's chances for a favorable recovery.

Paralysis and spinal cord research

Founded 2 years ago, the Miami project today is the largest, most comprehensive commitment in the world to finding a cure for paralysis. The project is a scientific campaign, based at the University of Miami School of Medicine, historically unprecedented in scope and dimension.

The project's two scientific components—basic science and applied research—focus on finding a cure for the 500,000 Americans currently afflicted with paralysis and offers hope for the 12,000 Americans who are paralyzed each year. The project's 60 scientists and researchers operate from 20 state-of-the-art laboratories at the medical center in a spirit of international collaboration. Leaders of this unique team believe that their scientific findings will have far-reaching results, not only for victims of paralysis, but for those suffering from stroke, head injury, Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's disease.

The spinal cord regeneration research program at the University of Florida is a team of 25 researchers led by four world class senior scientists. Their discoveries on the use of transplanted fetal nerve tissue to bridge the nerve gap in transected spinal cords and experimental animals offer the unique approach to eventual health for victims of spinal cord injury. They are developing an understanding of the most basic mechanisms in spinal cord nerve growth and repair. With success, several years from now, they may be able to substitute damaged nerve cells in the spinal cord with healthy nerve cells. Such a feat could enable victims of crippling spinal injuries to regain some use of their paralyzed limbs.

The Committee notes that the House report accompanying its fiscal year 1988 appropriations bill calls attention to the Miami project and the encouraging developments in its research into spinal cord injuries. The Committee is further encouraged by the work done by the University of Florida. The Committee directs that the NINCDS to make available up to $1,000,000 for spinal cord injury research, and commends the work of the Miami and University of Florida projects.

Head injury

The Committee encourages the National Institutes of Health to increase efforts to coordinate with other Government agencies in identifying gaps in research, including service delivery research, and national data in the area of traumatic head injury. Specifically, the Committee urges the National Institutes of Health to participate more actively in the Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research, especially in its efforts in the head injury field.

Stroke

Stroke, the Nation's third leading cause of death and its most widespread neurological problem, results in the sudden loss of part of the brain's function due to the interruption of blood flow. Part of the brain begins to die minutes after the stroke victim experiences the loss of ability to speak or to move an arm or a leg on one side of the body. Several major university centers are evaluating whether a new drug called tissue plasminogen activator, which dissolves blood clots, can safely improve the outcome for stroke victims if used within minutes after a stroke event. The NINCDS is also evaluating the effectiveness of a common surgical procedure, known as carotid endarterectomy, in a multicenter clinical trial of 1,500 patients who have significant narrowing of the carotid artery, a major artery in the neck providing blood to the brain. Approximately 150,000 endarterectomies are performed in the United States each year. This study is expected to provide important information concerning the extent to which this procedure improves the long-term outlook for patients at risk of stroke.

Coordination with National Institute of Mental Health

The Committee is very concerned about testimony it has received regarding the need to foster greater cooperation and collaboration between the NINCDS and NIMH in the area of research on mental illness. While the Committee understands that there may be cooperative efforts at the level of basic brain research, the Committee would like to see greater integration at all levels of research, particularly with regard to schizophrenia. Therefore, the Committee directs the Director of NINCDS, together with the Director of NIMH, to develop recommendations as to how such research efforts could be more closely coordinated. The Committee further directs these two institutes to transmit those recommendations, together with plans for their implementation, to the Committee prior to the fiscal year 1989 appropriations hearings.

Communicative disorders

Scientists conducting research on hearing disorders have been impeded in their work because the inner ear is relatively inaccessible to study, and entering it has in the past caused irrevocable damage to delicate inner ear structures. Scientists have learned how to avoid this problem, and studies of the inner ear are now progressing. Electronic devices are being implanted into the inner ears of profoundly deaf adults with the result that many are hearing for the first time in years. Cochlear implants are also being used with profoundly deaf children. Studies are in progress to determine whether the implants are as effective in very deaf children as they are in many adults.

Hearing loss research

The Committee heard testimony this year to the effect that an estimated 22 million persons, or 1 in 10 Americans, suffer from partial or total hearing loss. More than 1 in 4 persons over the age of 65 and more than 1 in 3 people over the age of 75 have a hearing disorder. Moreover, an estimated 1 million children are deaf. According to latest estimates, deafness costs society more than $17,000,000,000 annually due to medical care, special education and training, and lost productivity.

While research has led to new knowledge about deafness, the vast majority of persons with hearing loss still cannot be effectively treated because 80 percent of all hearing losses are caused by nerve deafness, for which there is no cure. Concerns have been expressed that not enough funds are being channeled by the NINCDS into deafness research to discover the cause, prevention, treatment, and cure of hearing and balance disorders.

Studies of the mechanisms of the inner ear have improved understanding of normal and disordered hearing, which has led both to the development of more effective aids for the hearing impaired and to improved methods of prescribing hearing aids. Basic scientific studies also have led to the development of a variety of electronic devices that are being implanted into the inner ears of profoundly deaf adults; as a result, many are hearing for the first time in years. The Committee considered research on hearing problems to be of great importance because of the large number of older Americans who suffer various degrees of hearing loss. With the increased resources made available and within the limits of the science opportunities currently available, the Committee strongly recommends that activity in this field be significantly expanded.

The Committee directs that a strong, sustained effort, targeted on hearing disorders, would enable scientists to pursue some of the more promising areas of investigaton, including encoding language, preventing otitis media, understanding which gene carries deafness, improving cochlear implants and developing more sophisticated early identification methods.

In addition, NINCDS is requested to report on its progress in deafness research to the Committee by January 15, 1988.

Genetic disorders

Techniques for cloning and characterizing abnormal genes are being applied to several important hereditary neurological disorders. The success of this approach in identifying and isolating the gene for Duchenne's muscular dystrophy provides encouragement for believing that ongoing efforts in Huntington's disease and other neurogenetic disorders will be successful. As a result of this research, genetic linkage markers to identify those persons at risk for inherited diseases should be available in the near future. These markers should provide both for early diagnosis, before clinical expression, and for beneficial genetic counseling.

Neurofibromatosis

In July 1987, the NINCDS sponsored a consensus development conference on neurofibromatosis [NF] regarding the clinical types of NF, medical care for persons suffering from the disease, and further research directions. Experts in the field presented available data, and a consensus statement on this conference will soon be available.

During the past year, the Committee has learned that NIH-supported research teams at the University of Utah and Harvard Medical Schools have recently located the gene markers that are closely linked to NF. This discovery has important implications for the physicians caring for patients with NF and for counseling of their families as well as for scientists engaged in NF research. The Committee is pleased with the research progress made to date and encourages the Institute to pursue vigorously the leads recent research findings have provided.

Memory

Recent research on the brains of lower animals has shown that learning and memory are associated with anatomical changes in the terminal branches of nerves. Scientists have demonstrated that in adult mice, the dendrites, or ends of some nerves, appear to grow continuously during learning and to alter their connections with other neurons. These observations provide important insights into the structural basis of learning and memory that may one day lead to approaches for treating patients with Alzheimer's disease and other progressively deteriorating brain disorders.

Epilepsy

An estimated 1 percent of the population of the United States, or about 2.4 million people, suffer from one of the several forms of epilepsy. Seizures can vary widely in duration, intensity, behavior manifestations, and sensitivity to drugs. The Institute's epilepsy research program focuses on the basic mechanisms, causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of the various forms of epilepsies. The Institute currently supports 11 epilepsy research centers and program projects, including a new clinical research center at the King/Drew Medical Center in Los Angeles. In addition, each year the Institute's Antiepileptic Drug Development [ADD] Program tests over 1,000 chemicals for activity against seizures. The ADD Program represents an important part of the Institute's total epilepsy research program.

Funding of clinical research in epilepsy remains of particular concern to the Committee. Comprehensive clinical epilepsy centers provide the critical link between basic research discoveries and the unmet treatment needs of persons with epilepsy. The Committee requests the Institute to consider expanding its overall program of support for clinical research centers.

Multiple sclerosis

It is estimated that approximately 250,000 people in the United States have varying degrees of symptomatic multiple sclerosis, and nearly 200 new cases are diagnosed every week. This chronic and often disabling disease of the central nervous system is believed to result from a dysfunctioning immune system. The Committee strongly supports expanded efforts in this and related areas to include basic research on such autoimmune diseases as multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and diabetes mellitus. Further, the Committee urges the expansion of clinical trials or intervention therapies, the development of new drugs and new types of genetic studies which are critical to finding a prevention and cure for multiple sclerosis and other such chronic afflictions.

Nursing

The Committee acknowledges the efforts of the NINCDS to nominate qualified nurses to advisory committees and urges continued attention to this matter. The Committee is impressed with the efforts of the NINCDS to jointly fund training programs for nurses in neurology and encourages further joint funding with the National Center for Nursing

Research on initiatives in the care of patients with Alzheimer's disease and stroke.

Javits centers and awards

The Javits neuroscience investigatorships give individual investigators up to 7 years of grant support for basic or clinical research in the neurological and communicative sciences. The Javits centers of excellence in neuroscience were established to use multidisciplinary teams of outstanding scientists to study neurological and communicative diseases. These centers are focused on research that will establish the base for future clinical advances.

Clinical trials

Clinical trials are an important component of any research program. Through such studies, scientists are able to evaluate the effectiveness of a preventive or therapeutic agent or procedure. The NINCDS currently supports a number of clinical trials, including several on the prevention of stroke, a study on drug treatment for Parkinson's disease, and a trial on the efficacy of a promising new antiepileptic drug in patients with complex seizures.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1987 comparable appropriation	$545,835,000
1988 appropriation request	572,752,000
House allowance[1]	439,667,000
Committee recommendation	661,458,000

[1] This does not include $223,323,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $661,458,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases [NIAID]. This is $88,706,000 more than the administration request, $115,623,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $545,835,000, and $221,791,000 more than the House allowance.

The NIAID conducts and supports research and research training with basic and clinical applications in two major scientific areas: infectious diseases, and diseases related to immune system disorders. The primary purpose of these activities is to develop or extend the knowledge and methods required for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of these diseases.

AIDS

The NIAID supports a comprehensive program in clinical and basic research on this infectious disease of the immune system. This program includes the study of the virus, the immune system, the methods of spread and the effects on the body of AIDS as well as the treatment and prevention of AIDS and its associated opportunistic infections.

During the past year, the multicenter AIDS cohort study has provided additional information on the natural history of AIDS virus (HIV) infection in homosexual males; for example, the significant role of receptive anal intercourse in the transmission of the infection has been conclusively demonstrated. The San Francisco study group has recently recruited a cohort of heterosexual males, providing increased opportunity to study HIV infection in this population. The role of potential cofactors, such as infection with hepatitis B virus and hepatitis delta virus, is under investigation.

A total of 19 AIDS treatment evaluation units have been established by NIAID at medical institutions around the country. These units are designed to evaluate potential anti-HIV drugs, procedures for immune reconstitution, and treatments for opportunistic infections associated with AIDS. Patients are now being enrolled for clinical studies in these units. Some studies are in progress, and others are being developed to address specific manifestations of HIV infection.

At the Warren G. Magnuson Clinical Center, NIAID investigators have been successful in performing bone marrow transplants between three sets of identical twins; in each set, one twin had AIDS and the other showed no evidence of HIV infection. These transplants were combined with repetitive lymphocyte transfusion and drug therapy using the antiviral drug suramin. A significant and sustained improvement in immunologic functions was demonstrated in one of the three sets of twins following the procedure. These promising studies will continue with enrollment of additional twins; in future cases other antiviral agents, such as AZT, will be used.

The Institute has established a cooperative program to develop and discover candidate drugs for clinical testing. A program of national cooperative drug discovery groups has been formed consisting of several groups of investigators who, in collaboration with NIAID, have the capacity to develop existing candidate drugs or to use basic technology in the discovery of new approaches of antiviral therapy. Additionally, research initiatives on targeted antiviral approaches, use of biological response modifiers, and modification of drugs to allow for penetration of the central nervous system have been developed.

The Institute participated in the NIH-Burroughs Wellcome collaboration to obtain from FDA permission to treat with the investigational new drug, AZT. AZT was then distributed to several thousand qualified patients.

The NIAID gives high priority to the development and testing of vaccines for the prevention of HIV infection. The Institute is supporting efforts in this direction by providing sera that contains antibodies, standard reagents, and quantities of virus to other NIH-supported investigators and by supporting attempts to find suitable animal models. The Institute has also assumed the major role for the clinical testing of candidate AIDS vaccines. Vaccine evaluation units currently under contract have been augmented, and additional units will be established. These units will have the capability of evaluating the various vaccines being developed by NIH and industry.

The NIAID AIDS research program has also incorporated a large, basic research effort designed to address some of the fundamental questions related to HIV and HIV infection. A network of multidisciplinary Programs of Excellence in Basic Research on AIDS will soon be established to facilitate basic research and to train new investigators. A network of AIDS clinical study groups will also be established to provide for the training of clinicians with expertise in AIDS and to provide additional facilities and personnel for clinical trials.

The Committee has added $10,000,000 for the establishment of five multidisciplinary AIDS research centers. These centers should be selected competitively on the basis of existing and demonstrated competence to do outstanding research in the area of AIDS.

Sexually transmitted diseases

NIAID scientists have demonstrated the value of the drug acyclovir in the treatment of genital herpes virus infection. In addition, the most common sexually transmitted disease in the United States, caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*, can now be rapidly diagnosed. Basic research efforts involving the characterization of membrane proteins of this bacterium are in progress with the goal of producing an effective vaccine.

Pertussis

The NIAID is participating in the development of safer vaccines for pertussis (whooping cough). Two major areas of research include the development of subcellular component vaccines (acellular) and the development of recombinant vaccines. Several companies are actively involved in the development of acellular vaccines. A large NIAID-sponsored field trial was initiated in Sweden to evaluate the safety and effectiveness, in infants, of two promising Japanese-produced acellular vaccines. The trial is expected to be completed by 1988. The development of recombinant vaccines has just begun with the identification of the genes within the pertussis bacterium responsible for the production of toxins.

Hepatitis

Viral hepatitis infection remains a major health concern worldwide. A recombinant DNA derived hepatitis B vaccine was recently licensed extending the availability of the previously effective, but extremely expensive, vaccine made from human plasma. Significant progress continues to be made in hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccine development. A U.S. Army-produced killed hepatitis A vaccine and an industry-produced live attenuated (weakened) vaccine are in clinical trials.

Additional hepatitis viruses have been identified: blood-borne non-A, non-B hepatitis virus; water-borne non-A, non-B hepatitis virus; and hepatitis delta virus. These poorly defined agents are responsible for serious endemic and epidemic hepatitis. Although no vaccines are available, considerable progress has been made in the development of methods to kill the non-A, non-B viruses in blood products and in the basic understanding of the structure and composition of hepatitis delta virus. Ongoing research continues to emphasize the need to understand the epidemiology and pathogenesis of these viruses, to develop sensitive diagnostic and screening techniques, and to develop effective treatment.

Epstein-Barr virus syndrome

Research on chronic Epstein-Barr virus [CEBV] syndrome and related viruses has led to new observations about this chronic fatigue syndrome which is now believed to be quite common. Currently used CEBV serology is not effective in diagnosing this illness. The Committee encourages continued intramural and extramural studies which could lead to a diagnostic test and the identification of the cause or causes of this syndrome, which is also known by the generalized term proposed by the Centers for Disease Control, chronic mononucleosis-like syndrome [CMLS]. The Committee notes that the disease was first identified around Lake Tahoe, NV, and has spread to surrounding communities in northern Nevada. This suggests Nevada as an appropriate location to better identify the parameters of the clinical syndrome and to further study the method of spread of the disease. The Committee encourages the NIAID to increase the level of grant awards and research support for this illness.

Immunobiology

Using the latest molecular biology and immunologic techniques, scientists are identifying and studying a number of substances produced by cells of the immune system that play key roles in its function and regulation. In addition, receptors on the surface of T lymphocytes that allow these cells to recognize specific antigens are being identified and characterized. The genes that are responsible for the production of these substances and receptors are also being defined, leading to a better understanding of the genetic and cellular factors that play a role in immunologic disorders.

Monoclonal antibodies, which are a valuable new diagnostic tool, are now being used in the targeted treatment of autoimmune diseases and cancer. For example, an enzyme conjugated with a monoclonal antibody has been shown to be effective in the destruction of blood clots in experimental animals. This procedure may soon have clinical relevance.

Transplantation research

Because the frequency of organ transplantation has increased significantly, the Institute has placed increased emphasis on basic research to better understand graft-versus-host disease and on the development of reagents and methodologies for the improved matching of the graft and the host. Studies are also under way to define the mechanism of action of cyclosporin, a drug used to reduce the host's rejection of transplants, and to develop analogous compounds that may lack its toxic side effects.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

1987 comparable appropriation	$571,221,000
1988 appropriation request	484,504,000
House allowance [1]	666,037,000
Committee recommendation	653,117,000

[1] This does not include $2,500,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $653,117,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences [NIGMS]. This is $168,613,000 more than the administration request, $81,896,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $571,221,000, and $12,920,000 less than the House allowance.

The NIGMS is the basic research Institute of the NIH, responsible for supporting biomedical research studies that focus on questions regarding the fundamental genetic, molecular, and cellular processes of life. Although not focused on specific diseases, the long-range importance of such research to the ultimate goal of developing new and more effective techniques for preventing, detecting, and treating diseases is evident. Sudden breakthroughs in the health field usually result from the steady accumulation of knowledge over a period of years, or even decades. The support provided by the NIGMS plays a critical role in the development of this knowledge, as witnessed by the fact that this Institute has funded over one-half of the Nobel Prize winning scientists who have received support from the NIH.

Genetics

It is estimated that approximately 15 to 20 percent of the Nation's health care costs are associated with diseases having a genetic origin or component. Because it is still unclear how genes cause such diseases, the goal of the basic research supported by the NIGMS Genetics Program is to advance the understanding of the fundamental structures and processes responsible for genetic inheritance and expression.

Recent discoveries of genetic markers for Huntington's disease, muscular dystrophy, and certain types of manic depression demonstrate the potential of the numerous gene mapping and sequencing projects funded by the Genetics Program. More complete specifications of the chromosomal locations of particular normal and abnormal genes, combined with further research on the complex processes involved in activating and deactivating genes, should contribute greatly to understanding of the etiology of many genetic diseases. The Genetics Program is also encouraging research on more common diseases, such as diabetes, cancer, hypertension, and heart disease, which are influenced both by environmental factors and by genetic makeup.

As noted in the overview, the Committee has added $6,000,000 for expanded efforts in gene mapping.

Cellular and molecular basis of disease

Because the fundamental similarity in design and function of cells extends down through the molecular level, it is possible for scientists to use the powerful tools of molecular biology to scrutinize important intra- and intercellular phenomena. Such phenomena are the focus of research supported by the NIGMS Cellular and Molecular Basis of Disease Program, in the expectation that an in-depth understanding of both the normal and aberrant structures and functions of cells, and the molecular activities occurring in and between them, will provide essential clues for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of human diseases. For instance, certain categories of proteins are being studied to determine how they are able to punch holes in the cell membrane. One of these proteins is known as the membrane attack complex and is a major weapon in the immune system's defense against foreign cells.

Other significant research opportunities include examination of specific cell-to-cell attachments, an essential aspect of tissue formation in human development; investigations into the intracellular filaments along which signal molecules, such as neurotransmitters, travel; and the study of messenger molecules involved in the conversion of external signals into instructions for enzyme activation, energy transport, or various internal cellular functions.

Pharmacological sciences

The Pharmacological Sciences Program at NIGMS supports research designed to provide an improved understanding of the biological, chemical, and molecular processes involved in the actions of both therapeutic drugs and anesthetics. Recent advances have been made in the search for a means of delivering drugs directly to the target site, thus reducing the exposure of nondiseased parts of the body to the drug and minimizing possible side effects. Researchers have been able to place drugs inside man-made microscopic membrane-encapsulated spheres called liposomes, which can be designed to disintegrate at an appropriate rate and location.

Another notable advance is the recent development of artificial enzymes which may be useful in treating a wide range of serious diseases caused by enzyme deficiencies and in acting as catalysts for the manufacture of therapeutic agents and important industrial chemicals. One set of these enzymes are known as abzymes, and have the ability to both cut and bind to specific proteins, making them potentially useful for medical applications such as dissolving blood clots or searching out and destroying tumors.

Structural biology

Grantees of the NIGMS Biophysics and Physiological Sciences Program and other investigators are using a number of recent scientific developments to expand studies in structural biology; that is, research to determine the size, shape, folding, and dynamics of proteins and nucleic acids.

New methodologies such as recombinant DNA techniques permit the production of large amounts of the proteins of particular interest. Sophisticated new technologies, which employ computers in combination with x-ray crystallography and nuclear magnetic resonance [NMR] spectroscopy, are able to determine the precise three-dimensional structure of the surface molecules, as was recently done for surface proteins of influenza, polio, and common cold viruses. Knowing these structures in detail will allow scientists to tailor-make molecules that can bind to the viruses and thus increase the efficiency and specificity of vaccines and antiviral drugs. Efforts are now under way to perform the same type of structural analysis of the AIDS virus, opening the possibility of the eventual design of drugs that would lock onto sites on the virus in such a way that the activity of the virus could be shut down.

Biotechnology

Today's biotechnological achievements are to a great extent the result of decades of NIGMS support of basic biomedical research. This research has led to the identification of enzymes that cut DNA at specific sites and an enzyme that joins DNA fragments; ways to isolate specific pieces of DNA and calculate their size; procedures for determining the sequence of the chemical subunits of DNA; and methods of selectively modifying DNA. Support of this activity—along with the skilled, creative manpower provided through NIGMS research training programs—will help the United States maintain its preeminence in biotechnology.

NIGMS also contributes to progress in biotechnology by providing researchers with important resources. Among these is GenBank®, a computerized data bank that stores, catalogs, and distributes genetic sequence data. GenBank® enables scientists to study similarities between the sequences of different genes and to examine the role of mutation in disease states. This GenBank® resource permits researchers to keep up with the explosion of information in this field. The Committee has added $4,000,000 to enhance NIGMS efforts in the expanding area of biotechnology information handling.

The Committee is not satisfied with the efforts of NIGMS and NIH generally to encourage and assist the private sector in commercializing the many advances and discoveries made as a result of the intramural and extramural basic research funded by NIH. We cannot afford to fund billions of dollars of research only to have the results commercialized by foreign countries and sold to the United States to further aggrevate our balance of trade. The Committee directs that a report be submitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations by January 15, 1988, detailing what additional NIH programs or activities are needed to help ensure that the findings of NIH basic research are commercialized by U.S. firms.

Research training

NIGMS has been the major source of support for research training activities within the NIH, especially at the predoctoral level. While most of the training supported by NIGMS is multidisciplinary in nature and prepares young people for research careers across a broad range of scientific interest, the NIGMS devotes a considerable portion of its research training funds to two noteworthy programs that address special national needs. These are the Medical Scientist Training Program [MSTP], which is designed to alleviate the critical shortage of physician-scientists, and the Minority Access to Research Careers [MARC] Program, which seeks to increase the number and capabilities of minority scientists engaged in biomedical research. Recent studies by the National Academy of Sciences yielded favorable reports on both of these programs, and available evidence points toward the effectiveness of all of the NIGMS training programs in producing a highly skilled and creative cadre of new biomedical scientists, well-prepared for careers in academia or industry.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1987 comparable appropriation	$366,997,000
1988 appropriation request	322,532,000
House allowance[1]	405,673,000
Committee recommendation	408,334,000

[1] This does not include $9,928,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $408,334,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development [NICHD]. This is $85,802,000 more than the administration request, $41,337,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $366,997,000, and $2,661,000 more than the House allowance.

The mission of the NICHD is to improve the health and well-being of people of all ages through research into developmental processes throughout the life cycle. The problems addressed include birth defects, mental retardation, infertility, teenage pregnancy, and learning disabilities. The Institute's research program also encompasses important public health concerns such as infant mortality associated with low birth weight or premature delivery, sudden infant death syndrome, AIDS, and family planning.

The Committee is supportive of research addressing the effect of exposure to environmental toxins such as lead on conditions such as learning disabilities and mild mental retardation. The Committee understands that even low levels of exposure during the prenatal period seem to have significant negative effects on behavioral and mental development. The Committee accordingly urges NICHD to pursue research in the growing field of behavioral toxicology more vigorously, especially as this research relates to the development of both cognitive and behavioral deficits.

Low birth weight initiative

This initiative is the primary focus of an Institute-wide effort to lower infant mortality associated with low birth weight. Two-thirds of all infant deaths and a significant proportion of the serious illnesses and life-long handicaps affecting infants occur among babies born weighing less than 5½ pounds.

Scientists have developed a technique that looks very promising for saving the lives of premature infants at risk for respiratory distress syndrome [RDS]. Each year, this disorder affects some 40,000 premature babies in the United States, causing about 8,000 deaths. Investigators have discovered that human surfactant, a lung lubricant, administered within a few seconds after birth to very premature infants, significantly reduces the incidence and severity of breathing problems, cuts their death rate, and shortens their hospital stay, while showing no serious side effects.

This past year two major collaborative networks of medical centers were launched: one focusing on maternal-fetal medicine, and the other on neonatal intensive care. Their purpose is to develop and test new therapeutic and preventive techniques and medications so they can be evaluated and incorporated into the mainstream of medicine more quickly than is now the case. Initial collaborative clinical trials in these networks are focusing on preventing and managing premature rupture of the amniotic membranes during pregnancy and preventing infections in low birth weight infants.

Contraceptive development initiative

The goals of this initiative include the development of new contraceptive methods that are safe, effective, inexpensive, reversible, and acceptable to various segments of the population. This effort encompasses basic reproductive research, safety and effectiveness studies, and behavioral research. One recently completed clinical trial comparing the cervical cap and the diaphragm found that both methods are similar in effectiveness. The data should lead to the cervical cap being approved and marketed for general use.

Other contraceptive development research includes a clinical trial to assess the effectiveness and acceptability of a vaginal sponge containing a new spermicidal agent, a potential new approach to contraception utilizing a birth control vaccine, further testing of a new long-acting injectable contraceptive, and continued evaluation of a capsule implant inserted under the skin that slowly releases a contraceptive agent.

An important component of the contraceptive initiative is research on why couples—particularly teenagers—do or do not use contraception. New research is targeting adolescent males since their behaviors, motivations, and attitudes are also central to the problem of teenage pregnancy.

Teenage childbearing and sexuality continues to be of significant concern to the Committee. While births to teens are declining overall, births to very young teens are rising, and births to unmarried teens are also increasing rapidly. Both of these trends are disconcerting, given the results from NICHD-sponsored research, clarifying the very negative effects for both mother and child. The Committee commends NICHD for its research program in these areas. Additional research is needed to explain these trends and to develop programs designed to reduce the negative consequences of sexual activity and pregnancy among these two groups.

Vaccine development

Institute scientists have developed and are in various stages of testing three new vaccines: pertussis (whooping cough), typhoid fever, and *H. influenzae* type B. Each of these new vaccines is thought to be safer and more effective than those currently available.

The pertussis vaccine is now being tested in children in Massachusetts and Sweden with large-scale studies planned for the United States next year. This new vaccine has been shown to produce high protective antibody levels with no serious side effects.

The typhoid vaccine is being tested in Nepal where typhoid is a serious public health problem. The preliminary results are encouraging, with good protection being provided with no serious side effects.

The goal of the *H. influenzae* type B vaccine development program is to develop a vaccine effective and safe in children under the age of 2 for whom no vaccine is currently available. This infection is the leading cause of acquired mental retardation in the United States.

Mental retardation

The Committee continues to be supportive of the efforts of the NICHD to give a priority to projects targeted toward people with mental retardation and their families. In particular, the Committee is concerned about the welfare of retarded children and adults and their families as efforts are made to establish and advance policies of community living. Studies are needed on the lifespan impact of community living on families, including spousal and sibling relationships. Studies that attempt to learn about the positive and negative effects of mental retardation in a family and the family's informal support networks should also be a high priority.

In a major advance, scientists have isolated a part of the normal gene that, when defective or missing, causes Duchenne's muscular dystrophy. This severe, muscle-wasting disease is associated with mild mental retardation in about one-third of the children it strikes. It affects and ultimately kills 1 in 3,500 boys born each year. By identifying the gene responsible, scientists can now work to clone the entire gene and determine its product and the product's mode of action, in an effort toward developing an effective treatment.

Another research team has successfully cloned the gene responsible for phenylketonuria [PKU], an inborn error of metabolism that, if untreated, results in severe mental retardation. This team has also performed the first prenatal diagnosis of PKU and developed a method for population screening for the gene defect involved. Their progress has made it possible to begin work toward a genetic therapy for PKU. Already they have inserted the human gene into mice and demonstrated that it functions.

Reading disabilities

Researchers have linked a specific chromosome defect to some forms of dyslexia, the most common learning disability. Also, a new diagnostic test, the decoding skills test, for specific reading disabilities in children and adults is available in kit form. This test will bring uniformity to the testing of dyslexia subjects and should aid in the development of new methods to treat dyslexia.

Learning disabilities

The extent of the problem of learning disabilities among our Nation's children and youth, and the scientific opportunities available for major progress from research on this group of disorders has recently been brought to the attention of the Committee through a report by the Interagency Committee on Learning Disabilities. By bringing together a variety of member agencies to examine and report on the status and need for research into the neurological origins of learning disabilities, the Interagency Committee has clearly demonstrated the need for an interdisciplinary approach to better understanding a disability that affects so many but is so little understood. Recognizing the key role the NICHD has played in coordinating and facilitating the exchange of information among the members of the Interagency Committee, the Committee strongly recommends that the NICHD take a leadership role in continuing to foster interdisciplinary research on learning disabilities. These interdisciplinary efforts should include the participation of the NINCDS, NIMH, and NIEHS since research in neuroscience and neurotoxicology will be essential to identifying the causes of hopefully ways of preventing learning disabilities.

Childhood injuries

Increased emphasis is being placed on research leading to ways to prevent childhood injuries, the major cause of death of children after the first year of life. The Institute is funding several studies to identify the major behavioral and environmental factors responsible for accidents resulting in injury. At the Committee's request, the NICHD has prepared a 5-year agenda for research to identify factors that may predict or help prevent injury.

AIDS

The Committee is concerned that complicating factors such as adolescent experimentation with drug use and sexual activity are behaviors which place this group at particularly high risk for AIDS. However, the Committee recognizes that older children and adolescents may be operating at qualitatively different levels of understanding from each other as well as from adults in terms of how they process health information. The Committee, therefore, urges the Institute to investigate basic mechanisms of understanding in order to develop appropriate educational AIDS interventions for children and youth based on sound developmental theory and research; to develop and evaluate new and existing behavioral intervention strategies that may be useful in reducing the number of children and youth exposed to the AIDS complex of viruses; and to conduct followup studies of HIV-positive children and assess the social and emotional consequences of the disease on patients, their families and communities.

A new NICHD study is evaluating, under laboratory conditions, the ability of various spermicides to kill the AIDS virus. This project will lead to a clinical trial assessing the effectiveness of spermicides in conjunction with condoms in preventing the transmission of the AIDS virus. Other studies are trying to determine how the AIDS virus is transmitted from mother to fetus and to evaluate the effect on development of the prenatal transmission of the virus. Intramural scientists are studying the cellular receptor for the AIDS virus to learn how receptivity might be blocked, and are attempting to develop a mouse model for the disease.

The Committee is concerned with the alarming growth of pediatric

AIDS and has heard testimony that it is still unclear whether the HIV infection is passed from mother to infant during pregnancy, at birth, or subsequent to birth. A better understanding of pediatric AIDS will assist in the treatment and prevention of this disease in children. The Committee has, therefore, added $5,000,000 for additional pediatric AIDS research.

Infant mortality

A major component of the Nation's efforts toward reducing infant mortality is research to identify the biomedical and behavioral factors responsible for low birth weight or premature delivery and to learn how to modify behaviors which contribute to infant mortality.

A major portion of the NICHD research effort is directed toward preventing low birth weight [LBW], defined as any new born weighing less than 5½ pounds. These infants account for about two-thirds of our Nation's unacceptably high infant mortality rate of 10.6 per 1,000 live births, and they are more susceptible to illness and lifelong handicap or disability.

As part of the 1988 LBW research initiative, the NICHD is supporting studies to understand the role of growth factors in fetal growth and development. Two new centers were established in fiscal year 1986 to address the issue of intrauterine growth retardation. In another aspect of this initiative, two new research networks to evaluate treatments used in prenatal and neonatal care were funded during fiscal year 1986. The two networks, one comprised of neonatal intensive care units, the other of maternal-fetal medicine units, will permit a faster, more effective system for evaluating treatments currently used to combat a variety of prenatal and newborn health problems. Fourteen U.S. medical centers comprise the two networks.

Premature delivery is the major cause of LBW. An important step in preventing premature labor is understanding what actually triggers the start of labor. A large multicenter study continues to examine whether certain maternal infections sometimes trigger prematurity. Other studies are detailing the biochemical events that accompany the onset of labor. An understanding of these mechanisms will facilitate the design of new and accepted strategies to prevent premature labor.

Behavioral factors also play a role in this Nation's high infant mortality rate. For example, research has shown that 1 out of 11 very premature births—those occurring 7 or more weeks too soon—could be prevented if pregnant women did not smoke. Another contributing factor is the number of women who receive late or inadequate prenatal care. To help determine which components of prenatal care are crucial to good outcome for both mother and child, the NICHD is supporting a task force to review the available data. This task force will present its conclusions and recommendations in fiscal year 1988. It is expected that this in-depth review will facilitate the delivery of more effective prenatal care.

In addition to research on LBW, NICHD is also pursuing research on other fronts to help ensure that more of our Nation's infants survive to become healthy children and productive adults. This research includes studies of birth defects and genetic diseases, the largest single cause of infant mortality, and studies focused on sudden infant death syndrome [SIDS], the leading cause of infant death between 1 month and 1 year of age.

Rett's syndrome project

Rett's syndrome is a serious neurological disorder which occurs only in young girls. It was first described in 1965 by Dr. Andreas Rett of Vienna, Austria. As many as 100 cases of the disorder have been positively identified in the United States. Dr. Rett estimates, however, that between 15 and 20 percent of children diagnosed as severely retarded or autistic may actually be suffering from Rett's syndrome. Once believed a rare disorder, Rett's syndrome is currently estimated to occur in 1 out of every 15,000 births. The Committee urges favorable consideration of increased emphasis on Rett's syndrome research with available funds.

Nursing

The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the NICHD to ensure that professional nurses are actively involved in the programs of NICHD. The Committee has also been impressed with the funding of nursing research projects within the special centers program and urges continued attention to encouraging individual research fellowship awards for qualified nurses.

Prader-Willi syndrome

The Committee is concerned that the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development may not be planning to continue its research on Prader-Willi syndrome, a condition which results from a birth defect, and is characterized by hypotonia, abnormal sexual development, and excessive appetite. Because there is no known cure or treatment for Prader-Willi at this time, the Committee urges that research efforts continue in fiscal year 1988.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

1987 comparable appropriation	$216,792,000
1988 appropriation request	188,564,000
House allowance [1]	234,382,000
Committee recommendation	231,529,000

[1] This does not include $4,000,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $231,529,000 for the National Eye Institute [NEI]. This is $42,965,000 more than the administration request, $14,737,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $216,792,000, and $2,853,000 less than the House allowance.

The NEI conducts, supports, and fosters research and research training on disorders of the eye and visual system. The purpose of this research is to gain new knowledge about the normal function of the visual system as well as its pathology. Progress in the visual sciences will make it possible to better prevent, diagnose, and treat the eye diseases and disorders that affect 1 of every 20 Americans at an estimated annual cost of $16,000,000,000.

Aldose reductase inhibitors

Researchers are continuing their search for a way to prevent diabetic cataract and diabetic retinopathy, the major eye complications of diabetes. Studies have shown that inhibition of an enzyme called aldose reductase [AR] may block the onset of these diseases. Intramural scientists have recently isolated the c-DNA clone corresponding to the gene that codes for AR. Future studies will include additional basic and clinical efforts to find a substance that will turn off the gene that controls AR and prevent some of the major complications of diabetes such as diabetic retinopathy and neuropathy.

Core Grant Program

This program is designed to stimulate greater collaborative research capability by providing shared resources to groups of established researchers interested in vision. It also serves to attract scientists of diverse disciplines, both fundamental and clinical, to vision research, thereby fostering collaboration and innovation.

Retinal and choroidal diseases

Molecular genetic studies have yielded important new findings concerning retinoblastoma, a potentially fatal eye cancer that develops in childhood and can be inherited. Scientists have isolated a gene involved in retinoblastoma and have shown that loss of gene function is associated with development of the cancer. The great interest in this research is due to the fact that the retinoblastoma gene may represent an entirely new class of cancer genes operating in a radically different way from previously discovered cancer genes.

Corneal diseases

Successful application of molecular genetic techniques to the task of isolating and characterizing genes within the herpes simplex virus offers the hope that it may be possible to develop a vaccine to protect against ocular herpes. These ocular infections tend to recur, and each new episode increases the risk of permanent damage to the eye. Investigators are now using recombinant DNA technology to develop a virus-free vaccine that would stimulate immunity to the latent virus and thus reduce or eliminate the risk of recurrences.

Cataract

Studies have shown that some types of cataracts may be caused by a series of chemical reactions that transform normal oxygen molecules into highly reactive substances that damage lens proteins. Scientists are now testing this hypothesis. In a particularly important series of targeted studies, potent antioxidants are being tested for effectiveness in preventing oxidation of lens tissue and the development of cataract.

Glaucoma

Broad-based epidemiological studies are being conducted to clarify the risk factors for glaucoma. This research will eventually provide predictive information to form the basis for well-targeted, cost-effective outreach and education programs to help those at highest risk of developing the disease. In particular, one study seeks to verify the perception that blacks are more susceptible to glaucoma and to identify the factors that contribute to this racial difference.

The Committee urges NEI to increase its public and professional education activities relevant to the prevention of blindness and to intensify its applied research effort that produces new information to be disseminated. The Committee recommends that up to $1,000,000 and 10 positions be made available to the NEI for this purpose. The Committee intends that a major portion of these resources be used for a new glaucoma education and applied research program to emphasize the importance of early detection in preventing blindness from this disease and to convey the findings of research to people who are at increased risk of glaucoma. Also, the Committee directs that the NEI use a portion of these resources to expand its successful program to disseminate the results of research on the ocular complications of diabetes and to prevent blindness from this disease.

Strabismus

Early diagnosis and treatment of strabismus and other eye muscle and visual processing disorders is the key to preventing many cases of impaired vision. Recently developed laboratory techniques point to improved methods of early diagnosis. These methods measure the resolving power of a baby's visual system and are a measure of functional vision. Scientists are continuing their efforts to develop procedures that will make it possible to reliably measure, in a clinical setting, the visual status of infants and toddlers.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

1987 comparable appropriation	$209,451,000
1988 appropriation request	200,947,000
House allowance[1]	225,724,000
Committee recommendation	220,709,000

[1] This does not include $4,091,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $220,709,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences [NIEHS]. This is $19,762,000 more than the administration request, $11,258,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $209,451,000, and $5,015,000 less than the House allowance.

The NIEHS supports and conducts research and research training to expand understanding of the many adverse health effects of chemical and physical agents in the environment, including neurological and behavioral disorders, cancer, birth defects, and more subtle impairments such as immune suppression.

Directed research

The Institute approaches environmental health concerns from a variety of perspectives. With its own staff and with scientists at its centers for research that have been established in universities throughout the country, NIEHS has studied many chemicals with profound public health impact, such as asbestos, benzene, lead, DES, dioxin, and PCB's. For example, researchers have recently reported that dioxin in animals can change the ability of the immune system to protect the body from disease, and that arsine gas—an important part of the semiconductor industry—can lead to a decrease in fertility when inhaled by rats. In other NIEHS research, it has been shown that lead exposure in pregnant women causes learning disabilities in their children. This irreversible effect has been observed in women with blood lead levels below those previously thought to have adverse consequences.

Basic research

Much of the Institute's effort is directed toward studies of the basic mechanisms of action by which environmental agents adversely affect human health, development of ways to predict harmful outcomes by studying common characteristics of known toxins, and development of test procedures that are more efficient and less costly. This basic research is important in facilitating the testing process, as more and more chemicals and other potential toxins are introduced or identified in the environment.

Emergency response

With its awareness of and commitment to the resolution of environmental health problems, the NIEHS responds quickly to new issues that arise and to old problems that take a new and special turn. For example, the Institute is supporting studies of elevated levels of radon and radon products in ground water, which should have applicability to the current concern about elevated radon levels in homes. The NIEHS has also announced implementation of a program of basic research, including epidemiologic and ecologic studies, in a broad range of areas related to understanding and ultimately lessening the potential health effects from exposure to hazardous substances found in such environmental media as soil in waste disposal sites and the air affected by acid precipitation. Such efforts should provide a better science base to guide policy and regulatory decisions, and should improve the understanding of the relationship between human exposures to hazardous substances and adverse health effects, improve the quality of life for this and future generations, and help reduce the health care burden.

The university-based research centers supported by the NIEHS provide a crucial continuity of research and expertise in the field of environmental health. The Committee continues to be concerned with the effects of new environmental agents on human health. The Committee has provided for an additional environmental health sciences research center to address emerging research and information needs in toxicology, epidemiology, and exposure assessment and to help meet the need for trained specialists in these fields.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

1987 comparable appropriation	$177,792,000
1988 appropriation request	156,174,000
House allowance[1]	203,034,000
Committee recommendation	199,642,000

[1] This does not include $377,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $199,642,000 for the National Institute on Aging [NIA]. This is $43,468,000 more than the administration request, $21,850,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $177,792,000, and $3,392,000 less than the House allowance.

The NIA supports biomedical, social, and behavioral research, research training, and health information dissemination activities on the aging process and the diseases and other special problems and needs of older people. The goal of this research is to prevent, alleviate, or eliminate the physical, psychological, and social problems encountered by many older people.

Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's disease is among the most emotionally and financially devastating conditions of older people. It is of epidemic proportions, affecting between 2 and 3 million people, and is expected to double or triple in the next 15 years.

According to a recent study conducted by the Office of Technology Assessment, disorders causing dementia will constitute a large and growing public health problem until well into the next century. Today, an estimated 1.5 million Americans suffer from severe dementia, while an additional 1 to 5 million have mild or moderate dementia. Unless cures are found, as many as 7.4 million Americans will be affected by the year 2040. While scientists have identified more than 70 different forms of dementia, Alzheimer's disease is by far the most prevalent, found in 66 percent of all cases. Latest estimates are that Alzheimer's disease afflicts more than 2.5 million persons and accounts for more than 120,000 deaths each year. And although the vast majority of its victims are elderly, the disease has stricken several thousand persons in their forties and fifties. Apart from the physical and emotional devastation it causes, Alzheimer's disease also threatens serious financial hardships—to families and to society as a whole. In fact, more than $40,000,000,000 is spent each year to meet the costs associated with caring for its victims.

The NIA reported that significant progress is being made. For example, several proteins have been identified as being specific to Alzheimer's disease. The most recent of these is an apparently abnormal and unique protein, known as A68, which has been identified in the brains of Alzheimer's disease patients at autopsy. This protein has also been found in the cerebrospinal fluid of Alzheimer's disease patients, but not in normal subjects. It thus provides the potential for a much-needed biomedical diagnostic test for Alzheimer's disease.

Other recent studies have identified the gene segment that produces the abnormal amyloid protein found in brain tissue and blood vessels of patients with Alzheimer's disease and/or Down's syndrome on the same chromosome associated with other abnormalities of Down's syndrome. Furthermore, investigators have recently traced the genetic abnormality in four families with hereditary Alzheimer's disease to the same chromosomal region. Extra copies of the portion of this chromosome, which controls production of the amyloid protein, have also been found in cells from persons with nonhereditary Alzheimer's disease.

In 1986, the NIA awarded six Alzheimer's disease patient registries, which will permit further epidemiological and clinical studies of Alzheimer's disease. In addition, a major new clincial trial will be continued in 1988 to study the efficacy and safety of tetrahydroaminoacridine [THA] in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease patients and $1,200,000 is included for this purpose. This trial will be accomplished through the 10 NIA Alzheimer's disease research centers and 8 additional sites throughout the United States. Steps have also been taken to establish an Alzheimer's disease education center in accordance with the omnibus health bill (Public Law 99–660).

The Committee has included an additional $2,000,000 for the establishment of two additional Alzheimer's disease research centers. The Committee is well aware of the important collaborative efforts underway in Portland, OR, between the Good Samaratin Hospital and the Oregon Health Sciences University, to establish such a center. The Committee has also added $2,000,000 to the budget for the National Institute of Mental Health and expects that NIA and NIMH will work jointly and cooperatively in pursuing a cure for this disease.

The Committee views the existing 10 Alzheimer's disease research centers [ADRC's] as integral to the overall research effort on Alzheimer's disease. Although only recently established, the ADRC's have already begun to produce promising new scientific knowledge, particularly on the genetic and biochemical aspects of this disorder. The Committee is disappointed that its guidance to fully fund these centers has not been followed. The Committee has added $2,300,000 and directs that the existing 10 centers be funded at a total level of no less than $12,000,000.

The Committee has also added $5,000,000 to support grant awards to senior scientists who have made significant contributions to this area of research as authorized by Public Law 99–660. The Committee expects other activities as authorized by Public Law 99–660 to be initiated within available funds. The Committee requests a report by February 15, 1988, on progress to implement this new law.

The Committee encourages NIA to undertake an investigation of the causes and rates of Alzheimer's disease and related dementing illnesses among the approximately 5,500 Japanese-American men who have participated in the Honolulu Heart Program over the past 25 years. Such research appears especially promising in light of substantially lower rates of Alzheimer's disease but higher rates of multi-infarct dementia in Japan, as compared with the United States and European nations.

This study represents a very special research opportunity because a great deal of information is already available from the research on heart disease and cancer in this group of people which may help explain the development of different types of dementia.

Molecular genetics

Researchers are using recombinant DNA techniques to study changes in gene structure and gene action with age to identify causal relationships between aging and cellular metabolism. Studies are also under way to isolate and identify genes responsible for the onset of age-related diseases, such as familial Alzheimer's disease, and other age-related changes such as the decline in interleukin-II, an important component of the immune system. Strains of organisms with altered lifespans have been isolated, and studies are under way to determine the number and nature of genes responsible for the observed differences.

Osteoporosis, hip fractures, and falls

Approximately 84 percent of the more than 200,000 hip fractures that occur each year in the United States happen in people over age 65. Nearly 1 in 5 hip fracture victims dies of complications attributable to the fracture; 20 percent of the surviving victims still cannot walk 1 year after the fracture occurred.

Two major causes of hip fractures in older people are osteoporosis and falls. Continuing bone loss, especially of the hip, in persons aged 65 and above, type II osteoporsis, leads to high rates of hip fractures in both men and women in advanced age. Scientists do not know how to prevent type II osteoporosis. Type I osteoporosis (bone loss immediately following menopause) is responsive to estrogen therapy. Research has now shown that falls, the second major cause of hip fractures, are not inevitable with age. Older people who fall may have dramatically less strength in some leg muscles than persons of a similar age who do not fall. They may also have detectable neurologic abnormalities. An understanding of the causes of these neuromuscular problems may lead in the future to practical ways of preventing falls.

International cooperation

The NIA has international agreements with several countries, including Japan and Israel, to advance research on aging. The NIA and the U.S. Agency for International Development [USAID] are cooperating to develop plans for international studies on aging as mandated in the 1987 USAID appropriations language. In June 1987, NIA staff and World Health Organization [WHO] officials met to discuss the WHO Coordinated International Research Programme on Aging, and to define the role of NIA as the site for the WHO international aging research unit that would coordinate the activities of the Programme. The Committee remains very supportive of the efforts of the NIA to explore international and cross-cultural gerontological issues and applauds its efforts to work closely with the USAID in this regard. Examples of the types of research that could be addressed include Alzheimer's disease, cancer, heart disease, osteoporosis, and broad based comparisons of overall health and functioning characteristics of older people in their communities. The availability of an international data base on aging would be especially useful. The Committee understands that last year USAID was directed to spend at least $5,000,000 on such international studies in conjunction with NIA. The Committee would appreciate a report on this interagency effort and urges continued cooperation and collaboration during this fiscal year. Similarly, the Committee is also supportive of the efforts of NIA to work collaboratively with the Veterans Administration to explore the unique cross-cultural and international gerontology research opportunities inherent in Hawaii and the Pacific Basin region.

Nursing

The Committee also remains supportive of the NIA teaching nursing home demonstration project and urges that initiatives ensure interdisciplinary participation, and especially involve the expertise of schools of nursing.

The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the NIA to utilize the expertise of professional nurses throughout its programs and advisory committee process. The Committee urges NIA to continue to encourage pre- and postdoctoral research fellowship awards for qualified nurses. The Committee has also been impressed with the joint funding of studies on incontinence with the National Center for Nursing Research and encourages further joint funding on initiatives in care of the elderly.

Behavioral sciences research

The gradual changes that occur with aging result from highly variable social, psychological, and biological processes. Some people remain healthy and lead effective, fulfilling lives into old age. Others suffer chronic ill health, prolonged disability, isolation, and loneliness. Research is seeking to differentiate the conditions that underlie these varied outcomes. The NIA is also supporting a growing number of projects related to the need for and use of medical and nonmedical long-term care for chronically ill persons.

Research training

In response to the 1984 congressionally mandated plan to improve and expand training in geriatrics and gerontology, the NIA has strengthened its training program. A variety of new training and career development awards were implemented in 1986. The Intramural Research Training Authority Program was introduced in 1987, as was a summer program to foster, among new postdoctoral physicians and other scientists, an interest in research on aging. As recommended by the 1987 Institute of Medicine report on approaches to geriatric training, the NIA is developing plans to support centers for aging research and training.

Foot care

It is estimated that approximately 95 percent of elderly individuals are afflicted with painful, often debilitating foot ailments. In addition to robbing elderly individuals of the opportunity to lead full and productive lives, foot problems cost society millions of dollars annually when measured in terms of medical care and treatment, special devices, and loss in productivity. Yet little is known about what types of medical, social, and behavioral interventions could help to keep many of these individuals ambulatory. The Committee, therefore, urges NIA to explore avenues of research leading to the development of effective strategies for promoting the treatment and prevention of chronic foot problems among the elderly. An effort should also be made to train those individuals committed to careers in aging research and geriatrics.

Rural elderly

The Committee is aware that rural areas of the Nation have proportionately higher numbers of elderly residents, and disproportionately low representation of health care professionals, including physicians, nurses, and psychologists. In addition, rural areas have disproportionately low numbers of the Nation's pharmacists and other providers of health care services.

The NIA prepared information on the health status and characteristics of the rural elderly for the White House Conference on Aging, held in 1981. The Committee requests that the NIA update this information, and report its findings to the Committee.

Epidemiological information

A report was submitted to this Committee during hearings which outlined several critical needs in three areas of geriatric otolaryngology: hearing disorders, and speech and swallowing disorders in the elderly. The report indicated that there is very little epidemiological information in these areas. Furthermore, the Committee is pleased that NIA has successfully entered into interagency agreements with the Bureau of the Census and the National Center for Health Statistics to establish within those agencies offices of aging-related statistics. In addition, NIA has established the Federal Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, a group whose membership now includes over 30 Federal agencies. The sum of $500,000 has been made available to continue the vital activities related to aging statistics.

The Institute is requested to begin the development of the necessary epidemiological information in this area.

Biofeedback care

For several years the Committee has expressed its interest in having the U.S. Public Health Service evaluate the cost effectiveness of biofeedback care. The Committee undertands that the NIA is considering establishing a consensus conference or other appropriate forum to review the most current state of the art regarding this clinical treatment modality. The Committee would be most supportive of such an effort by the NIA.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

1987 comparable appropriation	$138,780,000
1988 appropriation request	123,009,000
House allowance	154,632,000
Committee recommendation	153,867,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $153,867,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases [NIAMS]. This is $30,858,000 more than the administration request, $15,087,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $138,780,000, and $765,000 less than the House allowance.

The newly established NIAMS conducts and supports basic and clinical research and research training on a broad range of diseases including the many forms of arthritis, diseases of the musculoskeletal system, and diseases of the skin, as well as research on the normal structure and function of joints, muscles, bones, and skin.

Because the population is now undergoing a profound demographic change toward a higher median age, the number of those disabled by arthritis can be expected to rise perhaps by as much as one-third by the year 2000. Right now, the National Center for Health Statistics estimates that the total economic cost of disabilities caused by arthritis and musculoskeletal diseases is $37,600,000,000 each year. Clearly, identifying the causes and treatments for these diseases and conditions must be a priority of the first order.

Rheumatoid arthritis

The Institute reported that several research advances have occurred on this major crippler among the rheumatic diseases. Using recombinant DNA technology, researchers have discovered two new DNA fragments that pinpoint the exact site on the chromosome where susceptibility to rheumatoid arthritis resides. There is additional evidence that a small virus called a parvovirus is the initiating factor in rheumatoid arthritis. This has intensified the search for specific infectious agents as the triggering factor in individuals predisposed to the disease. The Committee urges an expanded research effort focused on this disease and that up to $3,000,000 be allocated for infectious disease theory research.

Osteoporosis

A recent study revealed that 24 million Americans have osteoporosis—the leading cause of bone fractures both in postmenopausal women and in the elderly of both sexes. To enhance communication among investigators and to speed research progress, the Institute is targeting research on osteoporosis and bone metabolism as an area of very special emphasis. A recent scientific workshop on research directions in osteoporosis provided recommendations for future research on cellular mechanisms in osteoporosis, risk factors, calcium requirements, estrogen and other hormone replacements, and other strategies for prevention and treatment of osteoporosis.

Systemic lupus erythematosus

Progress has been made in understanding and treating this disease through several avenues of research. However, the reasons for lupus being three times more common in black women than in white women are still unclear. Investigators are pursuing basic immunologic and genetic research on underlying causes and clinical studies for improved diagnosis and treatment. A promising research development implicating environmental factors is being actively pursued. The Committee urges that maximum possible funding be made available for meritorious applications addressing this disease entity.

Epidermolysis bullosa

Basic research continues to provide important insights into the causes of epidermolysis bullosa [EB]. Collagenase, the enzyme that destroys collagen, is produced in excess in this tragic blistering disease of the skin. The gene for collagenase has been recently cloned, which should lead to new research advances and understanding of EB. The Institute is supporting a national registry of patients and families that will provide information on the genetics and epidemiology of EB. The registry will also facilitate multidisciplinary studies on causal factors and development of new therapies.

The Committee continues to receive testimony indicating that research in dermatologic diseases has made major progress recently toward achieving a better understanding of the basic causes of a number of important skin disorders. Included in the list of diseases in which significant advances have been made are: epidermolysis bullosa [EB], a severe and incapacitating hereditary blistering disease; psoriasis, which affects approximately 2.5 million people in this country; malignant melanoma which is increasing at an alarming rate and is estimated to account for almost 6,000 deaths yearly; and a number of other afflictions of the skin, which are allergic or hereditary in nature.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the complex nature of such diseases, and in particular, of EB, with its terrible effects, and the impact on its victims, their families, and society. The Committee directs the Institute to continue to support high-quality research on EB and related disorders.

Osteoarthritis

Osteoarthritis, the most common form of arthritis, affects some 16 million Americans and is a leading cause of pain and disability. Recent research has shown that osteoarthritis is neither simply a wear-and-tear disease nor the result of aging. A recent advance is the development of a circulating biochemical marker (keratan sulfate) of cartilage degeneration in osteoarthritis. New studies of biochemical and ultrastructural changes in cartilage are providing new leads and innovative approaches to therapy.

Sjogren's syndrome

The causes of Sjogren's syndrome and the best way to treat it are unclear. The disorder is an autoimmune disease which effects the loss of function of the mucous secreting glands of the body and consequent extra glandular manifestations. There appears to be a low level of research interest in the etiology and treatment of Sjogren's syndrome. The Committee directs NIAMS to support and encourage a multidisciplinary research strategy that will more effectively deal with this problem. The Committee also directs NIAMS to organize and convene a conference on Sjogren's syndrome.

Low back pain

The causes of low back pain and the best ways to treat it remain unclear, yet impairments of the back and spine are the most common cause of limitation of activity in young adults in the United States. Back pain research remains difficult because of the complexity of the back's anatomic structures and nerve pathways. The Committee supports and encourages multidisciplinary approaches to research in this important area and requests a report by January 15, 1988, on a research strategy to more effectively deal with this problem.

Exercise physiology and sports medicine

This area represents a new mandate for both the Institute and the NIH. A significant gap exists between basic knowledge about muscle metabolism and application of that research. The Committee urges NIAMS to direct its efforts to understanding responses of muscles to exercise and to physical training, and will encourage fundamental, interdisciplinary studies, not only on muscle, but on ligaments, tendons, and other supporting structures of connective tissues.

Immunologic diseases of skin

Important new immunologic and cellular bases for allergic reactions of the skin have been discovered. The identification of newly recognized specialized cells and mediators involved in allergic contact dermatitis has been recently reported. Researchers are also making progress in the understanding and treatment of other immune-mediated skin diseases, such as psoriasis and vitiligo.

Molecular biology

A recent conference on molecular biology and rheumatology research gave special emphasis to basic research on immune-mediated diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and lupus, inherited metabolic diseases, and connective tissue diseases. The Institute will pursue these recent advances in molecular biology.

Specialized centers for research

The 1987 appropriation included funds for nine specialized centers of research [SCOR's]—three each in the high priority areas of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and osteoporosis. The response from the scientific community is encouraging, with over 30 applications for these SCOR's having been submitted.

Dermatology research centers

The Committee has received testimony which indicates that research in dermatologic diseases has made major contributions recently in achieving better understanding of the basic causes of a number of important disorders. Included in the list of diseases in which significant advances have been made are epidermolysis bullosa, a severe and incapacitating hereditary blistering disease, psoriasis which affects approximately 2.5 million people in this country, malignant melanoma which is increasing at an alarming rate and is estimated to account for almost 6,000 deaths yearly, mycosis fungoides, a type of leukemia of the skin, and a number of allergic disorders including various types of eczema.

Furthermore, a dermatologic research is in the forefront of investigations into a number of important diseases including AIDS which often is first recognized because of the many skin manifestations of this dread disease.

The bill includes funds for NIAMS in the amount of $1,250,000 to support the creation of three dermatology core research centers for fundamental cutaneous biological research to be established at institutions with dermatology research programs of demonstrated excellence. These centers will serve as focal points for shared research in the use of innovative techniques which will lead to a better understanding at a basic level of a large number of skin diseases. The Committee has also included $100,000 to begin planning efforts for three additional dermatology core research centers.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

1987 comparable appropriation	$322,906,000
1988 appropriation request	280,415,000
House allowance[1]	338,991,000
Committee recommendation	367,415,000

[1] This does not include $25,661,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $367,415,000 for research resources. This is $87,000,000 more than the administration request, $44,509,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $322,906,000, and $28,424,000 more than the House allowance.

The DRR develops, supports, and administers research resources through five multicategorical programs of specialized research facilities and environments that undergird the efforts of research scientists holding more than 5,800 PHS research grants, totaling in excess of $1,000,000,000.

Clinical research

The 78 general clinical research centers, which comprise the equivalent of a 600-bed research hospital, provide essential research environments for clinical investigators supported by PHS awards, and for recruiting young physicians into careers in clinical research. Over the past 2 years the Clinical Research Program has experienced a threefold increase in the use of these facilities to accommodate the increase in

AIDS-related research. Many of the centers are currently involved with studies defining the natural history of AIDS and the effect of treatment with either immunomodulating agents or drugs that affect the replication of the AIDS virus within cells.

The Committee is pleased with the efforts of DRR to encourage the development of nursing research protocols within clinical research centers. The Committee appreciates the support DRR has provided to the National Center for Nursing Research and nursing research within existing DRR programs. The Committee also appreciates DRR's efforts to ensure that native Hawaiians and other native American Pacific Islanders are encouraged to pursue careers in the behavioral and biological sciences.

The Committee strongly supports the development and utilization of alternative research models which do not rely on the use of animals. Among those alternatives is the National Disease Research Interchange [NDRI], whose mission is to ensure regular access to human tissues and organs for biomedical researchers throughout the country.

The Committee strongly supports the development and utilization of alternative research models which do not rely on the use of animals. One of those alternatives is the National Disease Research Interchange [NDRI], whose mission is to ensure regular access to human tissues and organs for biomedical researchers throughout the country. Another alternative, recommended by the National Research Council and elaborated on by the Santa Fe Institute, is the establishment of a knowledge base of biological data bases to be used as a tool in biomedical research. Such a data base would link a computer science group and a theoretical group in the biomedical sciences, with researchers who would utilize the system. Consistent with the congressional mandate directing NIH to develop research methods which do not rely on the use of animals, the Committee expects the Division of Research Resources, through the Biological Models and Materials Resources Section [BMMRS], to give efforts such as these high priority in fiscal year 1988.

Biomedical research technology

The biomedical research technology [BRT] Program administers resources that identify, develop, and provide access to advanced technologies needed in biomedical research. The program emphasizes biomedical computing, biomedical engineering, and technologies for the study of biomolecular and cellular structure and function. Researchers supported by this program have developed a new technique of using laser technology to integrate a gene directly into the human chromosome, a method of considerable potential value in genetic engineering. Other researchers supported by this program, at the BRT resource center at Stanford University, have developed a new diagnostic procedure—synchrotron radiation angiography. It is a much safer procedure than conventional x-ray angiography in that it requires no arterial catheter and reduces radiation exposure while promising to produce comparable results.

Laboratory animal sciences and primate research

The Laboratory Animal Sciences and Primate Research Program supports the seven regional primate research centers, animal diagnostic laboratories, training of research specialists in laboratory animal sciences, development of animal and nonanimal models, the improvement of laboratory animal facilities, and other resources that support biomedical research.

The primate research centers have continued to make important contributions in numerous research areas such as infectious diseases, neurosciences, toxicology, immunology, reproductive biology, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and environmental health sciences. Recent research in the primate centers has led to diagnostic tests that make it possible to identify and isolate animals infected with simian AIDS-related retroviruses and to reduce the spread of disease and subsequent mortality.

The DRR plans to expand its postdoctoral research training program to provide more veterinarians trained in laboratory animal sciences for programs at institutions conducting research using animals. Such training produces professionals who are expert in the care of the many species of laboratory animals and in the management of central animal resources.

Animal research facilities

Because DRR is the focal point at NIH for assisting grantee institutions in providing proper care and housing for laboratory animals, significant emphasis has been placed on animal welfare issues and on renovation and improvement of animal research facilities. DRR has submitted a report to the Committee on the current and long-term needs for facilities to house laboratory animals at research institutions. In 1987, the Division allocated $9,981,000 to support the Animal Facilities Improvement Program, and an additional $3,000,000 for the purpose of addressing the short-term needs for renovations and equipment in the primate centers has been added by the Committee for fiscal year 1988.

Biomedical research support

The Biomedical Research Support Program supports BRS grants, shared instrumentation grants, and the minority high school student summer research apprentice grants. The BRSG formula grant program has provided biomedical research activities of PHS grant-supported institutions with funds that are expended on the basis of local decisionmaking. The Committee has provided $60,000,000 for the BRSG Program in 1988, which had been proposed for elimination in the request. The shared instrumentation program supports the acquisition of sophisticated, state-of-the-art instruments—such as electron microscopes, mass spectrometers, nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, and image analysis systems—to be shared by groups of PHS-funded investigators. The Minority High School Student Summer Research Apprentice Program provides 8 weeks of summer support to approximately 1,000 minority high school students to further the goal of stimulating the interest of these students in biomedical research careers.

Minority biomedical research support

The Minority Biomedical Research Support [MBRS] Program increases the numbers of minority biomedical scientists by supporting the participation of undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty in biomedical research and strengthens the research and research training capabilities of minority institutions. In 1987, the program initiated an Animal Resource Improvement Program for MBRS grantee institutions to provide necessary renovations, new cages and related equipment, as well as consultation and training in laboratory animal care for faculty, students, and animal care technicians at these institutions.

AIDS

The Committee has added $25,000,000 for AIDS infrastructure improvements for the acquisition, repair, renovation, modernization, and expansion of existing research facilities and purchase of associated equipment. The Committee expects that not less than $3,000,000 of this total will be used for upgrading and modernizing primate centers involved in AIDS research. Funds are not to be used for the construction of new facilities. The funds are to remain available until expended.

Existing research programs carried on at the regional primate research centers currently consume all of the space and other resources available at those centers. The large increase in the NIH-supported AIDS research programs have created an untenable demand for additional space as well as additional research animal subjects for AIDS research. It is apparent that only by adding additional special laboratory space designed for research on the AIDS viruses and by adding additional space for housing animals under the most secure of conditions can these efforts go forward.

The Committee has added the necessary statutory authority for the use of this $25,000,000.

The Committee has also added $2,000,000 for additional work to develop a more appropriate animal model. The Committee has heard testimony that, because an animal model has not yet been found that mirrors AIDS and HIV infection in humans, AIDS research efforts have been complicated and slowed.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR NURSING RESEARCH

1987 comparable appropriation	$20,018,000
1988 appropriation request	16,530,000
House allowance[1]	24,744,000
Committee recommendation	23,566,000

[1] This does not include $533,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,566,000 for the National Center for Nursing Research [NCNR]. This is $7,036,000 more than the administration request, $3,548,000 above the 1987 appropriation, and $1,178,000 below the House.

The NCNR provides a focal point at the NIH for the conduct and support of, and dissemination of information respecting, basic and clinical nursing research, training, and other programs in patient care research. To carry out the purposes of the Center, the Committee agrees that the Director of the Center may provide research training and instruction and establish, in the Center and other nonprofit insitutions, research traineeships and fellowships in the study and investigation of the prevention of disease, health promotion, and the nursing care of individuals with acute and chronic illnesses. It is the Committee's intention that at least $2,000,000 of the Center's total appropriation be used to continue the Nursing Fellowship Program.

Significant progress has been made in implementing new programs at the NCNR. There has been a special emphasis on training for research, with both predoctoral and postdoctoral awards. New career development awards have been initiated by the Center and new opportunities for postdoctoral research training for nurses in the NIH intramural program identified.

Research training

In accordance with congressional intent, the Center has devoted considerable time and effort to developing a program of research training to ensure an adequate supply of qualified nurse scientists to meet future needs. Emphasis has been placed on individual postdoctoral awards and the preparation of predoctoral students through institutional awards. Efforts have also commenced in the area of career development awards.

Research activities

Through a program of extramural awards, the Center supports a wide spectrum of basic and clinical nursing research, using both behavioral and biomedical approaches. For example, in studying episodes of acute confusion in the elderly, investigators hope to better identify these episodes and to gather information to help predict their development. In another project, investigators are studying depression among patients in long-term care facilities to identify ways nurses can best care for these patients. NCNR also supports research on new information technologies to allow nurse researchers and nurse practitioners to have up-to-date research information readily available to them. In another area, researchers are attempting to combat the dependence and disability associated with urinary incontinence through several physiological and behavioral approaches. The Center plans to undertake initiatives in high priority areas such as AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, osteoporosis, pain research, and the ethics of therapeutic decisionmaking.

The Committee has included language to provide a $750,000 facility planning grant to the Oregon Health Sciences University, School of Nursing, Portland, OR. Currently, there is no specific facility for nursing research, training, and teaching programs on the campus, as nursing functions are scattered among various other facilities. The Committee is especially concerned about the Nation's shortage of qualified nurses and the lack of adequate facilities in which to train future nurses. The Committee feels that such a facility, as the one which would be developed with this direct grant to the Oregon School of Nursing, would partially alleviate this problem.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

1987 comparable appropriation	$11,429,000
1988 appropriation request	12,366,000
House allowance[1]	12,128,000
Committee recommendation	15,866,000

[1] This does not include $1,200,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,866,000 for the John E. Fogarty International Center. This is $3,500,000 more than the administration request, $4,437,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $11,429,000. and $3,738,000 more than the House allowance. Of this amount, $1,934,000 is for the maintenance of the Gorgas Memorial Library.

The FIC promotes and fosters biomedical and behavioral research internationally. Through its fellowship and award activities, scientists are supported in collaborative research efforts both in the United States and abroad. In addition, FIC administers a number of programs to expand biomedical research through its exchange programs, bilateral agreements, and advanced studies program.

Research program

Advances in the assessment of the pathophysiology of systemic lupus erythematosus and osteoporosis were two of the results of the Center's international fellowships and scholars-in-residence awards. For example, a recent IRF recipient developed a simple, rapid, and reproducible method for detecting antinucleic acid antibodies in sera of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus. The development of a radioimmunoassay for osteonectin, a bone protein that can be used as a marker for estimating loss of bone mass during aging, resulted through collaborative efforts involving an FIC scholar and other NIH scientists.

AIDS

The FIC is the principal organizer for the Third International Conference on AIDS, which was held in June 1987. Over 4,000 scientists from around the world met to address all aspects of this disease, which poses a major threat to public health. Further, the FIC has initiated a special institutional fellowship program in AIDS research that will allow a multidisciplinary approach by United States and foreign scientists in institutions here and abroad. The Committee has also added $3,500,000 to the John E. Fogarty International Center to assist with AIDS research projects in other nations which will accelerate and compliment efforts now underway in the United States. The Committee urges that the NIH should work in close collaboration with the Biomedical Research Unit of the World Health Organization AIDS Program in allocating these funds.

The Committee has concluded that the international links required to bring AIDS drug and vaccine development from the initial concept stage to final field evaluation must be strengthened. The Committee intends that the Director of NIH, in consultation with the Director of NIAID and the Director of NCI, shall identify basic and clinical research programs occurring in foreign nations that will supplement or complement domestic AIDS research efforts. Specifically, the Committee intends the NIH to establish cooperative programs with foreign research groups conducting innovative AIDS treatment research and also encourage and support cooperation between U.S. academic research centers and foreign research scientists. A necessary component of this effort is financial support and technical assistance to facilitate standardized screening and monitoring of clinical trial subjects. As candidate AIDS vaccines become available for efficacy evaluation, new research and medical infrastructure will be required in those developing nations with the highest incidence of HIV infection. The Committee believes that a strong, proactive effort should be initiated immediately to prepare for the coordinated conduct of scientifically valid and ethically sound vaccine trials on an international basis. In addition, the NIH is encouraged to identify and provide financial support for international research facilities capable of conducting animal research pertaining to AIDS treatment and vaccine research.

The Committee is aware that both the NIH and the World Health Organization have developed plans to establish AIDS virus and reagent banks to promote and expedite cooperation between research teams. It is the Committee's intention that up to $1,000,000 of the funds set aside for international research may be used to support cooperative programs and operations between these facilities.

Other international activities

Several health research topics such as paralytic poliomyelitis, measles, rabies, and hepatitis have been addressed by the FIC through collaborative efforts with PHS agencies and the World Health Organization. In addition, the Center manages over 57 bilateral agreements with 32 countries. FIC's promotion of increased collaboration in research resulted in a recent signing of a new agreement between the NIH and the Austrian Science Foundation and the extension of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. science and technology agreement.

Nurses

The Committee urges the FIC to encourage countries to identify promising nurse scientists for postdoctoral research experiences in the United States under its international research and awards programs. The Committee further recommends that the FIC involve the International Council of Nurses [ICN] in developing linkages with various national nurse organizations to promote science, technology, and preventive health measures.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1987 comparable appropriation	$61,926,000
1988 appropriation request	64,399,000
House allowance	71,465,000
Committee recommendation	70,399,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $70,399,000 for the National Library of Medicine. This is $6,000,000 more than the administration request, $8,473,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $61,926,000, and $1,066,000 less than the House allowance.

The NLM is our Nation's center for biomedical communications. Its collection of literature, numbering over 3.5 million pieces, is the largest in the world in a single scientific field. Materials are collected in all major areas of the health sciences and to a lesser degree in such areas as chemistry, physics, botany, and zoology. In addition to its own collection, NLM supports a national biomedical communications network, and conducts extramural and intramural programs to develop state-of-the-art biomedical communications systems for use by clinicians, researchers, and educators in the medical sciences.

The NLM's basic mission is to build, maintain, and provide access to the world's largest collection of biomedical literature in support of the progress of medicine and the improvement of public health. It does this through physical collections, computer-based access systems, and the national medical library network. NLM's Board of Regents recently completed a comprehensive long-range plan, which makes recommendations to enhance and improve access to NLM's biomedical information.

National Center for Biotechnology Information

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for the establishment of a National Center for Biotechnology Information at the National Library of Medicine. The Committee is aware of the important advances being made in human, animal, and plant genetic research. Such advances have resulted in further understanding of fundamental human growth and disease processes as well as development of biotechnology as an important international industry and one which has been targeted for intense investment by other countries, including Japan. But present information handling systems are overburdened and inadequate to deal with the flood of data which is being developed. The National Center for Biotechnology Information will provide rapid and complete access to biotechnology information and will enhance both basic and applied research. The Library, with its extensive and successful record in dealing with biomedical information, is uniquely qualified to coordinate and support existing genetic databanks, enhance access to these databanks, and perform and support research to improve methods of storing and retrieving biotechnology information.

Dissemination of biomedical information to rural and other areas

The Nation's immense investment in biomedical research can be maximized only if there are efficient channels for disseminating research results, and these the library provides through its computerized MEDLARS services and the regional medical library network. The Committee believes that this program should be expanded to reach all American health professionals, wherever located, so they will be able to take advantage of the library's information services. The Committee encourages the NLM to develop an outreach program aimed at science and technology transfer of the latest scientific findings to all health professionals including psychologists, nurse midwives, and nurse practitioners in rural communities and other areas. The NLM is directed to undertake such activities as needed and to report to the Committee next year on progress toward this goal. In order for the library to sustain its current services and to launch this expanded initiative, $1,000,000 has been added to the budget and language has been added to 42 U.S.C. 286.

Unified medical language system

The unified medical language system [UMLS] project seeks to facilitate communications between existing computer-based knowledge systems via the natural language of clinical medicine and scientific publications. This long-term project, with investigators at six collaborating universities, is yielding solutions that improve information service to health care professionals and scientists.

Medical informatics

This new research discipline seeks to provide a scientific and theoretical base for the existing and developing computer-based information processing activities in health care and biomedical research. The number of trainees being supported in medical informatics research is expected to continue at least at the 1987 level.

Literature preservation

The Library's continued efforts to preserve its collection of biomedical literature are guided by its recently adopted preservation plan. In 1986, implementation of plan recommendations included employing an onsite preservation specialist; issuing a contract for preservation microfilming of over 36 million brittle pages; continuing efforts to preserve rare books, manuscripts, historical films, and pictures; and initiating a campaign to encourage biomedical publishers to use more permanent materials in their publications.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1987 comparable appropriation	$57,312,000
1988 appropriation request	61,284,000
House allowance[1]	71,389,000
Committee recommendation	61,284,000

[1] This does not include $61,465,000 provided for AIDS in another section.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $61,284,000 for the Office of the Director. This is the same as the administration request, $3,972,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $57,312,000, and $10,105,000 less than the House allowance.

The Office of the Director appropriation supports the central policy and administrative offices of the NIH, which are responsible for the development of the overall research policy for the intramural and extramural programs and the coordination of crosscutting research initiatives and programs. These offices provide administration of essential centralized services such as scientific communications, contracts and grants administration, and personnel and financial management.

AREA and RCMI programs

The Academic Research Enhancement Award [AREA] Program was created to strengthen the research environment of nonresearch-intensive colleges and universities that provide undergraduate training for a significant number of our Nation's research scientists.

The Research Centers in Minority Institutions [RCMI] Program was initiated in 1985 to establish research centers in those predominantly minority institutions that offer doctoral degrees in the health professions or the sciences related to health.

AIDS

The Office of the Director is supporting a new program to develop antiviral agents by defining the structure of the AIDS virus at the molecular level. This program is being undertaken in intramural laboratories at NIH and extramurally at universities and other research organizations around the country.

Florida demonstration project on research

The Committee wishes to acknowledge and further encourage the leadership undertaken by the NIH in the Florida demonstration project on research. The National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, and the Office of Naval Research, together with the Florida State System of Higher Education and the University of Miami, have jointly agreed to a common, simplified set of terms and conditions to manage the sponsored research of all five agencies. The National Academy of Sciences is serving as a sponsor.

The project is designed to enhance research productivity and minimize paperwork and administrative costs associated with the sponsored research. Preliminary results suggest principal investigators are able to spend more time on science and less on paperwork. This program holds the potential for reducing direct and indirect costs for sponsored research.

The Deputy Director of NIH chairs an interagency committee of the five agencies which will evaluate the Florida demonstration. By the end of 1988 the interagency committee will report, and make recommendations to the Office of Management and Budget.

The Committee asks the interagency committee to provide its findings and recommendations to the Committee for its consideration. Of particular interest to the Committee will be recommendations concerning Governmentwide application of features of the Florida demonstration project.

Coordinating committee for sleep disorders

The Committee is pleased to learn of the establishment of a trans-institute coordinating committee for sleep disorders research. Given the broad range of behavioral and biomedical disciplines involved in sleep-related research, the Committee was especially pleased with this approach. The Committee urges the Director to ensure that the various institutes within the NIH continue to establish programs to enhance the basic study of sleep as it relates to their mission.

Behavioral research

The Committee would like to reiterate its strong support for increased health and behavior research at NIH. The 1987 report submitted by NIH at the Committee's request illustrates the importance of health and behavior research in the prevention and treatment of disease and in the promotion of health. NIH-supported research shows, for example, that behavior and lifestyle play a significant role in controlling high blood pressure, stabilizing insulin levels in diabetes, lessening osteoporosis in the elderly through exercise, and reducing the use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. The Committee is encouraged that NIH increased its support of health and behavior research to $147,000,000 in fiscal year 1986, but notes that this amount still represented less than 3 percent of the total NIH budget. The Committee believes that the potential payoff from increased health and behavior research, in terms of reduced mortality and morbidity and the associated social and economic costs, warrants an intensified effort by NIH to support this type of research. The recommendations of the Surgeon General in "Healthy People" and of the Institute of Medicine in "Health and Behavior" provide a blueprint for additional research on the behavioral and social factors in the treatment and prevention of disease. Accordingly, the Committee again urges NIH to direct each of its research institutes to expand its portfolio of health and behavior research and to submit a report to the Committee in a timely fashion on the progress made in this regard.

Extramural facilities

The Director of NIH should convene a group of consultants to make recommendations on the design, balance, and administration of a pilot research facilities program to assist universities and nonprofit research institutions in replacing obsolescent biomedical research facilities and equipment. This group of consultants and the subsequent report from the Director of NIH to the Congress should address the needs of the biomedical community for upgraded facilities and equipment and the role the Federal Government and non-Federal sources should play in jointly financing this need.

The Director is requested to be prepared to discuss this matter at the fiscal year 1989 hearings, but, in any case, is requested to submit a report to the Committee by March 15, 1988.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1987 comparable appropriation	$31,900,000
1988 appropriation request	5,000,000
House allowance	30,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $50,000,000 for buildings and facilities. This is $45,000,000 more than the administration request, $18,100,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $31,900,000, and $20,000,000 more than the House allowance.

The buildings and facilities appropriation provides the funds necessary for NIH construction programs, including design, construction, improvements, and major repair of clinical and laboratory buildings and supporting facilities necessary to the overall NIH mission. The funds in this appropriation support the 60 buildings on the main NIH campus in Bethesda, MD; the NIEHS facility in Research Triangle Park, NC; the NIH Animal Center in Poolesville, MD; the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, MT; the Primate Facility in Perrine, FL; the Gerontology Research Facility in Baltimore, MD; and other NIH field stations.

Construction programs

Several ongoing NIH construction projects will be continued in 1988 with funds carried over from prior years. These include the modernization of the Warren G. Magnuson Clinical Center, the renovation of six of the older laboratory buildings on the NIH campus, and the upgrading of NIH animal facilities to meet accreditation standards.

Of the amount provided, $10,000,000 is to initiate construction of a new child health/neurology/primate facility on the campus at Bethesda. This facility will provide additional space for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, allow for consolidation of neuroscience activities of the various institutes including those at the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, and provide improved animal facilities for NIH's primates. An amount of $4,900,000 for the design of this facility was appropriated over a 2-year period beginning in 1985.

Repairs and improvements

The routine activities in this area are necessary because of age, usage, exposure to the elements, and changes in space utilization. The program of repairs and improvements to existing buildings and facilities and to those under design or construction will continue.

The bill also includes $25,000,000 for new facilities projects not requested in the President's budget for 1988. While this is $1,900,000 less than the amount provided in fiscal year 1987, the Committee believes this is sufficient to meet the highest priorities at NIH.

AIDS infrastructure

The Committee is very concerned about reports it has received regarding the severe shortage of physical space to house AIDS researchers and program administrators. The Committee believes that every effort should be made to assist NIH in overcoming any obstacles which may hamper its ability to move as quickly as possible on research related to the AIDS virus, particularly in the area of drug development and treatments.

Therefore, the Committee recommends an additional $20,000,000 to the NIH "Buildings and facilities" account to address the shortage of space and need to expand the capacity for drug screening and preclinical research for the NIH AIDS Program.

The Committee understands that the NIH has identified a building adjacent to the Bethesda campus which can be leased to house the AIDS programs within the NIAID and the NCI. The Committee believes that this facility would provide the space needed to house the highly complex, multidisciplinary AIDS research effort being conducted by NIH.

The Committee has also provided sufficient funds to immediately renovate and upgrade laboratory facilities for AIDS research, as well as upgrade computing capacity and system memory of the NCI supercomputer.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

1987 comparable appropriation	$1,364,888,000
1988 appropriation request	1,084,708,000
House allowance	401,782,000
Committee recommendation	1,469,313,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,469,313,000 for alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health activities. This recommendation is $1,067,531,000 more than the House allowance, $384,605,000 more than the administration's budget request, and $104,425,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The purpose of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration [ADAMHA] is to develop an understanding of, and to assist in treating, alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental illness. To achieve these goals, ADAMHA maintains intramural research facilities and awards project grants and contracts in support of extramural research, research training, and prevention programs. Additionally, ADAMHA provides block grant funding to States as they establish and operate alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health programs, including a newly authorized program for the homeless mentally ill. ADAMHA also serves as the major Federal agency responsible for educating the public about these problems.

The agency consists of three institutes: the National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], the National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA], and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA]. Each of these institutes is divided into research, training, and direct operations components. Separate amounts are also provided for overall agency administration, for the ADAMHA block grant programs, for the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, and for intramural research facility repair and renovation.

AIDS

As part of its AIDS initiative, the Committee provides $117,252,000 to ADAMHA for AIDS research, education, and prevention activities. This amount is $16,000,000 above both the administration request and the House recommendation. Of this amount, $32,514,000 is provided for NIMH, $79,732,000 is allocated for NIDA, and $5,006,000 is provided for NIAAA.

As requested by the administration, for NIMH research, $24,497,000 is directed to the areas of etiologic agents and cofactors, immunologic studies, psychosocial factors, and therapeutics; $5,017,000 is allocated to public health information and education, both for the general public and high-risk populations. The Committee recommendation adds $3,000,000 to the administration request in the area of mental health research, in recognition of the recently discovered fact that 10 percent of AIDS cases exhibit dementia as their first symptom, and directs that further study of this phenomenon be conducted.

Of the funding recommended for NIDA, as requested by the administration, $20,520,000 is provided for research in the areas of epidemiological studies and surveillance, etiologic agents and cofactors, intervention research, and immunologic studies; $10,612,000 is provided for public health control measures, including information for the general public, health care workers and high-risk persons; and $35,600,000 of the total is designated for community demonstration programs in areas of high and low AIDS incidence. The Committee adds $13,000,000 to the administration's NIDA request: $3,000,000 for behavioral research to better understand behavior patterns of high-risk individuals, and $10,000,000 for IV drug abuse treatment and outreach demonstrations. The Committee expects that not more than $2,000,000 of the $10,000,000 added for IV drug abuse treatment demonstrations will be used for treatment evaluation research and requests a report by February 1988 on the intended use of the $10,000,000 in added funding. NIMH is urged to continue to target demonstration funding to States with the greatest need, as measured by incidence of AIDS cases or the prevalence of drug abuse.

Most of the $5,006,000 in NIAAA funding, as requested by the administration, is targeted for research in epidemiological studies and etiologic agents and cofactors. A small amount of funding is directed to information and education for health care workers.

The Committee believes it is appropriate for the five States with the highest proportion of AIDS cases—New York, California, Florida, Texas, and New Jersey—to receive a significant portion of these funds within the competitive process. As of August 1987, these five States accounted for over 70 percent of the Nation's AIDS cases.

Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant

For the ADAMHA block grant, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $509,000,000, which is approximately the same as the 1987 level and $14,000,000 above the administration request. The House deferred consideration of this program pending reauthorization.

The block grant was established by Congress as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, which combined all mental health and substance abuse service programs, with the exception of the Community Support Program, into a single grant to be administered by the States.

The Committee understands that current reauthorization efforts may change the structure of the ADAMHA block grants, but expects that any future consolidations of block grants will maintain amounts provided here for each of the components.

Substance abuse grants to States

The Committee recommends $171,000,000 for substance abuse grants to States to continue funding at the current services level. The House deferred consideration of this program pending reauthorization. The administration requested no funding for 1988.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 created a new block grant for emergency substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation. Forty-five percent of the funding is allocated on the basis of population, and 55 percent is distributed on the basis of need. Funds are to be used specifically for alcohol abuse and drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs and activities.

The Committee requests the Department to submit a report detailing the intended uses of fiscal year 1987 block grant funds as described in State plans, as well as the results of any of the mandated evaluations States have completed. The report should identify the dates on which block grant funds were made available to each State, as well as the amount of funding not drawn down by each State at the end of fiscal year 1987.

Block grant program for services to homeless individuals who are chronically mentally ill

The Committee recommendation includes $17,000,000 for the block grant for services to the homeless mentally ill. The House did not provide funding for this purpose.

This block grant was first authorized in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, and the 1987 Supplemental Appropriations Act provided $32,200,000 for this purpose. States are required to use their allotments for activities such as outreach, outpatient mental health services, training, case management, and supportive and supervisory services. Funds are distributed among the States based upon the ratio of the population of each State which lives in urbanized areas to the total U.S. population living in urbanized areas. States are required to contribute $1 for every $3 in Federal funds they receive.

The Committee provides $17,000,000 for the block grant in fiscal year 1988, recognizing that fiscal year 1987 funding will not be available to States until late in the year.

The Committee requests the Department to report on the types of activities financed with 1987 block grant funds, as indicated in the reports required of States under section 527(a) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. The report should also identify the dates on which 1987 and 1988 block grant funds were made available to the States, as well as the amount of 1987 funding not drawn down by each State as of January 1988.

Office of substance abuse prevention

The Committee provides $41,264,000 for the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, $11,305,000 less than the 1987 level. The House deferred consideration of this program pending reauthorization. Of this amount, $29,500,000 is allocated for demonstration projects and $11,764,000 is designated for direct operations.

The Office of Substance Abuse Prevention was created in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 to consolidate, coordinate, and support ADAMHA's ongoing drug abuse and alcohol abuse direct prevention program activities, as well as to administer new demonstrations for prevention and treatment among high-risk youth.

The Committee intends that demonstration funding be awarded competitively and be used for additional projects for high-risk youth. The Committee is well impressed with Amity, Inc., a Tucson-based program for adolescents with severe substance abuse problems. Amity, Inc., has developed a cost-efficient therapeutic model that has been successful with youths who have not responded in other treatment settings. The Committee, therefore, recommends Amity, Inc., for favorable consideration as ADAMHA considers requests for demonstration project funding.

Mental health research

The Committee recommends $265,541,000 for non-AIDS mental health research, which is the same as the House allowance, $48,689,000 more than the budget request, and $30,135,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The purpose of this program is to develop information about, and approaches to, the causes, diagnoses, treatment, prevention, and control of mental illness. NIMH funds extramural research programs through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements made to investigators affiliated with hospitals, academic and research institutions, and other organizations. It also carries out intramural research at laboratories located on the campus of the National Institutes of Health.

Schizophrenia.—The Committee is pleased at the high priority NIMH is placing on advancing research on schizophrenia, which is the most chronic and disabling of the major mental illnesses. Based on testimony provided to the Committee last fall regarding the need for additional Federal support for finding the causes of, and treatments for, schizophrenia, additional efforts are clearly warranted. The development of the national plan for schizophrenia research is an important step in building on the research breakthroughs recently made. The Committee urges NIMH to implement the national plan upon its completion and intends that at least $4.3 million above a current services funding level go to support the highest priority schizophrenia research recommended by the national plan. The Committee also anticipates that NIMH will fund additional research identified in the national plan by further augmenting this increase with existing resources. The Committee requests notification of the Director's plans to implement the national plan for schizophrenia research no later than March 15, 1988.

Mental disorders of aging.—The Committee believes that NIMH should increase its research efforts in the important area of aging disorders. The over-65 group is the fastest growing segment of the U.S. population. By the year 2030, there will be more than 64 million persons over 65 and more than 30 million over 75. Over 20 percent of those 80 years of age and older suffer dementia, including Alzheimer's disease.

While prospects for a definitive diagnostic test for Alzheimer's disease have improved, the research community is still far from finding an effective treatment for this illness, which is so devastating to its victims and their families. As a result, the Committee rejects the administration's request to reduce funding for research on mental disorders of the aging and instead expects that a significant portion of the funding increase provided above current services level will be allocated to this area.

Depression and manic depressive illness.—The affective disorders, including mania and various forms of depression, are among the most prevalent types of mental illness. Existing treatments can help about 80 percent of those afflicted; yet only 1 in 5 victims seeks treatment. The Committee applauds NIMH's efforts to disseminate what is known about the etiology, diagnosis, and treatment of depression through Project Depression: Awareness, Recognition, and Treatment. NIMH is encouraged to expand its efforts in educating the public about the diagnosis and treatability of depression so that a higher percentage of those affected seek treatment.

Anxiety disorders.—Anxiety disorders are the most prevalent of all mental illnesses in this country, excluding substance abuse disorders. About 8 percent of the adult population, or 13 million people, are affected. Anxiety includes generalized anxiety, panic, and phobic and obsessive-compulsive disorders, with the most common being the phobias. In recent years, highly effective behavioral, cognitive, and pharmacologic treatments have been developed. The Committee encourages continued research on the clinical course of anxiety disorders, the coexistence of other psychiatric disorders with anxiety, combined psychosocial and pharmacological treatments, and somatic treatments.

Childhood and adolescent disorders.—At any given time, 12 percent of youngsters under 18 are subject to various childhood and adolescent disorders, such as autism, attention deficit disorder, conduct disorder, and psychophysiological illnesses such as anorexia and bulimia. These disorders are often chronic and disabling, and are associated with drug and alcohol abuse, educational dysfunction, and increased rates of suicide. The suicide rate for those between the ages of 15 and 24 has tripled since 1960; suicide is the third leading cause of death for adolescents and young adults.

While the Committee is pleased with NIMH efforts to date in this area, it is perplexed that the administration proposes to reduce 1988 research funding for childhood and adolescent disorders. Instead, the Committee expects that funding will be increased above current services level.

Prevention.—In recent years, prevention has become an increasingly important part of the mental health field. The cost of mental and emotional disorders makes imperative continued efforts to increase knowledge about how to prevent them. NIMH should, therefore, continue to place a high priority on prevention research and should establish priorities, based on consensus in the field, for its prevention research agenda. Efforts should include initiatives on biological and environmental research since there is strong evidence of a biological basis for these disorders, as well as indications that stressful life events are a significant risk factor in developing the disorders.

Alzheimer's disease service delivery research.—The Committee has been pleased with NIMH's efforts to date to support research projects targeted toward the delivery of necessary mental health care. The Committee has provided $3,000,000 for service delivery research, and directs that $2,000,000 of this amount be used specifically for studying service delivery mechanisms for Alzheimer's disease. The $2,000,000 should be directed to research regarding the mental health services and treatment modalities most relevant to the problems associated with Alzheimer's disease; the optimal range of services required; and the best methods for delivering those services. The Committee intends that at least one additional research center be financed with the funding provided. The Committee recommends that NIMH continue to capitalize upon the service delivery research potential available through the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation chronically mentally ill project.

The Committee is concerned about testimony it has received regarding the need to foster greater cooperation and collaboration between NIMH and the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke [NINCDS] in the area of research on mental illness. While the Committee understands that there may be cooperative efforts at the level of basic brain research, the Committee would like to see greater integration at all levels of research, particularly with regard to schizophrenia. Therefore, the Committee directs the Director of NIMH, together with the Director of NINCDS, to develop recommendations as to how such research efforts could be more closely coordinated. The Committee further directs these two Institutes to transmit those recommendations, together with plans for their implementation, to the Committee prior to the fiscal year 1989 appropriations hearings.

The Committee is aware of the need to support mental health research projects that are longer term and higher risk in order to enhance progress in serious mental illnesses, like schizophrenia. The Committee supports NIMH mechanisms, such as the FIRST and MERIT awards, to provide the means for undertaking this type of research. In addition, the Committee urges NIMH to consider ways to attract physician/researchers into mental health research, as an important resource that is not supported under NIMH's current program.

The Committee also continues to be very supportive of NIMH research efforts targeted toward our Nation's minority population, and in particular the Minority Research Center program.

The mental health clinical research centers provide specialized research support services that enable investigators to conduct cost-effective and multidisciplinary studies for improving our understanding and treatment of major mental and addictive disorders. Important advances have been made by the centers during the past decade. The Committee is impressed with the centers as a research mechanism and recommends that they continue to receive a funding increase which is consistent with the overall increase in this account.

The Committee also recommends continued funding for the important research being conducted at NIMH on the role of sleep in psychiatric illness.

The Committee is especially pleased to learn that NIMH has begun to address the pressing mental health needs of our Nation's native Hawaiians.

Mental health research training

The Committee recommendation includes $19,949,000 for mental health research training, which is the same as both the budget request and the House allowance and $949,000 above the 1987 level.

The Mental Health Research Training Program provides training grants to institutions and fellowships to individuals, at both the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels. In addition, there are special programs targeted to minorities: the Minority Fellowship Program; and the Minority Access to Research Centers [MARC] Program, which helps institutions with substantial minority enrollment prepare students for graduate study.

The Committee urges NIMH to place special emphasis upon the training of researchers in the fields of mental disorders of the aging, and childhood and adolescence, as well as schizophrenia.

The Committee is very supportive of the Minority Fellowship and MARC Programs, and is concerned that the percentage of NIMH research training funds allocated to minority training has decreased since fiscal year 1982, despite overall increases in the research training budget. The Committee directs NIMH to allocate sufficient resources for minority training activities with the goal of restoring their share of the research training budget to its fiscal year 1982 level.

The Committee is pleased that NIMH has issued an announcement to develop a Minority Fellowship Program component in the neurosciences, a field in which minorities are particularly underrepresented.

The Committee appreciates the efforts of NIMH to address the support of nurse scientists in research training programs and encourages the implementation of the recommendations of the special task force report on nursing.

The Committee requests that the Department's budget justification for the fiscal year 1989 request include a description of funding allocated to the Minority Fellowship and MARC Programs.

Mental health clinical training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,500,000 for clinical training. This is the same as the House allowance, $2,500,000 above the 1987 level, and $12,500,000 above the administration request.

The Committee is impressed with the redirection of the clinical training program which is underway in NIMH. The Committee expects and directs NIMH to continue its emphasis on designing a clinical training program which will address the Nation's current public mental health service system needs. Funds appropriated under the training program should again be directed at ensuring that professionals are given the skills required to appropriately serve high-priority populations. The Committee identifies as high-priority populations: Individuals with chronic mental illness living in the community, including homeless persons; severely mentally ill children; elderly persons with mental illness; and minority populations.

As NIMH allocates clinical training resources to meet the needs of these high-priority populations, the Committee also directs that the funding be distributed on an equitable basis across the four core mental health professions and encourages the Institute to fund interdisciplinary programs. NIMH should also continue its prevention training initiative and support for the health professionals training program in the identification and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse. The Committee remains supportive of the State Human Resources Development Program.

The Committee concurs with the House provision directing that a report outlining the future direction of the clinical training program be submitted to Congress by February 1988 to assist the Committee in making decisions on how to maximize the impact of limited funding.

Mental Health Community Support Program

The Committee recommendation includes $20,000,000 for the Mental Health Community Support Program, which is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, and the same as both the administration request and the House allowance.

This program supports demonstrations to explore effective methods of care for chronically mentally ill patients for whom long-term, 24-hour care in a hospital or protective facility is unnecessary or inappropriate, and to promote service system improvements for severely mentally disturbed children and youth. Within the recommended amount, the Committee expects that efforts will be targeted to special populations such as children, adolescents, and the elderly and to self-help services demonstrations.

State comprehensive mental health services plans

The Committee provides $5,000,000 for the newly authorized State comprehensive mental health services plans program. The administration did not request funding for this program, and the House did not provide funding.

Grants will be provided to States on a pro rata basis for the development of comprehensive plans to implement a community-based system of care for chronically mentally ill individuals. The Committee provides this funding with the expectation that States will make every effort to implement the planning requirements in Public Law 99–660.

Protection and advocacy system for the mentally ill

The Committee has provided $11,025,000 for the program of protection and advocacy for the mentally ill. This amount is $225,000 higher than the House allowance and $4,025,000 above the administration request. The recommended level is the maximum amount authorized by law and includes $200,000 for the Secretary of Health and Human Services to continue providing technical assistance to the States in designing and implementing these programs. This program seeks to ensure that the rights of mentally ill individuals are protected while they are inpatients or residents in facilities providing care or treatment and for 90 days following discharge from such facilities.

Mental health direct operations

The Committee has provided $34,225,000 for mental health direct operations, which is the same as the administration's budget request and the House allowance, and $877,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The Institute's Direct Operations Program provides staff support for the administration of the grant and contract programs within extramural research, research training, and clinical training. It also provides staff and operating expenses to support the Community Support Program and protection and advocacy activities. The Committee expects NIMH to allocate adequate personnel to the Community Support Program.

The Committee is highly supportive of the National Mental Health Statistical Program and urges that its budget be increased. This is the only national mental health delivery system data base in existence.

Drug abuse research

The Committee has provided $125,655,000 for non-AIDS drug abuse research, which is $50,774,000 more than the budget request and $18,655,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The House deferred action on this program.

NIDA sponsors and conducts a wide range of research on the causes and consequences of drug abuse, collects information on the incidence and prevalence of drug abuse, and supports research on improving techniques to treat and prevent drug abuse. Research is supported extramurally through grants and contracts, and intramurally at the Addiction Research Center in Baltimore, MD.

According to NIDA surveys, almost 37 million Americans tried marijuana, cocaine, or some other illicit drug in the past year. About 23 million used one or more illicit drugs in the month prior to the survey. In particular, the use of cocaine continues to increase, from 4.2 million users in 1982 to 5.8 million in 1985. Cocaine is increasingly being used in more dangerous ways—almost 40 percent of current users have smoked cocaine and about 8 percent have used it intravenously.

In addition, there is continued evidence of the introduction of new drugs of abuse and new and more dangerous patterns of drug abuse. The increasingly younger age at which drug use begins presents growing concerns about the chronic use of drugs over 10 or 20 years.

The Committee recommendation provides adequate funding to maintain research efforts at current services levels. The Committee urges NIDA to place a high priority on research to develop new, more effective drug abuse treatment programs.

Drug abuse research training

The Committee has provided $2,400,000 for drug abuse research training, which is $150,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, and the same as both the administration's budget request and the House allowance.

NIDA's Research Training Program supports pre- and postdoctoral training in medical schools, universities, and other institutions in the areas of basic, clinical, behavioral, and epidemiological research.

The Committee recommendation will permit NIDA to continue its Research Training Program at the 1987 level. NIDA is urged to emphasize research training in basic and clinical studies of cocaine.

Drug abuse direct operations

The Committee has provided $13,154,000 for drug abuse program support. This amount is $1,000,000 above the budget request, $927,000 more than the 1987 appropriation, and $1,000,000 above the House allowance. These funds support staff responsible for the administrative management of NIDA's research and training programs. The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 above the administration request to provide for continuation of the portion of the antidrug abuse funding supported by this activity in fiscal year 1987.

Alcoholism research

The Committee has provided $80,135,000 for non-AIDS alcoholism and alcohol abuse research. This amount is $11,060,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and $15,982,000 more than the administration's budget request. The House deferred consideration of this program.

The NIAAA research program focuses on improving the treatment and prevention of alcoholism and alcohol-related problems. Research is supported through project grants, the National Research Centers Program, contract studies in special areas of need, and an intramural program of biological and clinical research.

Alcoholism affects 10.6 million adults over the age of 18 in the United States. In addition, there are more than 7 million adults who, while not showing alcohol dependence symptoms which would classify them as alcoholic, experience alcohol problems or health problems related to alcohol abuse. In total, 10 percent of the adult population has some kind of alcohol problem. The total annual cost of alcohol abuse to American society is estimated at over $116,000,000,000.

The Committee recommendation for alcoholism research funding will allow NIAAA efforts to continue at current services levels. The Committee rejects the administration proposal to reduce funding below the 1987 appropriation, recognizing that researchers need adequate resources to continue their promising work, particularly in the area of the genetic components of alcoholism. The Committee urges NIAAA to continue as one of its priorities research in the field of alcoholism and pregnancy.

Alcoholism research training

The Committee has provided $2,651,000 for alcoholism research training. This is the same as the administration's request, $151,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1987, and the same as the House recommendation.

NIAAA research training support is provided through individual fellowships and grants to training institutions. While NIAAA supports both pre- and postdoctoral research training, emphasis is placed on postdoctoral training.

The Committee recommendation will permit NIAAA to continue its Research Training Program at the 1987 level.

Alcoholism direct operations

The Committee has provided $9,762,000 for alcoholism direct operations. This is the same as the administration's request, $245,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1987, and the same amount as the House recommendation. The funds support staff responsible for the management of the extramural research and research training programs, as well as the grant and contract review process.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee has concurred with the administration's request and the House allocation in providing $200,000 for buildings and facilities, $400,000 less than the appropriation for fiscal year 1987.

This activity provides funds for repair and improvement of all ADAMHA intramural facilities. Funds will be used in 1988 for routine operation and maintenance repairs.

Program managment

The Committee has provided $7,965,000 for ADAMHA program management. This is the same as the budget request, $2,963,000 less than the appropriation for fiscal year 1987, and the same as the House allowance. The program management activity provides support for the Office of the Administrator, which is responsible for providing policy guidance, coordination, and general support services to the three ADAMHA institutes. The office also administers the ADAMHA block grant programs.

The Committee supports continuation of the efforts within the Office of the Administrator to conduct research on the effects of Federal health care reimbursement policies upon the adequacy and availability of mental health, alcohol, and drug abuse treatment.

Federal retirement cost savings

The Committee recommendation for this account includes a reduction of $1,365,000 related to reestimates of the 1988 costs associated with the new Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS].

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

1987 comparable appropriation	$36,353,000
1988 appropriation request	68,312,000
House allowance	68,312,000
Committee recommendation	68,312,000

The Committee has provided $68,312,000 for St. Elizabeths Hospital. This is the same as the administration's budget request, $27,531,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance.

As of October 1, 1987, the District of Columbia will assume responsibility for the operation of St. Elizabeths Hospital, pursuant to the transfer mandated in Public Law 98–621, the St. Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia Mental Health Services Act. As a result, beginning in fiscal year 1988, the Federal appropriation will convert from direct support of hospital functions to the provision of a series of transitional payments to the District.

Of the $68,312,000 recommended by the Committee, $30,000,000 is provided for the 1988 transition grant authorized by Public Law 98–621. The amount of $7,450,000 is provided for one-time reimbursement of employee-related expenses arising from the transition from Federal to non-Federal employment. The amount of $28,137,000 is provided pursuant to Public Law 98–621 to bring the St. Elizabeths physical plant into compliance with all relevant national and District building codes. Finally, $2,725,000 is provided to the Federal Government to cover expenses that will be incurred as a result of the transfer, such as severance pay and accrued annual leave payments for separated staff.

The Committee rejects the administration request to provide the 1989 transition payment in the fiscal year 1988 appropriation and to limit the Committee's future discretion to adjust payments for St. Elizabeths physical plant repairs and renovation.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT

1987 comparable appropriation	$116,885,000
1988 appropriation request	109,088,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	118,609,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $118,609,000 for the Public Health Service management activity. This is $9,521,000 more than the administration request and $1,724,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $116,885,000. The House deferred action on this activity.

The Public Health Service management appropriation supports the two major responsibilities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health [OASH]. The first of these functions is the leadership and direction of the Public Health Service [PHS] agencies. Plans and strategies for accomplishing national health goals are formulated in cooperation with the agencies for implementation throughout PHS. The second major function is the operation of several high-priority programs within OASH that have a variety of missions and responsibilities.

Health services research and technology assessment

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,179,000 for Health Services Research and Technology Assessment Program operations, together with a Medicare trust fund transfer of $3,050,000, for a total budget of $23,229,000. This total is $2,000,000 more than the administration's request and $3,334,000 greater than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

This program seeks to create new knowledge and a better understanding of the processes by which health services are made available, and how they may be provided more efficiently, more effectively, and at lower cost. Funds are used to evaluate health services, assess technologies, and improve access to new scientific and technical information for research users.

Extramural research projects are selected for funding based on scientific merit and their potential for improving the cost effectiveness and quality of health services. Intramural research activities in fiscal year 1987 include the national medical expenditure survey which will provide national estimates of the use of and expenditures for health care services and health insurance coverage.

The Committee is aware of studies showing that there are often wide variations in the scope of medical care furnished to otherwise comparable populations. Among other things these findings raise serious questions about the quality, appropriateness, and cost effectiveness of care being received by Medicare beneficiaries. As was pointed out during hearings before the Committee, one of the reasons for these widespread variations is the lack of a sufficient knowledge base to guide clinical decisions. This, in turn, has often resulted in unnecessary or insufficient care of Medicare beneficiaries. To help address this problem, the Committee has recommended $2,000,000 to establish a research program on patient outcomes, as authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, Public Law 99-509. Under this program, the national center would support research on patient outcomes of selected medical treatments and surgical procedures for the purpose of assessing their appropriateness, necessity, and effectiveness.

Last year the Committee recommended that the Assistant Secretary for Health conduct an evaluation of the cost effectiveness of certified nurse-midwives. Although this type of information is important to the Federal Government in its role as a purchaser of health care, the Department did not pursue the Committee's earlier recommendation. The Committee again urges the Secretary to address this matter and to schedule a consensus conference in a timely fashion.

The Committee notes that the User Liaison Program provided an important service to State legislators by allowing them to share information on the methods they have found to be effective in handling a growing, and increasingly complex, caseload of health care problems. Therefore, the Committee was distressed that the program was eliminated by the agency last year. The Committee urges that the National Center for Health Services Research [NCHSR] reestablish the program in the most economically efficient method possible, given current funding constraints.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,000,000 for NCHSR to design studies which address total direct costs of caring for AIDS-related conditions and AIDS patients, the field testing of design methods, and the commencement of data collection. NCHSR research will include the cost of health service delivery, cost of different mixes of institutional or noninstitutional support, and the extent of the financial burden among AIDS patients, hospital, private insurance companies, and others.

The Committee recommendation includes funding for the national medical expenditure survey [NMES]. The Committee has once again included bill language directing the Department to transfer up to $16,000,000 from the evaluation fund available under section 2313 of the Public Health Service Act for the support of NMES. The section 2313 funds, in conjunction with the funds provided in the center's budget, will assure full funding for this survey. The Committee understands that other Federal agencies participating in NMES have signed inter-agency agreements to provide financial support for NMES.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,720,000 for program support for NCHSR. This is the same as the administration's budget request and $152,000 above the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. These funds support the planning, coordination, and management of the various health service research programs.

Health statistics

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $51,115,000 for the National Center for Health Statistics [NCHS]. This is the same as the budget estimate and $1,010,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

NCHS is the sole national source of data on illness and disability; utilization of health care services; health resources; vital events (births, deaths, marriages, and divorces); health care costs; and health financing. This statistical information is used by the Government, the health industry, individual citizens, and business, academic, and research organizations to assess health status and plan for health service needs.

The fiscal year 1988 appropriation level will provide continuing support for a total amount of $9,572,000 for the national health and nutrition examination survey [NHANES]. This survey will assess the health and nutritional status of the general population, through direct physical examination, clinical and laboratory testing, and related procedures. The Committee has included bill language directing that $6,086,000 shall be available from the evaluation funds available under section 2313 of the Public Health Service Act. Funds will also be used to maintain a nationwide vital statistics network with the States.

The Committee has included bill language indicating that moneys received from public and nonprofit entities for work performed by NCHS shall be deposited to a special fund to pay the expenses of such work. This fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation and any excess payments shall be refunded to the requesting agency upon completion of the work or services performed.

The Committee urges the further study of a nursing minimum data set (for patient care) as a national source of data for the assessment of patient care needs within a variety of health care systems. The Committee understands that the development of this information was recently recommended by one of the Department's advisory committees.

The Committee recommendation includes $3,345,000 for NCHS program support. This is identical to the budget estimate and $245,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. Program support provides for the planning, coordination, management, and evaluation of vital health and health-related statistical programs.

Adolescent family life

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,097,000 for the Adolescent Family Life [AFL] Program. This is $4,023,000 more than the budget estimate and the same as the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. This program was not considered by the House. The authorization for this program expired September 30, 1985. The objective of AFL is to develop effective family-centered demonstration models designed to help prevent adolescent pregnancy and to alleviate its health, social, psychological, and economic consequences.

Disease prevention and health promotion

The Committee recommends $3,657,000 for disease prevention and health promotion. This is $590,000 above the budget estimate and the same as the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The disease prevention and health promotion activity facilitates the collaboration between both Federal and non-Federal groups to develop and implement national strategies and programs to prevent disease and disability and promote good health.

The major prevention effort of the Public Health Service is the development and implementation of 15 measurable prevention objectives to be achieved by 1990. Leadership for this effort is supported within the budget activity. In fiscal year 1988, special attention will be focused on objectives shown by the 1985–86 midcourse review to be falling short of attainment by 1990. The program of national health initiatives supported within this activity is enhanced through cooperative agreements with the private and voluntary sectors. The National Health Information Clearinghouse, which is also funded in this activity, facilitates access to an exchange of information related to health promotion.

The Committee urges the Office of Disease Prevention and Health

Promotion to involve all health professional associations, and especially those of professional nursing, as well as interested consumer groups, in developing national health objectives for the year 2000. The Committee is pleased to learn of the work of the task force on disease prevention and health promotion in establishing the scientific base for prevention interventions, and urges that recommendations address all health professionals involved in primary health care.

The Committee believes it is appropriate for the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion to develop a national plan for the prevention of primary and secondary disabilities, and encourages the Office to begin such an effort in fiscal year 1988.

Physical fitness and sports

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,466,000 for physical fitness and sports activities. This is the same as the budget request and $88,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The Physical Fitness and Sports Program provides staff support and assistance for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. Through continuing contact with national governing bodies, the Council seeks to enlist the active support and assistance of individuals, civic groups, professional associations, sports groups, and others to promote and improve the health of all Americans through regular participation in physical fitness and sports.

The fiscal year 1988 appropriation will provide program emphasis on developing cosponsored projects designed to train teachers and volunteers in the administration of appropriate exercise programs for various target populations, including older people and the handicapped.

The Committee encourages the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports to emphasize the benefits of fitness walking as a fitness activity program. While fitness walking requires no investment in special equipment or clothing, it is an activity that is not limited to any one group. Young people, senior citizens, city dwellers, and country residents all can participate in fitness walking. Its effectiveness in promoting health and preventing disease is well-documented by studies.

Minority health

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the Office of Minority Health. This amount is the same as the budget request and the comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1987. This is the first fiscal year that funds are being requested in the budget. In fiscal years 1986 and 1987, funds were transferred from other Public Health Service agencies.

The Office of Minority Health was created from the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health which documented over 60,000 excess deaths per year among Asian/Pacific Islanders, Blacks, Hispanics, and native Americans. The task force identified six causes that contribute to 80 percent of those excess deaths: cancer, cardiovascular disease and stroke, chemical dependency, diabetes, violence, and infant mortality. The task force developed recommendations to improve the health of these Americans and reduce the number of excess deaths. The Office of Minority Health is the focal point for the implementation and monitoring of these recommendations and for the formulation and development of policy issues affecting minority health.

The Committee believes that minority community-based organizations are often in the best position to access and help educate minority populations on AIDS. The Committee believes that the Centers for Disease Control should consult with and jointly coordinate AIDS activities with the Office of Minority Health to target AIDS information and education to minorities.

Public Health Service management

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,887,000 for Public Health Service management activities. This is $2,104,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and $700,000 more than the budget request. The Committee has reduced the amount requested for FERS costs throughout this appropriation by 33 percent, or $792,000.

The Public Health Service management activity provides funding for the offices that support the Assistant Secretary for Health in providing leadership and direction to the Public Health Service [PHS]. In recent years, the programs and responsibilities of PHS have expanded in size and in complexity and Congress has appropriated additional funds to meet these increasing requirements. However, the resources available for management oversight and coordination have not been increased accordingly and, in fact, have been reduced.

The Committee feels that in order to effectively manage the diverse and complex programs of PHS, the staff and dollar resources available to the Assistant Secretary for Health must be restored.

Therefore, the Committee allowance includes $20,887,000 and 320 full-time equivalents for the PHS management activity. The amount will restore the funding to the fiscal year 1987 level and will permit the Assistant Secretary for Health to provide oversight and direction for the health agencies. The Committee allowance includes $1,600,000 and 20 FTE's for the AIDS coordinator staff.

Child survival activities

The Committee concurs with the House in providing a general provision to exempt not more than 50 employees of the Public Health Service from all FTE limitations to assist in child survival activities in underdeveloped countries. It is estimated that there are 10 million preventable deaths of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and dehydration each year in these underdeveloped countries. The Committee has received testimony that the Public Health Service is the only organization with the required talent and expertise to assure success in these programs funded by organizations outside HHS. The Committee does not believe that the PHS should be penalized for assisting in the U.S. foreign policy of providing humanitarian aid to developing countries.

Public Health Emergency Fund

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the Public Health Emergency Fund, authorized under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act. The Committee concurs with the House that the Secretary have funds immediately available to him for transfer to an operating agency in the event that an emergency need for funds relating to the acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS] should arise. This would eliminate the need in some cases for either a supplemental appropriation or a reprogramming request. The Committee wishes to be notified if these funds are utilized.

Risk assessment

Within available funds, $500,000 is provided for programs for the study in an academic setting of the medical/scientific basis for assessing risks, the intersection of science and the law, and the implications of these issues on health policy.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1987 comparable appropriation	$83,768,000
1988 appropriation request	94,176,000
House allowance	89,176,000
Committee recommendation	89,176,000

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending an appropriation of $89,176,000 for commissioned officer retirement pay and medical benefits. This is $5,000,000 below the budget estimate and $5,408,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

This appropriation provides for retirement payments to Public Health Service officers who are retired for age, disability, or a specified length of service. In addition, payments are made to survivors of deceased retired officers who have chosen the option of a reduced retirement benefit in order to provide for their survivors. Provision is also made for the medical care of active duty and retired members of the PHS Commissioned Corps and their dependents.

The Committee does not concur with the administration's proposal to change this account from an indefinite to a definite appropriation and the Committee has deleted the request for a reserve fund of $5,000,000. This is an entitlement program and should remain an indefinite appropriation.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

1987 comparable appropriation	$26,640,000,000
1988 appropriation request	28,120,000,000
House allowance	30,046,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,046,000,000

The Committee recommends $30,046,000,000 for grants to States for Medicaid. This amount is $3,406,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, $1,926,000,000 more than the administration's budget request, and the same as the House allowance. This amount includes $7,100,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1987 as an advance for fiscal year 1988. This recommendation reflects the latest current law estimates and does not assume legislative savings which, at the time of Committee action, had not been enacted.

The Medicaid Program, which is administered by each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the territories, provides medical care for certain low-income individuals and families. Federal funds for medical assistance are made available to the States on the basis of a formula which determines the appropriate rate at which State program costs should be matched. The matching rate may range from 50 to 83 percent, depending on the State's average per capita income relative to the national per capita income.

Each Medicaid Program must provide a basic package of medical services including inpatient and outpatient hospital care, health screening services to children under 21, skilled nursing facility care for persons 21 years of age or older, and physician services.

The Committee rejects an administration proposal to prohibit Federal funding for optional targeted case management services authorized by the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985.

ADVANCE APPROPRIATION

The Committee has provided an advance appropriation of $8,000,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1989. This recommendation reflects the latest available current law estimates.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

1987 comparable appropriation	$20,732,000,000
1988 administration request	25,627,000,000
House allowance	25,893,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,364,000,000

The Committee has provided $25,364,000,000 for payments to health care trust funds. This amount is $263,000,000 less than the administration's request, $529,000,000 less than the House allowance, and $4,632,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The Committee recommendation is consistent with the latest current law estimates for the three mandatory activities which comprise these payments: supplementary medical insurance; hospital insurance for the uninsured; and the Federal uninsured payment. The military service credits appropriation, previously funded under this account, will be made to the Department of Defense beginning in fiscal year 1988.

The Committee has provided $24,889,000,000, which is $263,000,000 less than the administration request and $529,000,000 less than the House allowance, for the payment to the supplementary medical insurance trust fund. This payment provides matching funds for premiums paid by Medicare part B enrollees. The increase of $4,604,000,000 over fiscal year 1987 reflects adjustments related to increases in the cost of services paid for by this trust fund, growth in the enrollee population, and increases to the contingency margin.

The Committee recommendation includes $461,000,000 for hospital insurance for the uninsured, which is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance, and $26,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. This payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for Medicare benefits to individuals who have not met the insured status requirement.

The recommendation also includes $14,000,000 for the Federal uninsured benefit payment, which is the same as the administration's request, the House allowance, and $2,000,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1987 appropriation. This payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for the cost of benefits provided to Federal annuitants now eligible for Medicare.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

1987 comparable appropriation	$98,405,000
1988 appropriation request	105,750,000
House allowance	102,580,000
Committee recommendation	102,580,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $102,580,000 for Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA] program management. This amount is $3,170,000 less than the administration's budget request, the same as the House allowance, and $4,175,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The bill provides $1,411,828,000 in trust funds. This amount is $99,248,000 more than the administration request, $9,750,000 less than the House allowance, and $188,295,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. In addition to this amount, $105,000,000 is available in fiscal year 1988 from section 9216 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, Public Law 99–272, for this purpose.

Research, demonstration, and evaluation

The Committee has provided $30,000,000 for HCFA research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. This is $6,000,000 less than the administration request, the same as the House allowance, and $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

HCFA conducts studies and evaluations to measure the impact of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs on health care costs, and to produce information on alternative strategies for reimbursement, coverage, and program management. These studies are conducted with the goal of improving the administration of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs.

The recommended funding level will provide for the continuation of research, demonstration, and evaluation activities, as well as for the startup of new projects, including those mandated by Congress.

Medicare contractors

The Committee recommends $1,232,000,000 for Medicare contractors. This amount is $70,200,000 more than the administration request, $130,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance. This amount includes $105,000,000 appropriated by section 9216 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, Public Law 99–272. The amount provided also includes a $90,200,000 contingency fund.

The Medicare Program is primarily administered by the Medicare contractors who are responsible for reimbursing Medicare beneficiaries and providers in a timely and fiscally responsible manner. These contractors, usually insurance companies, provide information, guidance, and technical support to both providers of services and beneficiaries on the administration of the Medicare Program.

The Committee continues to believe that, in the management of the contractor program, first priority should be given to the quality and timeliness of the claims processing functions. The Committee recommendation provides an increase of $30,000,000 over the President's request for the claims processing function. This is in order to accommodate increasing claims workload and inflation costs. The amount provided reflects an 8-percent increase in the number of claims to be processed, a 4.5-percent adjustment for inflation-related contractor staff costs, and a 0.5-percent adjustment for contractor productivity increases.

The Committee has included bill language making the contingency fund available to the Secretary within 30 days after the enactment of any Medicare legislation or changes in contractor workload or performance requirements. The Committee directs that the fiscal year 1988 funds be allocated and obligated to the contractors as soon as possible to pay claims promptly. In addition, the Committee expects that the administration will closely monitor claims volumes, backlogs, and turnaround time and take immediate action to release the contingency fund when the data indicate that claims payment performance requirements cannot reasonably be met within the basic appropriation for contractor activities without jeopardizing the integrity of the claims review process or the stability of Medicare Program operations.

In fiscal year 1986, beneficiaries and providers experienced significant disruption in the timeliness of the payment of Medicare claims, through the combination of sequestration of funds and administrative changes. In order to avoid that type of disruption in the future, the Committee recommendation includes funding for an average claims processing time which reflects the historical norms established prior to fiscal year 1986.

For the past few years, HCFA has provided unpredictable budget and management guidance to the Medicare contractors, resulting in slow payment levels, overloads of provider and beneficiary inquiries and complaints, and a growing distrust of the program. Furthermore, Medicare contractors have been obliged to operate well into the fiscal year without any HCFA approved annual budget, or notice of budget approval, in place. For example in fiscal year 1987, even though the fiscal year 1987 appropriation act for the Department of Health and Human Services, Public Law 99–591, was signed into law on October 20, 1986, many Medicare contractors did not have notice of budget approvals until February 1987. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to notify both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations if budgets reflecting the appropriated level of funds are not allocated to Medicare contractors within 45 days after enactment of the appropriation act. In addition, these allocations should not be used to build claim backlogs.

The Committee is concerned about the potential adverse effects on the quality and timeliness of claims processing functions of HCFA's policy of reducing budgets through standards based on selected competitively bid contracts. The Committee directs the Secretary to report to the Congress by January 1988 on the procedures, criteria and data used to establish these standards and the effect of the standards on contractor performance in processing claims, handling appeals, and responding to beneficiary and provider inquiries.

State certification

The Committee recommends $60,499,000 for HCFA State certification activities in fiscal year 1988. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance, and $6,299,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

Funds transferred from the Medicare trust fund for this activity are used to insure that hospitals and institutions providing care to Medicare beneficiaries maintain acceptable levels of health and safety. The amount provided will allow for the survey of approximately 76 percent of all facilities requesting Medicare eligibility, including 100 percent coverage of all skilled nursing care facilities.

In addition, the Committee has included funding to increase the survey coverage of home health agencies [HHA's] from 53 to 75 percent, as requested in the budget. This increased funding would support an additional 1,635 surveys. Since the passage of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980, Public Law 96–499, there has been a substantial increase in the use of Medicare HHA services. Increased funding for this activity will continue an aggressive program of surveying and terminating substandard facilities.

The Committee has provided a $8,290,000 direct appropriation for State certification program support. This amount is the same as the administration's budget request and the House allowance, and $4,765,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. Of this amount $3,590,000 is to be used for surveying approximately 544 psychiatric hospitals for Medicare and Medicaid certification, as requested by the administration. Surveys funded under this appropriation determine compliance with two statutory requirements relating to medical records and staffing. These two statutory requirements have been incorporated into regulations as two of the conditions of participation which psychiatric hosptials must meet in order to participate in Medicare and Medicaid. These standards are designed to help measure whether certified psychiatric hospitals are providing active treatment.

The Committee is encouraged by HCFA's development of outcome-oriented surveys for all long-term care facilities and hospitals, home health agencies, hospices, and other facilities. In this survey method, the patient, resident or client is the focal point of the survey, in which standardized observational/interview/assessment methodologies are employed. The Committee notes that in fiscal year 1988, outcome-oriented surveys will be implemented for psychiatric hospitals, end-stage renal disease facilities and home health agencies.

End-stage renal disease networks

End-stage renal disease network organizations are no longer funded through annual appropriations. Section 9335 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, Public Law 99–509, ended the funding of network organizations through the annual appropriations process, effective January 1, 1987.

Federal administration

The Committee recommends $84,290,000 in Federal funds and $174,329,000 in trust funds for a total of $258,619,000 for Federal administration. The Committee has provided an additional $30,000,000 in trust funds for a contingency fund, that would be used to implement a catastrophic health insurance program. There was no administration request for funds to administer a catastrophic health insurance program. The total Federal administration amount, $288,619,000, is $31,878,000 more than the administration request, $9,750,000 less than the House allowance, and $49,406,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $239,213,000. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $3,372,000.

The Committee is concerned about appropriate staffing levels for HCFA. Since the passage of the Prospective Payment System for hospitals, HCFA has been given an increased workload in the form of new reports and regulations to write and implement. However, HCFA's full-time equivalent [FTE] level has been reduced every year since 1980. In 1980, there were 4,733 FTE positions; in fiscal year 1988, the administration is requesting 3,750 FTE positions. In recognizing the need for additional staff to administer the new catastrophic health insurance program, in addition to ongoing operations, the Committee recommendation supports an FTE level of 3,950, an increase of 200 FTE positions over the administration's request. The Committee believes that a minimuim level of 3,950 should be maintained by HCFA in order to adequately safeguard the fiscal integrity of the trust funds, provide the necessary beneficiary services, and provide adequate monitoring of the quality of services delivered.

The Committee has not provided any funds for a staff of administrative law judges [ALJ's] to hold part A and part B hearings on denied Medicare claims. The Committee believes the Congress has not had the opportunity to review the need for HCFA to establish an ALJ hearing process, independent from the current Social Security Administration ALJ process. The Committee is particularly concerned about the home health claims appeal process. Therefore, the Committee requests the General Accounting Office [GAO] obtain information on the appropriateness of the placement of the ALJ function within the Department of Health and Human Services, and report back to Congress no later than March 31, 1988.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the quality of care being provided to residents of intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. Accordingly, the Committee directs HCFA to maintain a high level of Federal look-behind surveys to ensure that health and safety standards are being met in these Medicaid-certified facilities. In particular, the Committee expects that HCFA will focus its attention on those facilities which have repeatedly shown to be deficient during Federal or State monitoring surveys. Finally, the Committee expects HCFA to maintain the 12 developmental disability specialist surveyor positions necessary to ensure the provision of technical assistance to survey teams and facility personnel.

The Committee notes that currently there is a secretary shortage at the Health Care Financing Administration Woodlawn facility in Baltimore County, MD. This shortage is adversely affecting the efficient functioning of the agency and needs to be dealt with immediately. The Committee directs the Administrator of HCFA to report to the Committee by February 1, 1988, on the status of hiring additional secretaries or clerk typists to eliminate this shortage.

Quality assurance methodologies

In recent reconciliation legislation, the Congress increased the role of peer review organizations [PRO's] in monitoring and assuring the quality of health care services provided under Medicare. This increased responsibility needs to be accompanied by the increased development of quality assurance methodologies to be used by the PRO's and for technical assistance to the PRO's. The Committee expects that HCFA through its Health Standards and Quality Bureau, will utilize its current funding to develop improved quality assurance methodologies that apply to review of particular care settings, especially in the areas of ambulatory care, home health care, and HMO's. The Committee also expects that HCFA will provide technical assistance to the PRO's to ensure that the latest and best quality assurance methodologies are being used by the PRO's. The Committee requests that HCFA be prepared to provide information to the Committee at the fiscal year 1989 hearings on the progress made on PRO research and technical assistance.

Benefits delivery system

The Committee is concerned about the ability of States to efficiently deliver benefits to the Nation's low-income population, which totals nearly 24 million individuals. The Committee understands a number of private sector initiatives are underway to address this issue. The Department is directed to explore these initiatives and to determine the feasibility of conducting pilot projects aimed at improving the benefits delivery system. These projects should include applications of electronic benefits transfer technology and other technologies and methods that hold potential for improving both the efficiency and dignity of the benefits delivery system. The Committee is also aware of the potential cost savings of a Medicaid eligibility verification system, and encourages the Department to explore and look into the feasibility of a nationwide effort to improve the delivery of Medicaid benefits to low-income individuals. The Secretary is instructed to submit a report to the Committee in 6 months regarding the Department's progress.

GAO hospice study

The Committee is concerned with current limitations on Medicare reimbursement for hospice care. Specifically, the Committee is concerned that the provision limiting reimbursement for inpatient care to 20 percent of the aggregate of hospice patient days may often restrict the viability of hospice care for people with AIDS, many of whom are without the family support structure needed to utilize noninstitutional hospice services. The Committee, therefore, directs GAO to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of waiving the 20-percent limitation on inpatient hospice reimbursement for people with AIDS. The study should examine the current demand among AIDS patients for inpatient hospice services, the present impact of the 20-percent rule on hospice-eligible AIDS patients, and the costs of waiving the rule. The GAO should report its findings to the Committee by January 1, 1988.

Social Security Administration

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

1987 comparable appropriation	$131,638,000
1988 appropriation request	105,298,000
House allowance	105,298,000
Committee recommendation	105,298,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $105,298,000 for payments to social security trust funds, the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $26,340,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $131,638,000.

These funds reimburse the old-age and survivors insurance [OASI] and disability insurance [DI] trust funds for military service credits, special payments to certain uninsured persons, pension reform, and unnegotiated checks. This appropriation restores the trust funds to the same financial position they would have been in had they not borne these costs, properly charged to the general funds.

The Committee notes the administration has requested $384,000,000 for costs associated with granting noncontributory credit for military service after 1956 in the budget of the Department of Defense, beginning in fiscal year 1988, because they relate to costs of military personnel.

The Committee did not consider the $93,291,000 advance appropriation request for fiscal 1989, as requested in the President's budget. The House likewise recommended funds for fiscal 1988 only.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

1987 comparable appropriation	$693,437,000
1988 appropriation request	651,452,000
House allowance	651,452,000
Committee recommendation	663,452,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $663,452,000 for special benefits for disabled coal miners, which is in addition to the $252,450,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1988. The recommendation is $29,985,000 less than the comparable fiscal year 1987 amount of $693,437,000, and $12,000,000 above the House allowance.

These funds are used to provide monthly benefits to coal miners disabled by black lung disease and to their widows and certain other dependents, as well as to pay related administrative costs.

The 1988 decrease of $29,985,000 reflects the continuing decline in the number of beneficiaries receiving payments, since Social Security's major responsibility is for claims filed before June 1973, and the Department of Labor has responsibility for claims filed after that date. The effect of the decline in beneficiaries is partially offset by a 2-percent benefit increase projected for 1988. Black lung benefit levels are tied directly to Federal pay increases.

The administration also requested, but the Committee did not consider, a full year appropriation for fiscal year 1989 and an advance appropriation for the first quarter of fiscal year 1990. The Committee concurs with the House in recommending an advance of $250,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1989.

The administration's proposed bill language and the budget request reflect proposed changes in substantive legislation which would change the way black lung benefit levels are determined and save $12,000,000 in fiscal year 1988 and $26,000,000 in fiscal year 1989. The Committee recommendation restores these savings assumed in the budget but not enacted.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

1987 comparable appropriation	$8,230,068,000
1988 appropriation request	9,537,933,000
House allowance	9,535,384,000
Committee recommendation	9,535,384,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,535,384,000 for supplemental security income [SSI], which is in addition to the $2,765,000,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1988. This is the $2,549,000 below the administration request and the same as the House allowance.

These funds are used to pay benefits under the SSI Program, which was established to insure a Federal minimum monthly benefit for aged, blind, and disabled individuals and which enables them to meet basic needs. In many cases, SSI benefits supplement income from other sources, including Social Security benefits. The funds also are used to pay costs of administering the program, to reimburse State vocational rehabilitation agencies for successful rehabilitation of SSI recipients, and to support the referral and monitoring of certain disabled SSI recipients who are drug addicts or alcoholics.

The Committee's recommendation for fiscal year 1988 represent an increase of $1,010,696,000 from the comparable fiscal year 1987 level. The primary reason for this increase is that the fiscal year 1988 estimate reflects 13 monthly payments compared to 12 monthly payments in fiscal year 1987. This occurs whenever the first day of the month on which payments are usually made falls on a weekend or holiday and the payment is advanced to the next preceding business day. For this reason, benefits payable for October 1988, which is the first month of fiscal year 1989, will be advanced into fiscal year 1988. Other significant factors in the increase in the 1988 appropriation over the 1987 level are the projected cost-of-living adjustment in January 1988 and a continuing increase in the number of blind and disabled beneficiaries.

The reduction of $102,000,000 from the budget request, based on current law estimates from the Congressional Budget Office, is offset by an increase of $99,451,000 to cover a shortfall in prior-year administrative costs.

The Committee concurs with the House in not considering an appropriation of $12,102,224,000 for fiscal year 1989 and an advance appropriation of $2,684,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1990. Instead, the Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $3,000,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1989.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1987 comparable appropriation	$3,871,562,000
1988 appropriation request	3,805,121,000
House allowance	3,680,921,000
Committee recommendation	3,680,921,000

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses [LAE] of $3,680,921,000, $124,200,000 less than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. This recommendation is $190,641,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $3,871,562,000.

This account provides resources from the Social Security trust funds for the Social Security Administration [SSA] to administer the Social Security retirement and survivors and disability insurance programs, certain Social Security health insurance functions, and the construction needs of the trust funds programs. As authorized by law, it also provides resources from the trust funds for certain non-trust fund administrative costs, which are reimbursed from the general funds. These include administration of the supplemental security income programs for the aged, blind, and disabled; work associated with the Pension Reform Act of 1974; and the portion of annual wage reporting work done by SSA for the benefit of the Internal Revenue Service. The dollars provided also support automated data processing activities.

The 1988 recommendation represents the net effect of a number of offsetting increases and decreases including a decrease in the contingency reserve from $160,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Testimony before the Committee by the General Accounting Office reiterated that the Social Security Administration's claims modernization plan is far behind schedule, that modernization efforts need redirection, and that large amounts of unspent funds are accumulating from prior appropriations. Subsequently, the Social Security Commissioner announced a major refocusing of the systems modernization effort. As a result, a selective moratorium is recommended, pending a thorough review by the Commissioner in cooperation with the General Accounting Office.

The Committee urges the administration to consider establishing an advisory board to assist the Social Security Administration with respect to the systems modernization plan. The board should be chaired by the Commissioner, seeking the best talent available to serve as members. The Commissioner is expected to promptly inform the Committee of what she intends to do with respect to formation of an advisory board, including specifics on its composition.

A reduction of $110,000,000 below the budget request, and $10,000,000 below the House allowance, is recommended in information technology services, primarily due to the larger than anticipated carryover of funds from prior years. The recommendation thus includes new funding of $55,400,000 for automatic data processing and telecommunications activities, compared to the $65,400,000 House allowance. The Commissioner is expected to inform the Committee if additional savings are possible as the result of revised fiscal 1988 information systems requirements.

The Committee has added $30,800,000 to the budget request, $10,000,000 more than the House allowance, in order to maintain staffing at no less than expected levels as of the end of fiscal year 1987. Bill language establishes a floor of 70,345 full-time equivalent positions, 1,000 more than the budget request. This provides a total of 73,675 work-years, compared to the House allowance of 73,314, and the budget request of 72,675.

With these resources, in addition to maintaining onboard strength at no less than current levels, increases can be directed at problem areas such as disability hearings and appeals, and enumeration work resulting from recently enacted legislation such as the immigration reform law.

The Committee has received three reports this year from the General Accounting Office monitoring Social Security Administration services to the public, as well as a recent report from the Office of Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services. The last GAO report (September 1987) noted staff reductions of 4.8 percent during fiscal 1987, but stated:

> With few exceptions, however, SSA's key performance indicators for the third quarter showed stable or improved performance for claims processing times, pending workloads, process accuracy, and client wait time.

One exception was that processing times for hearings continued to increase while staffing decreased. Also, GAO indicated that wait time data does not reflect actual client wait time. Another recent GAO report on telephone accessibility shows that 33 percent of calls experienced difficult access. Calls on hold longer than 2 minutes, disconnected, terminated by GAO after 10 rings, or getting busy signals were categorized as difficult access.

The Committee, therefore, remains deeply concerned about the impact of staffing reductions on the quality of Social Security services to the public. The General Accounting Office is requested to continue monitoring this situation, and provide the Committee a further report by May 15, 1988, including an examination of the integrity of Social Security Administration performance data. Thereafter, regular reports are requested at 6-month intervals.

The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the request by $45,000,000, reflecting a savings expected from budgeted amounts for the Federal Employees Retirement System.

The Committee expects the Social Security Administration to install needed ergonomic furniture as it installs its new computer terminals; failure to install necessary furniture could result in a loss of productivity and serious health problems for workers using these machines.

The Committee is aware that Social Security trust funds are used to support union activities, which include protecting the interests of employees and maintaining high-quality standards for services to the public. Because trust fund moneys are involved, the Committee directs the Commissioner to include in the fiscal year 1989 budget submission, and subsequent submissions, information on the use of trust funds in support of union activities. Such information shall include data on expenditures for salaries, training, travel, and any other information the Commissioner feels would be of use to the Committee.

FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION

FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES

1987 comparable appropriation	$8,049,239,000
1988 appropriation request	7,763,053,000
House allowance	8,644,385,000
Committee recommendation	8,644,385,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,644,385,000 for family support payments to States, which is in addition to the $2,480,615,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1988. This is $881,332,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $595,146,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation of $8,049,239,000.

These funds provide grants to States for the Federal share of activities related to public assistance to the needy as well as for child support enforcement activities. The largest single program is aid to families with dependent children [AFDC] which provides benefits to needy children deprived of parental support by death, disability, or continued absence from the home. Other benefit programs include AFDC benefits for families in which the principal wage earner is unemployed, emergency assistance, assistance to destitute or ill Americans who are being repatriated, and adult assistance in Puerto Rico and the territories. The Child Support Enforcement Program is aimed at assuring that absent parents meet their responsibility to provide support for their children. The grants also include funds to pay the Federal share of the costs State and local governments incur in administering these benefit programs.

The Committee recommendation includes $9,624,132,000 for aid to families with dependent children, the current law estimate of the Congressional Budget Office for these entitlement payments. The Committee recommendation also includes $1,045,500,000 for State and local welfare administration, $100,000,000 for emergency assistance and repatriation, and $13,368,000 for payments to territories.

The Committee recommendation provides $772,000,000 for State and local administration of the Child Support Enforcement Program, and $216,000,000 for Federal incentive payments. These costs are offset by the Federal share of collections, estimated at $646,000,000.

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending a fiscal year 1989 first quarter advance appropriation of $2,500,000,000. Like the House, the Committee did not approve the requested full-year advance funding.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

1987 comparable appropriation	$1,822,265,000
1988 appropriation request	1,237,000,000
House allowance	1,822,265,000
Committee recommendation	1,237,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,237,000,000 for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP]. This is the same as the administration request and $585,265,000 below the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

This program provides grants to States to help low-income individuals pay the high cost of energy, particularly heating costs in winter. There is a wide variation among the States in the ways assistance is provided, including direct payments to individuals and vendors and direct provision of fuel.

The amount recommended reflects the extremely tight outlay restrictions facing the Committee in fiscal year 1988. Given the availability of large amounts of oil overcharge funds and anticipated additional amounts from pending cases, the Committee expects the States to be able to mitigate the impact of declining Federal funding.

To date, States have received $3,300,000,000 from oil overcharge settlements, with an additional $1,000,000,000 expected by 1988. States so far have not earmarked significant amounts for low-income home energy assistance, and continue to divert nearly $100,000,000 annually from LIHEAP appropriations to other block grants. State reports submitted to the Department of Energy indicate the bulk of oil overcharge distributions remain unspent, and could, therefore, be utilized to supplement reduced Federal LIHEAP appropriations.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

1987 comparable appropriation	$339,597,000
1988 appropriation request	253,329,000
House allowance	320,885,000
Committee recommendation	389,597,000

The Committee recommends $389,597,000 for refugee and entrant assistance, compared to $339,597,000 provided in fiscal year 1987 under terms of the continuing resolution. This is $68,712,000 more than the House allowance and $136,268,000 more than the budget request.

The refugee assistance program is designed to assimilate refugees into American society as quickly and effectively as possible while minimizing the burden to States and localities. The program reimburses States for the costs of providing direct cash and medical assistance to needy refugees as well as social services such as English language training and vocational training.

Targeted assistance

For targeted assistance activities, the Committee recommends $48,000,000, the level available in fiscal 1987 from prior year balances.

This compares to the House allowance of $24,000,000, for which there was no budget request. In fiscal 1988 the full $48,000,000 is necessary to permit the funding by contract to service providers for 1 full year. The targeted assistance program was created in 1983 to assist communities which have especially high concentrations of refugees and which must, therefore, provide a more intense level of assistance with emphasis on services to enhance the employment potential of refugees. The program both provides services and compensates communities for the high costs associated with immigration patterns which have resulted in a heavy concentration of refugees in a few areas.

The Committee is concerned about delays by the Office of Refugee Resettlement in making targeted assistance funds available to State and local program sponsors. In many cases, these funds are not made available until the final weeks of the fiscal year. The Committee expects the Office of Refugee Resettlement to expedite the review of program plans and make targeted assistance funds available to sponsors as early in the fiscal year as possible.

In maintaining the current level of targeted assistance operations, the Committee expects that special assistance to Dade County schools and Jackson Memorial Hospital be maintained at the fiscal 1987 operating level of approximately $11,000,000.

Cash and medical assistance

The Committee recommendation of $225,316,000 maintains the fiscal 1987 level for cash and medical assistance, based on the expectation that the number of time-eligible refugees will not decline as projected in the budget request. The Committee recommendation is sufficient to provide Federal reimbursement of these costs for 31 months and rejects the administration's proposal to limit reimbursements to 24 months.

State administration

The Committee recommends $33,797,000 for State administration, the same as the fiscal 1987 appropriation, but $12,797,000 more than the budget request and House allowance. The Committee rejects the administration's proposal to limit Federal reimbursement of State refugee program administrative costs to the lower of a State's AFDC administrative cost rate or the national average AFDC administrative cost rate if the State's refugee program administrative cost rate is higher. This would unfairly shift costs to State and local governments. The Committee believes that it is unreasonable to expect refugee program administrative costs to be the same as AFDC administrative costs. There are greater costs associated with administering special federally mandated refugee program eligibility requirements which are in addition to those required under the AFDC program and with taking applications from refugees who generally have limited English language skills.

Social services

The Committee recommends $68,617,000 for social services activities, the same as the fiscal 1987 level and $23,088,000 more than the budget request and House allowance. These programs help refugees to attain the necessary skills to achieve self sufficiency, the most important of which are English language and job training.

Voluntary agency/matching grant program

The Committee recommends $5,828,000 for the voluntary agency program. This is the same as the amount available in 1987, following the recent reprogramming to increase funding by $2,000,000 and $3,828,000 more than requested by the President. This activity provides an alternative Federal program of assistance and/or services to needy refugees eligible for aid under matching Federal grants to Voluntary Agencies. The Committee has not approved the President's request to reduce the per capita grant to $500. The principal refugees served by this program are Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union. The President's budget is based on 4,000 new arrivals in 1988. Recent political changes, however, have increased the number of persons allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

Preventive health

The Committee recommends $8,039,000 for preventive health activities related to refugees, the same as the fiscal 1987 level. This is an increase of $1,939,000 over the budget request and the House allowance. Funds support health examinations and health screening of refugees and activities intended to improve the health of this population both in resettlement camps overseas and upon arrival in the United States.

WORK INCENTIVES

1987 comparable appropriation	$128,892,000
1988 appropriation request	....
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	96,669,000

For the Work Incentive Program, the Committee recommends $96,669,000 to maintain services at the current rate of operations for the first 9 months of fiscal year 1988, pending enactment of replacement legislation as part of welfare reform initiatives. This is equivalent to $128,892,000 on an annual basis, the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1987. In addition, Federal administrative expenses are included as part of the "Program administration" account.

The Work Incentive Program provides job training and support services, including child care, designed to help welfare recipients obtain permanent employment and become economically self-sufficient.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

1987 comparable appropriation	$405,036,000
1988 appropriation request	310,000,000
House allowance	408,200,000
Committee recommendation	407,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $407,000,000 for the community services block grant compared to the House allowance of $408,200,000. This is $97,000,000 more than the administration request and $1,964,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $405,036,000.

The community services block grant authorizes formula grants to States for activities of local community action agencies and other eligible entities to provide a variety of services aimed at assisting impoverished individuals to become economically self-reliant. To carry out these activities, State grants of $345,670,000 are recommended, compared to the $335,000,000 House allowance.

Several discretionary programs are also administered through the Office of Community Services, for which the following funding levels are recommended in bill language: community economic development, $21,000,000; national youth sports, $6,130,000; rural housing and community facilities, $4,200,000; assistance for migrants and seasonal farmworkers, $3,250,000; and training and techical assistance, $250,000.

Community economic development [CED] funds are used by community-based private, nonprofit corporations to stimulate job creation and business opportunities in poor communities. The CED program is the only Federal development program to employ community organizations to carry out local economic development efforts. In 1987, CED funds, totaling about $17,600,000, are expected to result in the creation of jobs and additional investment in poor communities of close to $75,000,000.

As required by law, grants are made on a competitive basis and since the inception of the program only about one in five applications have been funded. Despite this highly competitive situation, over 200 applications were received for funding this year. In light of the success of this program, the continuing need in both urban and rural communities for community economic development projects and the continuing high demand for such funds, the Committee is recommending an increase for this program.

The Committee notes that the community economic development program complements the title IX program of the Economic Development Administration [EDA] in the Department of Commerce. Therefore, the Committee expects the Office of Community Services to develop a joint funding strategy with EDA for projects that will benefit communities with problems of long-term economic deterioration.

The rural housing and community facilities program has two components. One is to make grants to public and private nonprofit organizations in rural America. The other component is assistance to poor rural communities on their water and sewer needs. This program is primarily carried out through six regional organizations called rural community assistance programs [RCAPS]. This is the only program of its kind in the Federal Government. Such assistance is in more demand than ever. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires communities to meet certain standards for drinking water. In order to provide additional assistance to rural communities with drinking water problems, the Committee has provided an additional $500,000 for this component of the discretionary fund.

The Committee recommends a new bill language earmark of $250,000 to be used by the Secretary for the purposes of providing training and technical assistance which strengthens the management and programmatic capabilities of Community Action Agencies. One purpose of these funds is to provide support for the State, regional, and national associations familiar with the training needs of Community Action Agencies so these associations may develop and implement training programs which increase management and program effectiveness in such agencies.

Grants for services to homeless individuals are recommended at $20,000,000; together with $36,800,000 appropriated late in fiscal 1987 which remains available for use in fiscal 1988, a total of $56,800,000 would be utilized as specified in the 2-year emergency homeless authorizing legislation.

For community food and nutrition activities, $2,500,000 is recommended, the same as the House allowance. This program provides funding to community-based local and statewide nonprofit agencies to help relieve hunger and poverty through assisting low-income communities to identify potential sponsors of child nutrition programs and to initiate new programs in underserved or unserved areas. Grantees also coordinate food assistance resources and help develop approaches to meet the nutritional needs of low-income people.

The Community Food and Nutrition Program [CFNP] is a separately authorized program within the Community Services Block Grant Act [CSBG]. Sixty percent of CFNP-appropriated funds are required to be distributed to eligible agencies for statewide programs whose purpose is to alleviate hunger through implementing programs and activities authorized by the act. CSBG provides the mechanism for distribution of 60-percent funds but CFNP funds are not intended as additional CSBG dollars to be equally divided up among current CSBG grantees within a State nor a substitution for previously granted CSBG funds to a statewide program.

The Department of Health and Human Services is directed to inform States that potential statewide grantees must: Demonstrate that proposed activities are statewide in scope; conduct activities which represent a comprehensive and coordinated effort to alleviate hunger within their State; involve a broad range of organizations within the State also committed to alleviating hunger; and preferably have a demonstrated track record successfully implementing programs designed to alleviate hunger.

The Department of Health and Human Services is expected to offer such training and technical assistance as is needed by CFNP grantees across the country. The Committee further expects the Department to file an annual report on who received CFNP funds (both 60-percent and 40-percent funds), what activities these groups engaged in, and what these groups accomplished in light of the allowable activities. CFNP program funds should not be used in compiling the annual report.

For community partnership activities, the Committee recommends $4,000,000, compared to the $3,000,000 House allowance. This program, for which $1,000,000 was appropriated in its initial year of funding in fiscal 1987, is intended to develop new techniques for the alleviation of poverty. Funds must be matched on a 50–50 basis by block grant recipients, with individual grants not to exceed $250,000. Community action agencies are encouraged to work closely with States, universities, foundations, and the private sector to develop unique and innovative approaches to fighting poverty.

The Committee is concerned about the inequity that currently exists for less populated States with regard to the formula for distributing community services block grant appropriations. The Committee urges the authorizing committees to consider modifying the formula to address this inequity, while holding harmless the other States and activities of the community services block grant.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

1987 comparable appropriation	$97,002,000
1988 appropriation request	75,796,000
House allowance	74,913,000
Committee recommendation	83,619,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $83,619,000 for program administration, which is $8,706,000 more than the House allowance, $7,823,000 more than the administration request and $13,383,000 less than the fiscal 1987 appropriation.

The funds in this account pay for the Federal costs of administration for a variety of programs, including work incentives, aid to families with dependent children, child support enforcement, energy assistance, refugee and entrant assistance, and community services block grant activities.

The Committee has included $7,000,000, the current level, for Federal administration of the Work Incentive Program. Other Federal administrative costs are also maintained at the fiscal 1987 level.

This account also pays for grants and contracts for research activities; the budget request and House allowance of $2,750,000 is recommended, compared to the $3,150,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1987.

For interstate child support enforcement activities, the Committee recommends $8,000,000. Although this is a reduction of $7,000,000 from the fiscal 1987 appropriation, the Committee understands there are carryover balances available from prior year appropriations. The House did not recommend any funding, and none was requested by the administration.

The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the budget estimate for Federal retiree costs by $883,000.

The Committee recommendation assumes an undistributed reduction of $5,100,000 in the Federal program administration costs of the Family Support Administration and expects the agency to distribute the reduction among the various program activities in such a manner that no particular activity is inordinately affected.

Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

1987 comparable appropriation	$2,700,000,000
1988 appropriation request	2,700,000,000
House allowance	2,700,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,700,000,000 for the social services block grant. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is also the same as the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The $2,700,000,000 appropriation is the full amount currently authorized by law.

These funds are granted to States and territories to enable them to provide services to low-income persons, including recipients of AFDC, SSI, and Medicaid program funds. Services include programs to: prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency on Federal assistance; assist low-income persons to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency by providing supportive services such as day care; prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and secure admission or referral to institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

The Committee recognizes that many States give a high priority to child care services, and continues to emphasize the importance of such services. The Committee requests a report be submitted prior to next year's hearings, comparing actual fiscal 1987 expenditures with planned use of fiscal 1988 appropriations, for all major categories of activities funded through the social services block grant.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

1987 comparable appropriation	$2,347,453,000
1988 appropriation request	2,277,366,000
House allowance	1,641,456,000
Committee recommendation	2,565,785,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,565,785,000 for human development services. This is $288,419,000 more than the administration request and $924,329,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $218,332,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $2,347,453,000. The House allowance excludes budget requests of $825,130,000 for programs lacking renewed authorizing legislation.

The Human Development Services appropriation consists of programs for children and youth, the elderly, the developmentally disabled, and native Americans, as well as Federal administrative costs.

The Committee has not agreed with the budget proposal to replace 26 specific programs with a generic appropriation. Instead of giving the administration latitude to determine funding levels, this report delineates specific funding levels for these line items of appropriation.

Head Start

Head Start is a program designed to reach the most vulnerable children and families. This program is intended primarily for preschoolers from low-income families, and seeks to help these children function effectively in their present environment and to be able to assume responsibilities in school and community activities. Programs emphasize cognitive and language development, physical and mental health, and parent involvement to encourage each child to determine at his or her highest level of potential. At least 10 percent of the children served are handicapped.

The Committee recommends $1,263,000,000 for the Head Start Program, an increase of $7,000,000 over the House allowance and an increase of $132,458,000 over the fiscal 1987 level. The Committee recommendation is the full amount authorized by law for this successful program. These preschool services are an important contribution to Federal efforts to reduce such problems as the high dropout rate. The administration recommended consolidation into a generic appropriation, but indicated it planned to fund Head Start at $1,150,000,000 in fiscal year 1988.

Child abuse and neglect

This program improves and increases activities at all levels of government which identify, prevent, and treat child abuse and neglect through State grants, technical assistance, research, demonstration, and service improvement.

The Committee has included $30,898,000 for child abuse prevention and treatment. This total is the same as the fiscal year 1987 amount, and includes $12,000,000 for State grants, $13,898,000 for child abuse discretionary activities, and $5,000,000 for challenge grants. The House did not include funding for child abuse and neglect activities, pending action on renewed authorizing legislation.

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for temporary child care for handicapped children and crisis nurseries, authorized under title II of the Children's Justice and Assistance Act, Public Law 99–401. The House also recommended $5,000,000 for this activity, although no funds were requested by the administration. These funds would be used for demonstration grants to the States to assist public and private organizations provide in-home and out-of-home temporary, nonmedical child care for children with disabilities and children with chronic or terminal illness. Funds would also establish demonstration nurseries for children who are abused and neglected. No funds were appropriated for this program in fiscal year 1987.

Runaway and homeless youth

This program provides support to State and local governments and nonprofit agencies to help community-based facilities deal with the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families outside the framework of the law enforcement and juvenile justice systems. Funds are allocated to homeless and runaway youth centers based on the number of youth under age 18 per State, and grants are authorized for a national communications system linking runaways, their families and service providers.

The Committee has provided $27,500,000 for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, the same as the House allowance, and an increase of $4,000,000 over the fiscal 1987 amount. There was no specific request for this program, which was proposed for inclusion in a generic appropriation.

The Committee recommends that not less than $24,000,000 of Runaway and Homeless Youth Act appropriations be allocated on the State formula basis to existing programs, and especially those which emphasize outreach work to the highest risk youth in danger of contracting AIDS.

Dependent care planning and development

The Dependent Care Program provides grants to States for activities related to dependent care resource and referral systems, and school-age child care services. These funds are to be used to assist in the planning, development, establishment, and expansion or improvement of child care services, but are not to be used for operating costs associated with specific referral or child care services.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,500,000 for dependent care programs, $2,500,000 less than the House allowance and an increase of $2,500,000 over the fiscal 1987 amount. The administration did not request categorical funding for this program, which was proposed for inclusion in a generic appropriation.

Family violence prevention and services

The Committee recommends $8,500,000 to continue the programs authorized by the Family Violence Prevention and Treatment Act. This is the same as the fiscal 1987 amount for which there was no specific budget request. The House deferred consideration of funding for family violence prevention and services due to lack of renewed authorizing legislation.

Child welfare assistance

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $240,000,000 for child welfare assistance, $20,000,000 less than the House allowance. This represents an increase of $17,500,000 over the fiscal 1987 appropriation. The administration proposed including this program in a generic appropriation.

The primary purposes of the Child Welfare Assistance Program are to prevent the child's removal from the home and to keep the family together. Where removal from the home is necessary, the program provides services to reunite the child with his or her family as quickly as possible. Where this is not appropriate, the program provides services aimed at recruiting and placing the child in an appropriate permanent setting, such as an adoptive home.

Child welfare training

For child welfare training, the Committee recommends $3,823,000, the same as the fiscal 1987 appropriation. The House allowance is also $3,823,000. There was no specific budget request for this program, which was proposed for inclusion in a generic appropriation.

The Child Welfare Training Program provides discretionary grants to public or private nonprofit colleges to train child welfare social workers. The money can be used to develop criteria or provide financial support to the students as long as they have a career commitment to work in the area of child welfare. This training is federally funded with no matching requirement.

Adoption opportunities

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for adoption opportunities, the same as the fiscal 1987 appropriation. There was no specific budget request and no House allowance for this program which was proposed for inclusion in a generic appropriation. The House deferred consideration, due to lack of renewed authorizing legislation.

This activity funds a national adoption data gathering and analysis system, including a national information exchange, and implements adoption training and technical assistance programs.

Child welfare research

The Committee recommendation of $11,340,000 is the same as the fiscal 1987 appropriation for child welfare research. The House also allowed $11,340,000 for this activity, for which there was no specific budget request.

This program provides financial support to public or other nonprofit institutions for special research and demonstration projects in the field of child welfare and child development which are of national significance. Its ultimate goal is to strengthen and support the family as the primary institution for meeting the developmental needs of children and youth. Projects concentrate on serving children in foster care in need of adoption or day care, as well as delinquent youth.

Aging

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $762,700,000 for programs funded through the Administration on Aging. This figure is an increase of $36,600,000 over the fiscal 1987 appropriation. There was no specific budget request for these programs which were proposed for inclusion in a generic appropriation. The House deferred consideration, due to lack of renewed authorizing legislation. The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal 1988 are within authorizing ceilings of Senate-passed legislation.

Supportive services and centers.—Funds under this program are currently awarded by formula grant to each State with an approved State plan on aging to pay up to 85 percent of the cost of operating and establishing social services, including multipurpose senior centers. State agencies on aging make awards to area agencies on aging on the basis of State-approved area plans and intrastate funding formulas.

The Committee has included $285,000,000 for supportive services and centers, $15,000,000 above the fiscal 1987 appropriation. There was no specific budget request, and the House deferred consideration.

Special emphasis should be placed on the use of these funds to assist those in greatest need, particularly those who face the greatest risk of losing their independence, and to strengthen systems of family- and community-based care to assure that a continuum of care becomes a reality.

Congregate and home-delivered meals.—The Congregate and Home-Delivered Meals Programs currently provide up to 85 percent of the funds for operating and establishing nutrition services projects, which provide meals to older persons. Each meal served must: meet one-third of the minimum daily dietary requirements; consider health, religious, or ethnic dietary needs of participants; and be served in food containers and with utensils usable by blind and handicapped individuals where feasible and appropriate. Home-delivered and congregate meals are to be available at least once a day, 5 days a week.

The Committee recommends a total of $444,000,000 for nutrition services, including $365,000,000 for congregate meals and $79,000,000 for home-delivered meals. The congregate meals recommendation exceeds the fiscal 1987 appropriation by $15,600,000. The total approved for home-delivered meals is $79,000,000, compared to $74,000,000 in the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. There was no specific budget request, and the House deferred consideration.

Grants to Indian tribes.—This program currently provides grants to eligible Indian tribal organizations to promote delivery of the following services to older Indians not served by other programs: meals at least once a day, 5 days a week, according to the specifications of the Nutritional Services Program; and legal, information, and referral services. Funds are also available to older Indians for temporary shelter, fuel, road clearing, water services, health and screening services, and an Ombudsman Program.

The Committee recommends $7,500,000 for grants to Indian tribes, the same as the fiscal 1987 appropriation. There was no specific budget request, and the House deferred consideration.

Research, training, and special projects.—These funds are currently used to provide adequately trained personnel in the field of aging, improve knowledge on the problems and needs of older Americans, and demonstrate new methods of improving the quality of life of older persons.

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 to continue research, training, and demonstration activities. This is the same amount as the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. There was no specific budget request, and the House deferred consideration.

The Committee directs the Administration on Aging to maintain, at no less than current levels, the following activities under title IV: rural demonstrations, career preparation training, research, national minority aging organizations with a proven track record in providing special representation and outreach services to the minority elderly, and demonstrations to assist victims of Alzheimer's disease and other neurological disorders of the Alzheimer's type and their families in receiving supportive services. The Committee notes that the pending authorizing legislation would require the Administration on Aging to fund long-term care gerontology centers. When enacted, the Committee expects the Administration on Aging to implement this provision expeditiously when funding long-term care gerontology centers during fiscal year 1988.

The Committee directs the Administration on Aging to fund national legal services support and demonstration projects at $1,000,000 (on an annual basis), at a minimum, for fiscal year 1988. National legal services support and demonstration projects mean those which: (1) are conducted by national nonprofit legal assistance organizations which provide support and demonstrations on a national basis to local legal assistance providers; and (2) provide national legal assistance and demonstrations as defined in section 424(a) of the Older Americans Act, including training and delivery methods to benefit local programs providing free legal services to older Americans.

The Committee is concerned by the Administration on Aging's failure to comply fully with report language affecting title IV activities in recent years, such as funding levels for long-term care gerontology centers and career preparation training. Congress has expressed its intent clearly in House and Senate Appropriations Committee reports, and in conference reports regarding the continuation of the above-mentioned activities at appropriate levels. The Committee expects these expressions to be complied within the months ahead.

Additionally, the Committee is concerned about the practice of making a substantial number of title IV awards as late as the fourth quarter of a fiscal year. The Committee urges the Administration on Aging to take steps to award funds more expeditiously.

Federal Council on Aging

Established by Congress in 1973, the Federal Council on Aging advises both the executive and legislative branches on matters related to the special needs of older Americans.

The Committee recommendation is for continued funding of the Federal Council on Aging at the fiscal 1987 level of $200,000. The House deferred consideration due to lack of authorizing legislation, and there was no specific budget request.

Health Education and Training Program

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for a new Health Education and Training Program, for which there was no budget request or House allowance.

This program, authorized by the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1984, encourages the development of health education and training programs targeted toward senior citizens. For the past 2 years the Committee in report language urged funding of several pilot projects under this authority; however, the Office of Human Development Services has not done so. This year the Committee included bill language earmarking funds for this initiative and directs that the Office of Human Development Services work closely with the Association of Schools of Public Health in developing the necessary grant regulations.

Developmental disabilities

Developmental disability is defined as a severe, chronic disability which: Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments; is manifested before the age of 22; and is likely to continue indefinitely. Major components of this program are: State grants; protection and advocacy services; projects of national significance; and a training effort, funded through university affiliated programs, for personnel needed to render special services.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $99,750,000 for the Administration on Developmental Disabilities. The House deferred consideration of these activities due to lack of authorizing legislation. The administration did not recommend specific funding levels, proposing to include developmental disabilities programs in a generic appropriation.

The Committee recommendation includes $62,000,000 for State grants, $5,700,000 over the fiscal 1987 appropriation. These funds will be used to provide payments to States to assist in the development of a comprehensive system and coordinated array of services and other support to people with developmental disabilities in order to increase their independence, productivity, and integration into the workplace and the community.

The Committee includes $20,000,000 for protection and advocacy grants, $4,500,000 over the fiscal 1987 appropriation. These grant funds are provided to States which have a system in place to protect the rights of persons with developmental disabilities and are awarded on the basis of a formula that considers population, the extent of the need for services by persons with developmental disabilities, and the financial need of the State.

The Committee provides $3,650,000 for projects of national significance, an increase of $1,150,000 over the fiscal 1987 appropriation. These funds will support grants and contracts for projects of national significance which hold promise of expanding opportunities for all people who are developmentally disabled.

The Committee recommends $13,900,000 for university affiliated programs, an increase of $1,713,000 over the fiscal 1987 appropriation. This funding allows university affiliated facilities and satellite centers to continue to provide interdisciplinary training, conduct service and technical assistance demonstrations, and disseminate information supporting the independence, productivity, and integration into the community of those with developmental disabilities. The Committee notes that pending legislation would authorize training grants to address the needs of people with developmental disabilities in areas such as early intervention, programs for the elderly disabled, and training for community integration, or other areas of emerging national significance. Once enacted, appropriations would be available for both these activities.

Native American programs

These programs, under the direction of the Administration for Native Americans, are intended to promote social and economic self-sufficiency for native Americans. A priority is to assist such groups to establish and maintain necessary mechanisms for planning and coordinating Federal and non-Federal resources in an effort to support the policy of Indian self-determination.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $32,000,000 for native American programs, an increase of $3,011,000 above the fiscal 1987 appropriation. The funds recommended will continue to promote social and economic self-sufficiency for American Indians, Alaska Natives, and native Hawiians.

The Committee recommends that $1,000,000 be used to start up the demonstration revolving loan fund for Native Hawaiians authorized under pending amendments to the Native American Programs Act, once enacted.

Program direction

This appropriation provides for the Federal staff that administer programs for children, youth, the aged, the developmentally disabled, and native Americans. Activities include policy guidance, development of program standards, and technical assistance to grantees.

The Committee recommends $67,524,000 for human development services program direction, the same as the administration's budget request and $700,000 over the fiscal 1987 appropriation. The Committee recommendation is $981,000 more than the House recommendation. The Committee agreed with the House in reducing the request for Federal employee retirement system costs by $981,000, but has shifted these funds to restore the proposed reduction of 25 full-time equivalent positions.

For the past several years, the Committee has urged the Office of

Human Development Services to work collaboratively with the Department of Education and Labor to address the pressing needs of American Samoans as described in the 1984 Department of Labor report to the Congress. The Committee again directs the Office of Human Development Services to provide greater priority to addressing the pressing needs of these native American peoples. The Committee understands the Office of Human Development Services is considering a new Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program priority area to focus on American Samoans, and expects efforts wil be made to make sure groups representing American Samoans are aware of this funding, and provided technical assistance, if necessary, in applying.

The Committee is concerned that the Administration on Aging has not yet implemented the Committee's directive in last year's report to set aside $130,000 to fund a statewide study of a random sample of functionally limited Medicare beneficiaries as they experience transition from acute hospital care to convalescent and long-term care to be conducted by a qualified, competent organization in a rural State. The study should examine the extent to which premature hospital discharge, inadequate discharge planning and/or lack of long-term care resources are presenting problems to Medicare beneficiaries, particularly in rural States. The Committee strongly recommends that the Administration on Aging move forward on this matter. The Committee further requests that Members of Congress expressing interest in this study be advised of any progress to date.

The Committee recognizes that the University of South Carolina has been a leader in the development of a national information system for chronically ill children and critically ill children. The Committee wishes to determine the feasibility and practicality of developing a nationwide information and referral system for persons with developmental disabilities and, therefore, urges the Secretary to provide the funding to carry out such a study at the University of South Carolina.

FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES

1987 comparable appropriation	$862,131,000
1988 appropriation request	682,040,000
House allowance	811,178,000
Committee recommendation	811,178,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $811,178,000 for family social services. This is $129,138,000 more than the administration request, $50,953,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $862,131,000, and the same as the House allowance.

Two entitlement programs, foster care and adoption assistance, now comprise Family Social Services. The Foster Care Program provides funds to States to assist with costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children, administrative costs associated with management of the program, and staff training. The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to States to assist in paying maintenance costs for children who are adopted under certain conditions. The objective is to provide permanent homes for children for whom adoptive homes are hard to find due to age, minority status, or the presence of handicapping conditions.

The same State agency which administers the Child Welfare Services State Grant Program must administer, or supervise the administration of both programs.

The Committee allowances of $703,178,000 for foster care and $108,000,000 for adoption assistance are the amounts estimated by the Congressional Budget Office to be needed to fund these entitlement programs in fiscal year 1988. For foster care this represents an increase of $118,156,000 over the budget request and is $61,006,000 less than the fiscal 1987 appropriation. The adoption assistance recommendation is $10,982,000 over the budget request and $10,053,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The Committee recommendation includes $45,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 1987 level, for the Older Youth Independent Living Program mandated by amendments to the foster care legislation (Public Law 99–272, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985). These funds are intended to help youth, who must have foster care until age 18, make it on their own. A wide variety of services may be provided, such as counseling, education, job training, budgeting, and maintaining a household.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1987 comparable appropriation	$45,874,000
1988 appropriation request	67,135,000
House allowance	66,359,000
Committee recommendation	70,859,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $70,859,000 for general departmental management. This is $3,724,000 more than the budget request and $4,500,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation is $24,985,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 level. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $776,000.

The Committee also recommends the transfer of $7,000,000 from the Social Security and Medicare trust funds. This is equal to the administration's request and is $20,500,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 amount. The Committee notes that the amount of funds transferred from trust funds has returned to historical levels.

The general departmental management appropriation supports those activities that are associated with the Secretary's roles as policy officer and general departmental manager, including the areas of public affairs, executive secretariat, legislative services, planning and evaluation, procurement assistance, facilities management, legal services and policy planning and functional guidance for all departmental operations.

The Committee recommendation restores the working capital fund [WCF] established under legislation passed in 1952. Functions previously performed by and funded under general departmental management since 1977 have been again financed under the mechanism of the working capital fund. The WCF allows the Department to display the cost of centralized services against the operating divisions which receive these services, including payroll, payment management, correspondence control, regional services, EEO complaint investigations and several other administrative functions. As part of the restoration of the working capital fund, the operating divisions now will have a voice in the delivery and cost of these centralized services.

The Committee recommendation would support 916 full-time equivalent [FTE] staff years, a decrease of 56 FTE's from the comparable fiscal year 1987 level.

Mary Babb Randolph Cancer Center

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in West Virginia, and the number of deaths attributable to cancer continue to rise. The need for a cancer center to serve Appalachia was recognized by the National Cancer Institute in a report in fiscal year 1985 which indicated the lack of comprehensive cancer education, treatment, and care in Appalachia. In recognizing that need, the Committee provided funding in fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987 to begin construction of the Mary Babb Randolph Cancer Center. The Committee has provided an additional $4,500,000 in funding for the third and final phase of construction and fixed equipment.

The Mary Babb Randolph Cancer Center is to be used for eduction, coordination of clinical efforts, data collection, cancer control, and cancer research. The Committee understands that all Federal research moneys will be received through the peer review process as directed by the National Cancer Act.

Health policy analysis

The Committee directs that $500,000 shall be used from the evaluation funds available under section 2313 of the Public Health Service Act to support the Institute for Health Policy Analysis, located in Washington, DC, for the study of the medical/scientific basis for assessing risks, the intersection of science and the law, and the implications of these issues on health policy.

Bone marrow registry

The Committee directs the Secretary to conduct an evaluation of the National Bone Marrow Registry that has been established by the Department of the Navy and report to the Committee not later than January 31, 1988. The Committee is especially interested in learning more about the usefulness of such an informational resource in addressing the need for access to appropriate donors for bone marrow transplants and the possibility of continued Federal support and expansion of such a registry.

Dental health activities

A number of concerns have been expressed to the Committee over the absence of a discernable public policy on dental health by the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS]. The absence of organizational focus for the HHS dental affairs has been cited as the principal cause of this problem. However, the Committee believes that it would be more appropriate at this time for the Secretary to establish an interim study committee to study the Department's dental programs.

It is expected that the study committee will address the identification of appropriate goals and priorities in dental health in the areas of research, education, prevention, and service. In addition, the study committee should consider appropriate organizational and administrative arrangements for achieving maximum coordination and effectiveness of dental health activities within the Department.

The study committee should consist of representation from the public and private sectors by individuals who have achieved recognition for their contributions to dentistry and dental public health. The Committee believes that the study and recommendations of the advisory committee should be completed by April 1, 1988.

The Committee again urges the Secretary to continue to make a special effort to ensure that the expertise of professional nurses is included on all policy boards and advisory committees. The Committee is aware of, and appreciates the Secretary's efforts to this effect to date.

Security protection for the Secretary

The Committee is aware that three Department employees are assigned to provide security protection for the Secretary, and these protective services cost approximately $190,000 each year. In spite of this service provided to the Secretary—based on a review made by the General Accounting Office—there were no specific threats to the life of the Secretary during the first three quarters of fiscal year 1987. There were, however, two threats made during fiscal year 1986 concerning NIH experiments with monkeys. Also, according to the General Accounting Office there is no specific statutory authority available for security services for the Secretary although the general authority of 5 U.S.C. 301 could be used. This is general authority permitting the Secretary to spend those incidental sums that are necessary for the day-to-day operations of the Department.

The Committee does believe that the Secretary should have security protection if there are actual threats and the Secretary is at real risk. The practice, however, of using security personnel for the personal convenience of the Secretary is inappropriate and unauthorized. The Committee, therefore, requests that it be notified in writing on an annual basis when there is a determination that security personnel are needed for the protection of the Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1987 comparable appropriation	$32,778,000
1988 appropriation request	38,439,000
House allowance	37,361,000
Committee recommendation	37,361,000

The Committee recommends new budget authority of $37,361,000 for the Office of the Inspector General [OIG], plus a $40,000,000 transfer from the Social Security trust funds for total obligational authority of $77,361,000. The Committee recommendation is $1,078,000 less than the administration's request, the same as the House allocation, and $4,583,000 more than the level for fiscal year 1987. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $1,078,000.

The Office of the Inspector General is comprised of three components: the Office of Audit, the Office of Investigations, and the Office of Analysis and Inspections. Each component focuses on three primary areas of the Department—the Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA], the Social Security Administration [SSA], and grants and internal systems. Activities cover all six operating divisions of the Department, including HCFA, SSA, the Family Support Administration [FSA], the Public Health Service [PHS], Human Development Services [HDS], and departmental management. Through a program of audits, investigations, inspections, and program evaluations, the Office of the Inspector General reduces the incidence of fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement, and promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness throughout the Department.

The Committee recommendation will support 1,236 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions, the same as the administration's request, and an increase of 32 positions over last year's level. At this level of resources, the Committee expects that OIG will continue to carry out its statutory responsibilities, and to keep the Secretary and the Congress informed of problems and the need for corrective action.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1987 comparable appropriation	$16,306,000
1988 appropriation request	17,395,000
House allowance	17,070,000
Committee recommendation	17,070,000

The Committee recommends $17,070,000 in Federal funds for the Office for Civil Rights [OCR], which is an increase of $764,000 over the fiscal year 1987 amount, the same as the House allowance, and $325,000 less than the administration's request. Also included is authority to spend $4,000,000 from the Social Security trust funds, the same as the fiscal year 1987 amount. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $325,000.

OCR is responsible for enforcing civil rights-related statutes in health care and human services programs. To enforce these antidiscrimination statutes, the Office investigates complaints of discrimination, conducts comprehensive reviews of programs to correct discriminatory practices, conducts outreach initiatives, and provides technical assistance to encourage voluntary compliance among health and human services providers and constituency groups.

The Committee recommendation will support 355 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions, a decrease of 16 FTE's from the fiscal year 1987 level.

The Committee directs the Department to take no action to eliminate, reduce the responsibilities of, or in any way dismantle, its Office of Civil Rights. The Committee believes the Office is the proper unit to provide civil rights enforcement on matters within the Department's jurisdiction. For example, the Committee strongly affirms the Office's important and congressionally mandated role in enforcing protections under both the Hill-Burton and Rehabilitation Acts. The Committee also directs the Department to take no steps to reduce the number of FTE's below 355 or to reduce funds or other resources necessary for the Office to carry out its mission.

POLICY RESEARCH

1987 comparable appropriation	$8,287,000
1988 appropriation request	5,090,000
House allowance	5,090,000
Committee recommendation	5,090,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,090,000 for policy research. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and $3,197,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

This program is authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act. It constitutes one of the Department's principal sources of policy-relevant data and research on income sources of the low-income population; on the impact, effectiveness, and distribution of benefits under existing or proposed programs; and, on specific issues that impact upon programs affecting more than one agency within the Department. It is used to analyze issues that cannot be covered in other departmental research programs or under existing evaluation activity. Funding is provided to continue the ongoing, highest priority research and further development of simulation models used for analysis of policy alternatives. Research will continue in the priority areas of welfare policy, retirement policy, the health insurance experiment, health incentives, aging, disability, long-term care, and human services policy.

Professional liability risk management

The Committee is concerned about the increasing adverse impact of the professional liability crisis on our Nation's health care delivery system. For the past 2 years, the Committee recommended special funding under the Secretary's "Policy research" account in order to provide the Department with sufficient flexibility to initiate appropriate demonstration projects and to develop long-term policy recommendations. An example of such a policy initiative was the establishment of a special task force on medical liability and malpractice established in 1986. The report of that task force, including an agenda for recommended action, was issued in August 1987. The Committee recommends continued designation of the medical malpractice issue as a high-priority policy research subject.

The issues surrounding medical malpractice have created dissensions among the professions of law and medicine and the insurance industry. In many States, conflict between these interests has potentially threatened the safety of patients and the continuing services of health care providers. In addition, more than one-half of the State legislatures addressed the medical malpractice crisis through some form of tort/liability insurance reform action in 1987.

The Department task force concluded that solutions to the complex issue must be built on the best efforts of all concerned. The Committee concurs that constructive solutions are needed.

The Committee recommends that the Secretary be allowed the discretion, within the policy research account, to provide support to initiate interdisciplinary projects. The purpose of such projects would be to facilitate discussion among the major adversaries and to address the medical malpractice issues in a cooperative and constructive manner. The Committee requests that the Department keep the Committee informed of efforts to develop workable solutions to the complex medical malpractice issues so that affordable high-quality health care will remain available to the American public.

The Committee is also interested in the Department developing and testing out creative mechanisms to educate professional nurses, dentists, and other health professionals regarding risk management and to provide for the development and dissemination of appropriate risk management tools. The Committee believes that the Secretary should continue to address the complex issues surrounding the professional liability crisis.

An informal survey of several health professional associations indicates that limited information about risk management targeted at the various speciality groups is available. For example, the American College of Nurse-Midwives is in the process of establishing a risk management program, which will use a variety of educational methods, including the development and dissemination of audio and video cassettes with pre and post tests. The content included on the cassettes will include recordkeeping, patient communication, incident reports, relationships with consulting physicians, issues of informed consent, and other relevant content to be developed. All of the materials will stress the importance of the health professional practicing in accordance with the standards of the profession and according to State law. These educational packages will be able to be replicated by speciality nursing groups, and other professions, using their own specific standards for practice and relevant State laws.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Public Health Service officers

The Committee added bill language to preclude Public Health Service commissioned medical officers serving in the clinical, research, or staff associate program administered by the National Institutes of Health from receiving annual bonus pay.

OMB apportionment policies

The Committee is concerned by recent changes in the Office of Management and Budget apportionment process as it relates to the National Institutes of Health. These apportionments are being made in fiscal year 1987 at the mechanism or program level rather than by account or appropriation as is the traditional practice. This has had the practical effect of involving the OMB in decisions about NIH science which go beyond the financial control and accountability issues which are the basis for the apportionment requirements. The Committee understands that this change in apportionment procedures may have been imposed because of the statutory floor on the number of new and competing grants contained in the bill in fiscal years 1986 and 1987. This is one of the principal reasons why the Committee is recommending that the number of grants not be included in the bill for 1988, but has instead included bill language precluding multiyear or forward funding of grants in fiscal year 1988, except as specifically required because of the needs of the scientific program and improved management efficiencies. In concert with this change, and with the overall policy of giving maximum flexibility to NIH in managing its programs, the Committee has added bill language to require that NIH funds be apportioned under the normal executive branch procedures—that is, at the appropriation level.

Title X regulations

The Committee added bill language to retain the current regulations and guidelines of the family planning (title X) program that were in effect as of August 31, 1987. These regulations and guidelines have been in effect since 1980.

Social Security coverage

The Committee has added a new general provision (section 217) which would permit the State of Iowa to modify retroactively its voluntary agreement with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to validate Social Security coverage for certain police officers and firefighters.

Public Health Service full-time equivalents

The Committee notes that while the AIDS budget has approximately doubled every year since fiscal year 1983, the Public Health Service [PHS] has had to divert its personnel from other important areas of responsibility in order to effectively manage its AIDS efforts. Since 1983, the Office of Management and Budget has required PHS to reduce its staff by almost 3,000 full-time equivalents [FTE's]. During this same period of time, FTE requirements for AIDS have increased by over 800 FTE's. The Committee has continually expressed this concern through language contained in the report accompanying the appropriations bill. However, the Administration has ignored this direction. The Committee, therefore, has included bill language directing that all PHS programs included in this bill be exempt from having any personnel ceiling imposed, or any other action which would have the effect of restricting PHS programs from carrying out the activities funded by Congress in the Department of Health and Human Services appropriation acts. This restriction will apply to the Health Resources and Services Administration; the Centers for Disease Control; the National Institutes of Health; the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

The Committee is extremely concerned that the PHS programs have the flexibility to use funds appropriated to hire Federal employees to ensure that high-priority initiatives such as AIDS, biomedical research, Alzheimer's disease, sexually transmitted diseases, substance abuse, mental health, and other priority areas for which additional funds and FTE increases are identified in committee reports can be accomplished.

The Committee has been informed that only 45 percent of the fiscal year 1987 PHS AIDS appropriation of $494,075,000 had been obligated as of July 31, 1987. For CDC, only 39 percent and for ADAMHA, only 35 percent had been obligated. The Committee has been concerned about the slowness with which CDC and ADAMHA have obligated the fiscal year 1987 AIDS resources appropriated for high-priority information and education activities. The Committee has also expressed its concern about the slowness with which the substance abuse funds have been obligated by ADAMHA. The removal of FTE limitation constraints will enable the PHS agencies to hire staff when necessary to act more swiftly and effectively to carry out their responsibilities including appropriate responses to Committee directives.

The Committee will carefully review the FTE requirements and utilization of the PHS activities. The Committee expects the PHS agencies and programs to continue to manage their FTE's wisely and does not anticipate that the inclusion of this language will result in large increases in the number of FTE's. For example, the Committee's action is not intended to restrict PHS agencies and programs from contracting out certain activities and services when the PHS agencies and programs determine that such action is advantageous to the Federal Government. To provide guidance in this area, the Committee has included a table to serve as a guide (not a ceiling) on the level of FTE's provided by the Committee to carry out the fiscal year 1988 Committee appropriation allowances. However, the Committee fully expects that specific Committee approval will be sought before any of these agency FTE guidelines are exceeded by more than 5 percent. The Committee expects each PHS agency and program organization to include a separate FTE budget justification summary for its fiscal year 1988 and fiscal year 1989 FTE requirements as a part of its fiscal year 1989 budget request. The fiscal year 1988 estimate should identify the level planned by each PHS program to carry out the appropriation provided, including AIDS, specific appropriated increases and reimbursements. Detailed justifications for the fiscal year 1989 request should also be provided. The table follows:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FTE HISTORY ALLOWANCE

	Fiscal year--				
	1983 actual	1986 actual[1]	1987 request[1]	1988 request	1988 allowance[2]
Health Resources and Services Administration	4,737	2,927	2,712	2,420	2,665
(AIDS)				(10)	(25)
Centers for Disease Control	3,996	4,151	4,100	4,150	4,224
(AIDS)	(45)	(192)	(245)	(276)	(345)
National Institutes of Health	13,414	12,450	12,850	12,900	13,000
(AIDS)	(59)	(235)	(388)	(393)	(487)
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	1,659	1,551	1,561	1,635	1,665
(AIDS)		(7)	(42)	(42)	(48)
Office of Assistant Secretary for Health	1,600	1,421	1,405	1,330	1,388
(AIDS)				(6)	(20)
Total, Labor/HHS	25,406	22,590	22,628	22,435	22,942
(AIDS)	(104)	(434)	(675)	(727)	(925)

[1] Comparable to 1988 request.

[2] Includes 333 for NHSC Federal staff and 740 for reimbursements.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY FOR DROPOUT PREVENTION

The Committee is deeply concerned with the alarming rate of school dropouts, especially among "at risk" populations including underprivileged and ethnic minority students. A recent Stanford University study concluded that school dropouts cost U.S. citizens about $77,000,000,000 annually in lost tax revenues and costs associated with crime prevention and social services. A recent report from the corporate community noted that each year's class of dropouts costs the Nation more than $240,000,000,000 in lost earnings and foregone taxes over their lifetime. While the Committee does not assume that the Federal initiatives in this bill will solve the dropout problem, it expects that these efforts will better enable States and localities to engage in dropout prevention activities and improve student retention. The Committee has employed a variety of strategies to address the dropout problem. These include:

—An increase of $132,000,000 for the Head Start Program providing the maximum authorized level of this early intervention program. Studies have indicated that early intervention programs demonstrate extraordinary success in setting disadvantaged youngsters on a course toward success and accomplishment.

—$2,000,000 in demonstration funds within the Department of Education to better develop and disseminate exemplary early intervention programs.

—An increase of $533,000,000 for the compensatory education (chapter I) program to provide special remedial services to disadvantaged youth, especially in the early elementary grades. Included within this funding rise is an increase for services focused on the children of migrant farmworkers and fishermen, perhaps the group most at risk of academic failure.

—$25,000,000 in startup funding for model demonstration programs in dropout prevention as authorized under the Senate Trade Act (H.R. 3, as amended by S. 1420) and the House Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act (H.R. 5).

—$10,000,000 for the demonstration of model dropout prevention activities within vocational education.

—Full funding, $250,000,000, for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to enhance the national effort at ridding our schools of drug-related maladies that endanger student persistence.

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

1987 comparable appropriation	$3,951,663,000
1988 appropriation request	4,114,163,000
House allowance	4,603,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,486,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,486,000,000 for compensatory education for the disadvantaged. This is $341,837,000 more than the administration's request and $534,337,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. The House allowed $4,603,000,000.

Programs financed under this account are authorized by chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 and section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The administration has proposed legislation to reauthorize the chapter 1 programs, but the Congress has yet to complete action on such legislation. Thus, the Committee's action is based upon current law. Chapter 1 programs provide financial assistance to State and local educational agencies to meet the special educational needs of educationally disadvantaged children, migrant children, handicapped children in State run or operated programs, neglected and delinquent children in State institutions, and juveniles in adult correctional institutions. Funds for each of these programs are allocated on a formula based on the number of eligible children and each State's average per pupil expenditure.

The High School Equivalency Program [HEP] and College Assistance Migrant Program [CAMP] were recently reauthorized under the Higher Education Amendments of 1987. These programs provide grants to institutions of higher education to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers past the age of compulsory school attendance to complete the courses necessary to receive a high school diploma or its equivalent, and to assist migrant students enrolled in their first undergraduate year at a college or university.

GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

For this program, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,953,500,000, which is $500,000,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1987 level and $316,647,000 more than the budget request. The House allowance was $4,075,000,000.

Grants made under this activity provide financial assistance to local school districts to support supplementary compensatory educational services designed to increase the educational attainment of disadvantaged children to a level appropriate for children of their age.

Approximately 90 percent of the Nation's school districts participate in the chapter 1 program. Financial assistance flows to school districts by formula, based on a State's average per pupil expenditure for education and the number of school age children from low-income families.

At this level, the Committee estimates that between 5.0 and 5.2 million children would be served with an average Federal contribution of between $760 and $790 per child. The 1988 appropriation for this program would become available on July 1, 1988, and remain available for obligation until September 30, 1989.

STATE AGENCY PROGRAMS

For the three State agency programs, the Committee recommends a total appropriation of $477,000,000, which is $29,690,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation and the administration request. This amount is $7,000,000 more than the House allowance. Like the basic grants program, funds appropriated for the State agency programs will become available on July 1, 1988, and remain available for obligation until September 30, 1989.

For the State agency Migrant Program, the Committee recommends that the program be funded at $285,000,000 for 1988, which is $20,476,000 more than the comparable 1987 level and the administration's request and $7,000,000 more than the House allowance. The chapter 1 Migrant Program authorizes grants to State education agencies for programs to meet the special educational needs of the children of migrant agricultural workers and fishermen. Funds are allocated through a statutory formula based on the number of eligible migrant students age 5 through 17 residing in each State and the State's per pupil expenditures. Eligible student population counts are determined by the migrant student record transfer system [MSRTS] which also provides centralized storage of migrant students' academic and health records.

At the recommended level, an estimated 352,000 full-time equivalent students would be served with an average Federal contribution of $790 per child. The Committee expects that program coordination activities, including the migrant student record transfer system [MSRTS] will receive increased funding proportionate with the overall increase in the program's funding level.

For the State agency Handicapped Program, the Committee recommends $158,000,000, which is an increase of $7,830,000 over the comparable 1987 level and the administration request, and the same as the House allowance. This program provides formula grants to States to support special educational services for handicapped children in State-operated or State-supported programs. Funds may be passed through to local education agencies for the purpose of providing services to students who have been transferred from State to local schools. The program would serve an estimated 255,400 children at this level with an average Federal contribution per child of $620.

The Committee recommends $34,000,000 for the Neglected and Delinquent Program. This amount is $1,384,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable level and the administration request, and is the same as the House allowance. This program provides financial assistance to State educational agencies for special education services to neglected and delinquent children in State-run institutions and juveniles in adult correctional institutions. At this level, the program would serve about 56,000 students in State-supported institutions for neglected and delinquent children or in adult correctional institutions at a Federal contribution of approximately $610 per child.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee is providing $40,000,000 for State administration, a $2,893,000 increase over the comparable 1987 level and the same as the administration request and the House allowance. These funds enable State educational agencies to meet their administrative responsibilities under the chapter 1 Local Education Agency Program and the State agency programs. These funds would become available on July 1, 1988, and remain available through September 30, 1989.

EVALUATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends $7,500,000 for evaluation and technical assistance activities. This amount is $2,500,000 less than the House allowance and $12,500,000 below the administration request. This level represents an increase of $1,254,000 above the fiscal year 1987 comparable level. The administration's requested increase of $13,754,000 above the fiscal year 1987 comparable level was based on reauthorization proposals that would establish a national demonstration program. Since the Congress has yet to complete action on these proposals, the Committee has provided an adequate funding increase to continue ongoing program evaluations of chapter 1 programs, as well as support the regional technical assistance centers which help State educational agencies and local school districts in evaluating and improving their chapter 1 programs.

HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY PROGRAM AND COLLEGE ASSISTANCE MIGRANT PROGRAM

For the High School Equivalency Program, the Committee provides $6,600,000. The Committee also provides $1,400,000 for the College Assistance Migrant Program. These levels are the same as those allowed by the House. The budget request did not include funds for these programs.

The High School Equivalency Program [HEP] provides 3-year grants to provide the outreach, teaching, counseling, and placement services necessary to recruit and serve eligible migrant dropouts. The College Assistance Migrant Program [CAMP] helps migrant and seasonal farmworkers enrolled as first-year undergraduates to make the transition from secondary to postsecondary education. Participants receive tuition scholarships as well as tutoring and counseling services.

In 1987, the Department of Education completed a new competition for 3-year continuing awards for both the HEP and CAMP programs. The Committee expects the additional funds provided for the HEP Program for 1988 shall be used to enhance services at current grantee institutions.

The special proviso included in the bill by the Committee will allow the Department of Education to utilize the existing list of already ranked 1987 applications for the College Assistance Migrant Program [CAMP]. This will avoid a time-consuming new competition for the small amount of additional funds provided by the Committee, which is only enough to fund one application. A new competition for 3-year awards took place in 1987. This new award will last for only 2 years instead of 3 so that it will be on the same award cycle as all other CAMP grants.

IMPACT AID

1987 comparable appropriation	$717,500,000
1988 appropriation request	548,000,000
House allowance	757,500,000
Committee recommendation	701,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $701,000,000 for impact aid, which is $153,000,000 more than the administration's request. The recommendation is $56,500,000 below the House allowance and $16,500,000 below the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

Impact aid is a program to help compensate school districts for the cost of educating children when enrollments and the availability of revenues from local sources have been adversely affected by the presence of Federal activities. Included in this program are: payments for "A" children; payments for "B" children; special provisions (section 2); disaster assistance; and construction.

Category "A" payments

Category "A" children are those who reside and whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services, including children residing on Indian lands or in federally subsidized, low-rent housing.

The Committee provides $550,000,000 for payments made on behalf of "A" children. This amount is $17,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation and the administration request. The House allowed $568,000,000.

Payments made for "A" children in heavily impacted "super A" districts, those districts in which "A" children represent 20 percent or more of the total average daily attendance, will be at 100 percent of entitlement. For districts in which "A" children represent at least 15 percent but less than 20 percent of the total average daily attendance, payment will be made at 75 percent of entitlement. School districts in these categories will be limited to a 5-percent annual increase in their local contribution rates. Payments made to school districts where "A" children represent less than 15 percent of the total average daily attendance will be prorated to the level allowed with remaining funds. Payments made on behalf of "A" children residing in federally subsidized low-rent housing would be made at up to 15 percent of entitlement. The above payment scheme is identical to that used in fiscal year 1987 and proposed in the House bill.

The Committee has further restored a minimum payment provision for the distribution of section 3 funds. Such a provision was used for calculating payments during fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984. This provision would set a minimum payment of $30,000 which approximates the average salary and benefit cost of an individual teacher.

School districts that receive payments of lesser amounts are generally receiving funds for very few federally connected children at a very low percentage of entitlement. In the event that a payment of less than $30,000 would deny a school district of an amount equal to 5 percent or more of its total current expenditures, such a payment shall be made.

Section 3(d)(2)(B) payments

The Committee directs the Secretary to fully fund section 3(d)(2)(B), which compensates several of the Nation's most heavily impacted school districts for revenues foregone as a result of Federal activity. Further, the limitation on local contribution rates for super "A" districts is not intended to reduce 3(d)(2)(B) payments made to eligible school districts.

The Committee encourages the Secretary to take any necessary action to reduce the level of carryover funds considered when determining 3(d)(2)(B) payment amounts.

Those coterminous districts for which States do not equalize Federal payments will not have their local contribution rates restricted if their overall payments were reduced dramatically in 1985 as a result of the interface of regulatory provisions under section 3(a) and section 3(d)(2)(B).

Category "B" payments

Category "B" children are those who reside or whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services.

A total of $117,000,000 is provided for category "B" payments, which is $13,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation and $28,000,000 less than the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for "B" payments.

Payments for "B" children will be made at 60 percent of entitlement to districts in which "B" children represent 20 percent or more of the total average daily attendance. Payments to districts in which "B" children represent less than 20 percent of the total average daily attendance will be prorated to the level allowed with remaining funds. This payment scheme is identical to that used in fiscal year 1987 and proposed in the House bill.

As in the case of payments made for "A" children, the Committee has restored a minimum payment provision. Payments on behalf of "B" children in increments of less than $30,000 will no longer be allotted unless such payments equal or exceed 5 percent of a school district's current expenditures.

At the recommended funding level, eligible school districts can expect to receive payments at approximately the fiscal year 1987 level consistent with increases in their local contribution rates. Funding below the fiscal year 1987 comparable level is achieved through the restoration of the minimum payment provision.

Section 2--Special provisions

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for section 2 payments, which is $12,500,000 less than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. The Committee recommendation is the same as the administration's request.

Section 2 payments are made to local school districts which have a partial loss of tax base (10 percent or more of assessed value) as a result of Federal Government acquisition of property. Payments are not tied to the presence of federally connected children in the district.

The Committee recommendation is estimated to be sufficient to continue to provide 100 percent of entitlement for section 2 payments. New regulations published by the Department of Education governing the calculation of section 2 payments are expected to decrease the cost of the program to the level provided by the Committee. These regulations alter the treatment of school districts' carryover funds and seek to eliminate duplicate compensation from State aid and the section 2 program. Of the $22,500,000 provided for section 2 for fiscal year 1987, the Secretary expects to disburse approximately $15,000,000.

The Committee has included bill language to forbid the Education Department from requiring approximately 300 school districts to return certain impact aid payments made in 1984, 1985, and 1986. These payments were based on the population of students in low-income (section 8) housing. During those years, the Education Department certified as eligible certain low-income housing units that it believed to be nontaxable property. The agency has since discovered that some of these units are taxable and is requiring school districts to return the amounts erroneously disbursed. The Committee expects that funds collected through the Department's efforts will be reimbursed to the appropriate school districts. Similarly, the Committee's action will forbid the Education Department from requiring the reimbursement of certain section 2 payments mistakenly alloted since 1972.

Disaster assistance

The Committee has not provided new budget authority for disaster assistance for fiscal year 1988. This is $10,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. During 1986 and 1987, $59,570,000 was made available for disaster assistance through a combination of regular appropriations, supplemental appropriations, and a permanent transfer of funds from the College Housing Loan Program. Of this amount, $15,000,000 is expected to be carried over into 1988. This amount is expected to be sufficient to fund applications submitted in that year.

This program provides funds to local education agencies affected by major disasters to enable them to make repairs, provide temporary facilities, replace instructional materials and equipment, and pay increased operating expenses. School districts must be located in a Presidentially declared disaster area in order to be eligible for disaster assistance funds.

Due to unanticipated problems, Maricopa Unified School District No. 20 was unable to complete repairs on its school facility resulting from the 1983 flood within the 15-month time period required by regulations under section 7 of the Impact Aid Disaster Grant Assistance Program. It is the view of the Committee that the repairs to the school facility, which were not completed within the requisite time period, pose significant safety problems for the students and the faculty. The Committee, therefore, directs the Department to waive the 15-month time requirement in the case of grant AZ 84–DE–4003 so that the repairs can be completed. The Committee further directs the Department to cease any collection activities which may be associated with the above-referenced grant.

The Committee directs the Secretary to extend the deadline for the submission of damage claims related to FEMA disaster No. 753DR declared on November 7, 1985. The Committee expects the Secretary to accept disaster assistance applications for both initial and latent damages stemming from this event without regard to the regulatory deadline. The Committee action merely waives the deadline for these applications and does not alter the criteria for legitimate claims.

Construction

The Committee has included $24,000,000 for construction, which is $19,000,000 more than the administration's request and $1,500,000 above the 1987 adjusted appropriation and the House allowance.

Construction activities provide direct grants for repair and construction of urgently needed minimum school facilities when enrollment and the availability of local revenues have been adversely affected by Federal activities. Grants are also provided for major repairs and to replace school facilities in areas suffering major disasters.

In addition, the Committee has included bill language requested by the Department of Education to make approximately $3,800,000 appropriated under the 1983 jobs bill available for school construction projects under section 14(a) and 14(b). Most of these funds were obligated in 1983 and were recovered during fiscal years 1984, 1985, and 1986 from projects that did not need the full amounts originally obligated. The Committee accepts the administration's proposal to transfer these balances to the school construction program for districts containing Indian lands and serving Indian children. These school districts are generally very poor and have a very limited tax base from which to raise local funds for school construction projects.

Adak School

The fiscal year 1987 Supplemental Appropriations Act chapter for military construction included specific authority to proceed with design of the Adak, AK, middle school. Due to the absence of civilian community support to meet military dependent education needs at Adak, the Senate defense authorization bill endorsed the Navy's plan to budget for construction of the school in fiscal year 1989.

In contrast to this position, the House contends that the responsibility for the Adak school construction rests with the Department of Education, despite statutory authority granted to the Defense Department in such unique cases.

Therefore, the Office of Management and Budget shall review the Adak project and instruct such funds as necessary be reflected in the fiscal year 1989 budget request within the appropriate account.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

1987 comparable appropriation	$941,490,000
1988 appropriation request	784,337,000
House allowance	921,314,000
Committee recommendation	1,120,687,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,120,687,000 for special programs. This amount is $336,350,000 more than the administration's request and $199,373,000 more than the House allowance. This is an increase of $179,197,000 over the fiscal year 1987 level.

The "Special programs" account includes the chapter 2 State Block Grant Program to assist the States and localities in supporting an array of programs addressing national concerns or special educational needs. It also includes funding for various mandatory set-asides within the Secretary's "Discretionary" account and a variety of other categorical programs of national interest.

The administration has proposed legislation to reauthorize chapter 2 programs. Since the Congress has not yet completed action on such legislation, the Committee is providing funds for these programs as currently authorized.

State block grants

For chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act, the Committee has provided a total of $530,137,000, $800,000 more than the administration's request and the House allowance. Within chapter 2, the Committee is providing $500,000,000 for the State Block Grant Program. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation, the budget request, and the House allowance. This program provides grants to State educational agencies to improve elementary and secondary education for students in public and private schools. These programs are designed in accordance with State and local priorities, rather than in response to federally imposed priorities and rules, as was the case with the programs consolidated into the block grant. Of the funds provided to State educational agencies, 80 percent of each State's total allocation must be passed through to local educational agencies.

Secretary's Discretionary Fund

The Committee recommendation provides $30,137,000 for the Secretary's discretionary activities. This is $800,000 more than the administration's request and the House allowance. This amount provides support for five programs within the Secretary's Discretionary Fund: the Inexpensive Book Distribution Program, Arts in Education, the National School Volunteer Program, Law-Related Education, and the National Diffusion Network.

The Committee has rejected the administration's proposed statutory language to eliminate the minimum funding levels for mandated programs. The Committee further mandates an appropriation for a new program aimed at developing and enhancing school volunteer activities. These programs will be funded as follows:

For the Inexpensive Book Distribution Program the Committee provides $8,200,000. This program distributes books to children from low-income families to help motivate them to read. Approximately 6.5 million books will be distributed in 1987 to 2.1 million children in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. Each dollar appropriated for this program is matched by approximately $3 in private funds, goods, and services. In 1987, more than 86,000 volunteers will be utilized at over 10,000 sites. The Committee notes that this program has not only been successful in motivating children to read, but has increased the use of libraries, increased parental involvement in schools, and contributed to improved reading achievement.

For the Arts in Education Program, the Committee provides $3,587,000. This will support two awards of national significance. An award of $2,620,000 will go to the Very Special Arts Organization, which supports the development of quality programs to integrate the arts into the general education of disabled students and the lives of disabled adults. This grant also supports the Very Special Arts Festival Program in every State, as well as research projects, curriculum development, and teacher training. The amount provided by the Committee represents an increase of $250,000 over the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation, the administration request, and the House allowance.

An award of $967,000 will be made to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to support the Alliance for Arts Education whose focus is on the advancement, quality, and integration of the arts into basic education programs. This grant also provides partial support for two programs—Programs for Children and Youth, and the American College Theatre Festival—that provide opportunities for children and youth to participate in the arts as performers or as audiences at live performances.

The Committee has not provided an appropriation for the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program as the purposes of this program are funded in expanded form under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

The Law-Related Education Program promotes efforts to educate individuals about law, the legal process, the legal system, and the principles and values on which these are based. For this purpose, $4,000,000 is provided. Of this amount, the Committee directs that $1,000,000 be used to continue ongoing activities associated with the bicentennial celebration of the Constitution. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. These funds are used to support civics projects related to this national celebration. In 1987, these funds also sponsored nationwide essay contests on Constitutional themes.

The Committee provides an award of $400,000 to the National School Volunteer Program, Inc. [NSVP] to expand the number and strengthen the quality of organized school volunteer programs in the Nation. The Committee recognizes that there are currently more than 4.3 million citizens—older Americans, company employees, parents, business and union leaders, students and others—providing some 215 million hours of voluntary services in our schools. Volunteers greatly enhance the quality of education by tutoring students, acting as guest lecturers, becoming mentors to children, sponsoring in-service training, providing administrative support, as well as carrying out a variety of vital services. This voluntary contribution is valued at over $1,700,000,000 per year. The grant will support training programs to establish or strengthen school volunteer programs in 15 States; to develop improved training materials for school volunteers; and to strengthen the nationwide network of school volunteer programs.

The Committee provides $10,700,000 for the National Diffusion Network [NDN], which provides grants to local school districts that are identified as developers of exemplary educational programs so that they may present their programs, provide materials, and conduct training for school staffs who are interested in improving education through the adoption of these programs.

The Committee directs that all funds provided for the National Diffusion Network be made available to the program as authorized. Funds are not to be reallocated by the Secretary to the School Recognition Program, "other excellence recognition efforts," the printing of the "What Works" series, or any other unauthorized activity. The Committee notes that while some of these activities are meritorious, they must be financed under the Secretary's unrestricted "Discretionary activities" account.

For discretionary activities, the Committee has provided $3,250,000 which is $1,750,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. A wide variety of studies from the education, criminal justice, and corporate communities have emphasized the extraordinary value of educational programs involving early intervention strategies. Such studies have demonstrated that graduates of specialized preschool programs are much more likely to complete high school and/or go on to vocational or academic training than are their peers. These programs hold the promise for enormous savings to the public for costs associated with welfare, crime prevention, and later remedial education.

Of the amount provided to the Secretary's discretionary fund, the Committee directs that $2,000,000 shall be used by the Secretary to further develop and promote exemplary early intervention programs, especially prekindergarten programs. The Committee expects that these funds shall be used to investigate and develop a variety of early intervention strategies including those that involve parental involvement and/or day care services. The Secretary shall make available to the Committee a spending plan for this activity prior to the obligation of funds.

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES

The Committee provides $250,000,000 for programs authorized under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act as contained in Public Law 99–570. This amount is $150,000,000 more than the administration request and $50,000,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. Of the funds appropriated for drug-free schools and communities, 1 percent is allocated to the territories, 81.8 percent is distributed through the State Grant Program, and the remaining 17.2 percent is made available for national programs.

The Committee seeks to enhance the national effort toward combating the growing problem of drug abuse among America's youth and rejects the administration's request to halve this effort and walk away from this national epidemic. The Committee provides the full authorization level as agreed to by broad bipartisan majorities in both the House and Senate and signed into law by the President on October 27, 1986.

State grants

The Drug-Free Schools and Community State Grants Program distributes funds to the States on the basis of population aged 5 to 17. State and local educational agencies receive 70 percent of each State's grant. The State educational agency may retain up to 10 percent for statewide programs and administrative costs, the remaining 90 percent is passed through to local educational agencies for local drug abuse prevention programs.

The remaining 30 percent of each State grant is received by the Governor's office of each State for programs administered by them. No less than 50 percent of the Governor's funds is reserved for awards to local governments and nonprofit entities for innovative, community-based programs for high-risk youth.

National programs

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs distributes funds through discretionary grants and contracts. These funds are to be used for audiovisual projects, programs for students in institutions of higher education, training and curriculum development, programs for Indian youths, programs for Hawaiian natives, and Federal activities. The national programs funds also support the five regional centers previously funded under the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program in the Secretary's discretionary fund.

The Committee is concerned by reports that the appropriate offices within the Department of Health and Human Services are not being fully consulted in the planning and development of the national drug abuse prevention activities within the Department of Education. The Committee directs the Secretary to consult with the Secretary of Health and Human Services on all Federal activities as called for under section 4132(b) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

The Committee has included bill language requested by the administration to clarify the method for distributing State grant funds to local educational agencies. The clarifying language has no effect on the distribution of funds among States and has been included in both H.R. 5, the House-passed elementary and secondary education reauthorization bill and H.R. 3 as amended by S. 1420, the Senate-passed version of omnibus trade legislation. The Committee has included this language on the appropriations bill to ensure its implementation for purposes of distributing fiscal year 1988 funds.

OTHER SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Science and mathematics education

The Committee recommendation includes $150,000,000 for science and mathematics education, $70,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation and $95,000,000 more than the House allowance. The administration proposed legislation to replace the Science and Mathematics Program with a broader teacher training authority, but this legislation has not been enacted.

For State grants, $136,500,000 is provided. Funds are distributed to each State based on its population of children age 5 to 17. Seventy percent of each State's award is for elementary and secondary education programs and 30 percent is for higher education programs. Of the funds for elementary and secondary education programs, at least 70 percent is distributed to school districts to be used mainly for inservice training and retraining of teachers and other school personnel in science and mathematics. The State retains at least 25 percent for demonstration and exemplary teacher training programs, special projects for historically underrepresented and underserved persons and the gifted and talented, technical assistance to school districts, and administration and evaluation.

For higher education programs, a minimum of 75 percent of the funds is used for competitive grants to colleges and universities to train new secondary school science and mathematics teachers, to retrain secondary school teachers from other fields to teach science and mathematics, and to provide inservice training to improve teacher skills in science, mathematics, and computer learning. The State retains at least 20 percent of the funds for cooperative programs to develop and disseminate projects designed to improve student understanding and performance in science, mathematics, and critical foreign languages.

For discretionary activities under the Mathematics and Science Program, $13,500,000 is provided. Within these funds, the Committee expects that at least $6,000,000 shall be used for efforts to broaden science and mathematics education by means of technology.

The Committee commends the Secretary and urges his continued support of the efforts to broaden science and mathematics education by the Childrens Television Workshop. The success of the educational television science series "3-2-1 Contact" in awakening science interests in young people demonstrates well the use of this mass medium. The new television series on mathematics, "Square One TV," is achieving similar success with young people. The Committee, therefore, directs the Secretary to expand departmental support for these programs. In addition, the Committee directs the Department to expand its cooperative effort with the National Science Foundation [NSF] in this regard, and to match fully the contributions of NSF toward such important programming.

The Committee recognizes that a critical component of the Nation's drive to improve its competitive posture in the world arena is a technologically oriented and educated population. The Education for Economic Security Act provides the foundation of efforts to improve math, science, and engineering education beginning at the elementary school level, but a coordinated effort is needed to make maximum use of the Nation's educational and scientific resources. The Committee, therefore, urges the Department to investigate educational activities supported by the Department of Energy, including the national laboratories, and the National Science Foundation, and to actively seek areas of cooperation to improve our overall education strategy.

Training and advisory services

For training and advisory services authorized by title IV of the Civil Rights Act, the Committee has provided $24,000,000. This is $1,000,000 less than the House allowance and the same as the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. These funds will enable the Department to continue the second year of funding for 10 regional centers that recently won a national competition to provide technical assistance to address problems associated with desegregation on the basis of race, sex, and national origin.

Academic Institute for Minority Scholars

The Committee has provided an award of $700,000 to establish the Academic Institute for Minority Scholars [AIMS], a novel dropout prevention program, at the University of Tampa, FL.

AIMS will target junior and senior high school minority students with identified content deficiencies, but possessing demonstrated good work habits and criteria for success. The selected students will be provided a stipend to attend summer and weekend classes to enhance basic academic skills for college entry in mathematics, writing, reading, and science. Summer weekend residence programs, field trips, and obligatory parent involvement will be an integral part of the program. Local area business participation will also be an integral part of the program, providing college scholarships, career guidance, local internship possibilities, and jobs upon successful completion of the institute's program.

Follow Through

The Committee provides $7,100,000 for Follow Through. This amount is $700,000 less than the House allowance and $76,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. This program provides grants to local educational agencies, special resource centers, and universities and research organizations to develop and improve exemplary early education programs for children of low-income families in the early elementary grades. Awards were made on a continuing basis to the same grantees between 1972 and 1987. All funds provided by the Committee for fiscal year 1988 will be used to sponsor a new nationwide competition for awards.

Territorial teacher training

For territorial teacher training, the Committee has provided $2,000,000. This is the same as the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for this program. Funds are awarded to the departments of education in American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands to train elementary and secondary school teachers. These training efforts have been extremely important in assisting the outlying areas to upgrade the qualifications of their uncertified instructional staff and to assist others to obtain higher educational degrees.

Assistance to the Virgin Islands

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for general assistance to the Virgin Islands, which is the same as the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for this program. Under this program, funds are provided to the Virgin Islands to improve elementary and secondary education, and have been used primarily to renovate and construct additions to existing school buildings to accommodate an expanding school-age population. Funds may also be used to correct asbestos and other school building deficiencies.

Ellender fellowships

For Ellender fellowships, the Committee has provided $2,500,000, which is $800,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 level and $500,000 more than the House allowance. Through this program, funds are awarded to the Close Up Foundation of Washington, DC, to make fellowships available to low-income students and their teachers to enable them to participate in the Close Up Foundation's program. The students spend 1 week in Washington, DC, attending seminars on current events and meeting with representatives from the three branches of Government. This funding level will allow an additional 1,216 fellowships above the fiscal year 1987 level.

Women's educational equity

The Committee has provided $3,500,000 for women's educational equity [WEEA]. This amount is the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. The Women's Educational Equity Act [WEEA] Program provides grants and contracts to public and private nonprofit organizations and individuals to develop educational materials and projects to promote educational equity for women and girls. A national publishing center, under contract to the Department, publishes and markets products developed by the grantees.

Magnet schools

For magnet schools assistance, the Committee has provided $75,000,000, which is the same as the House allowance, the administration request, and the program's authorized ceiling. This program supports grants to local educational agencies to operate magnet schools that attract substantial numbers of students of different racial backgrounds. Funds may be used for teacher salaries, purchase of books, materials and equipment, and planning and promotional activities in order to improve academic instruction and vocational education.

Programs developed must be geared to the improvement of students' knowledge of mathematics, science, history, English, foreign languages, art, music, or vocational skills. The maximum amount any local school district may receive is limited to $4,000,000. In 1987, the Education Department received 126 applications and awarded 38 grants in 19 States for magnet schools assistance. The Committee has provided funds for second-year continuations of these awards. A new competition for awards will be held with funds appropriated for fiscal year 1989.

The Committee asks the Secretary to review the Education Department's granting procedures for the Magnet Schools Program. Specifically, the Committee is concerned that the special considerations authorized under section 708 of the Education for Economic Security Act and the relevant program regulations disproportionately penalize school districts that are large in size, especially school districts that include both urban and suburban communities and whose per-pupil expenditures are set at the State level.

The Secretary is asked to report to the Committee as soon as possible and include in his report an analysis of the applications submitted by Duval, Broward, Dade, and Marion Counties, FL, for the 1987 competition for magnet school funds.

Leadership in educational administration

The Committee has included $10,000,000 for the Leadership in Educational Administration [LEAD] Program. LEAD supports one institute per State through which State or local educational agencies, higher education institutions, private nonprofit organizations or consortia of such entities can train school administrators in the management and problem-solving skills they need to meet the challenges of educational reform and improve the quality of education at the school and program level.

Grant recipients are required to match Federal contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Thus, this appropriation represents an overall effort of $20,000,000 in leadership training. Awards are made in the form of once-renewable 3-year grants. The fiscal year 1988 appropriation shall be the third year of Federal contributions for the program.

Of the $10,000,000 provided for LEAD, $8,550,000 shall be used to provide a minimum of $150,000 to each of the 57 eligible grantees. The Committee is deeply disturbed by the administration's inexcusable delays in the obligation of LEAD funds. The Committee expects funds appropriated for the LEAD Program to be obligated on a regular timetable.

Christa McAuliffe fellowships

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program, the same as the House allowance. The administration did not request funds for this program. The program, which was formerly the National Talented Teachers Fellowship Program, helps talented public and private school teachers upgrade their teaching skills. One national teacher fellowship is awarded in each congressional district of each State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and in each of the outlying areas. The fellowships provide funds for study or research sabbaticals, development of innovative programs, staff development, model teacher programs, or consultation with other schools or institutions.

Education of homeless children and youth

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,750,000 to carry out section 722 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. These funds shall be used for grants to State educational agencies for the development and implementation of plans for educating homeless children. Each State's plan must provide for continuation of a homeless child's education in the school district deemed to be in the best interest of the child. The plan also must contain a mechanism to resolve any disputes which arise between local educational agencies regarding the responsibility for providing educational services to homeless youth. The State coordinator shall be responsible for obtaining data on the number and location of homeless children throughout the State and identifying the special educational needs of these children. The Committee deferred funding for exemplary grants and dissemination activities as authorized under section 723 of the act. Funds provided for the development of State programs under the Fiscal Year 1987 Supplemental Appropriations Act have not yet been obligated. Thus, the Committee finds that it is premature to provide funds at this time for the identification and dissemination of exemplary programs.

Demonstration programs for dropout prevention

The Committee provides $25,000,000 in startup funding to support demonstration programs for dropout prevention. Such programs are authorized under H.R. 3, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1987, as passed by the Senate on July 21, 1987, and H.R. 5, the School Improvement Act of 1987, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 21, 1987. The Committee is concerned with the alarming rate of school dropouts, especially among classes of "at risk" youth including underprivileged and ethnic minority students. A recent Stanford University study concluded that school dropouts cost U.S. citizens about $77,000,000,000 a year in lost tax revenues, social services, and crime prevention. A recent report from the corporate community has noted that each year's class of dropouts costs the Nation more than $240,000,000,000 in lost earnings and foregone taxes over their lifetime. As a result, the United States will face a shortage of 23,000,000 able workers by the year 1990. Grants are to be awarded to better enable local educational agencies to prevent students from dropping out or to encourage dropouts to reenter school and graduate. Grants will also support programs providing early intervention services to "at risk" youngsters. Local educational agencies may apply for funds within certain categories based on the size of their student enrollment.

Workplace literacy

The Committee has provided $10,000,000 in startup funding for grants to States to pay the Federal share of the cost of adult education programs which teach literacy skills in the workplace. Such activities are authorized under H.R. 3, the Trade and International Policy Reform Act of 1987, as passed by the House of Representatives on April 30, 1987, and passed by the Senate on July 21, 1987. The Committee is troubled by recent findings by the national assessment of educational progress [NAEP] that 43 percent of persons age 21 through 25 are unable to perform at a level sufficient to master multistep directions, communicate ideas and directions to other workers, or calculate at a level needed for high technology occupations. Moreover, many of these individuals do not have the basic language skills essential to perform effectively in our Nation's changing work environment. Many older displaced workers find themselves at great risk of permanent unemployment due to their lack of basic and/or high technology skills. Under the workplace literacy program, grants are authorized to fund partnership efforts between businesses, labor organizations, or private industry councils, and State educational agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, or schools (including employment and training agencies, or community-based organizations).

Star schools

The Committee has provided $20,000,000 for a model education telecommunications network as provided for in the Star Schools Program Assistance Act as passed by the Senate in S. 778 on April 27, 1987, and in S. 1420 on July 21, 1987. This activity is also provided for in H.R. 3, as passed by the House on April 30, 1987.

The Committee directs that the funds be provided as a grant to the Massachusetts Corporation for Educational Telecommunications [MCET], a nonprofit State agency established for the purpose of creating an educational telecommunications network for Massachusetts and New England, which provided the model for the Star School Program Assistance Act. The Committee intends that the funds be used to establish a telecommunications network and technology resource centers according to the MCET plan. The Committee intends that MCET seek to demonstrate that it can enable scarce teaching resources to be distributed to a wider student population than presently possible through the use of telecommunications technologies, and that the network focus teaching efforts in the areas of math, science, and foreign languages, where a lack of opportunities for secondary and higher eduction students now exists.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

1987 comparable appropriation	$188,981,000
1988 appropriation request	143,095,000
House allowance	198,981,000
Committee recommendation	198,981,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $198,981,000 for bilingual education. The recommendation is $55,886,000 above the administration's request and $10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The Committee recommendation is identical to the House allowance.

Federal bilingual education programs are designed to assist language minority students to acquire the English language proficiency that will enable them to become full and productive members of society.

The emergency immigrant and refugee education programs are intended to assist school districts in educating students that have recently entered the United States as a result of Federal policy. Per-student payments generally do not exceed 10 percent of the cost of educating these children.

Bilingual grants to school districts

The Committee recommends $105,701,250 for this program, an increase of $6,540,250 above the administration's request and the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. This amount is the same as the House allowance. Discretionary awards are made to local school districts to help them build their capacity to provide appropriate educational services to limited English proficient children. Demonstration projects are also funded to develop innovative methods of serving these children.

The Committee is pleased with the Department of Education's efforts to address the pressing educational needs of American Samoans, and especially appreciates the Office of Bilingual Education's efforts to obtain first-hand information as to how it can most effectively followup on the recommendations of the 1984 Department of Labor report to the Congress. The Department is urged to continue to give the problems of these native American peoples a high priority.

Training grants

The Committee recommends $37,023,750 for training grants, $3,459,-750 more than the 1987 comparable appropriation and the administration's request. The recommendation is the same as the House allowance.

Training grants are designed to respond to the need for better trained personnel in programs for limited English proficient students. Activities include grants to institutions of higher education, State and local education agencies, and private, nonprofit organizations to train teachers, parents, and administrators. Contracts are awarded for resource centers to provide training and technical assistance to parents and educational personnel participating in instructional programs for limited English proficient students.

Support services

The Committee has included $10,370,000 for support services. This amount is the same as the budget request, the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation and the House allowance.

Activities include grants to State education agencies for data collection and improvement of educational services within the State; and contracts for evaluation assistance centers to provide technical assistance to local school districts in evaluating local projects, research and evaluation studies, and a national clearinghouse to collect, analyze, and disseminate information about programs for limited English proficient students.

Emergency immigrant education

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for emergency immigrant education assistance, the same as the 1987 comparable appropriation and the House allowance. The administration requested no funds for this program in fiscal year 1988. The program provides grants to States with school districts enrolling substantial numbers of immigrant children. Awards are used to help cover the cost of providing educational services to these students. Participation is limited to States with school districts enrolling a minimum of 500 such students or where immigrant children represent at least 3 percent of the enrollment. In 1987, about 436,000 immigrant children were served through this program.

Refugee education

From 1980 to 1986, funds for refugee education were appropriated to the Department of Health and Human Services which transferred the funds to the Department of Education. The Refugee Assistance Extension Act of 1986, Public Law 99–605, transferred the authorization for the program to the Department of Education.

The Committee recommends $15,886,000 for refugee education assistance, the same as the 1987 comparable appropriation and the House allowance. The administration requested no funds for this program in fiscal year 1988. This program provides financial assistance to school districts to help meet the educational needs of refugee children. Awards are made to State educational agencies which in turn make grants to eligible local school districts. In 1987, about 82,000 refugee children were served under this program.

The Committee has stricken language proposed by the House in order to better identify the statutory citation for the Refugee Education Program.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

1987 comparable appropriation	$1,741,900,000
1988 appropriation request	1,488,181,000
House allowance	1,913,800,000
Committee recommendation	1,966,990,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,966,990,000 for education for the handicapped programs. This is $478,809,000 more than the administration's request, and $225,090,000 above the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The Committee recommendation is $53,190,000 more than the House allowance.

The education for the handicapped programs provide assistance to the States to ensure that all handicapped children have access to a free appropriate public education. This assistance is provided through State grants which offset a portion of the excess costs incurred by State and local education agencies in educating handicapped children, and through a variety of discretionary programs providing special purpose funds to meet designated Federal priorities.

State Grant Program

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,500,886,000 for the State Grant Program, $162,886,000 over the 1987 appropriation. This amount is $241,505,000 over the administration's request and $10,886,000 over the House allowance.

This program supports formula grants to States to finance a portion of the excess cost of providing special education and related services to handicapped children. State grants are based on the number of handicapped children served. The fiscal year 1988 appropriation will become available for obligation on July 1, 1988, for use during the 1988–89 school year.

The Committee's recommended funding level represents approximately 10 percent of the estimated average per pupil expenditure, and would provide an estimated $364 per child for the 4.1 million children expected to receive special education during the 1988–89 school year.

Preschool Grant Program

For preschool grants, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $216,000,000. This amount is $36,000,000 more than the 1987 appropriation, $130,500,000 above the administration's request, and $27,000,000 over the House allowance.

The Preschool Grant Program, as modified by the 1986 Amendments to the Education of the Handicapped Act, provides formula grants to States based on the number of handicapped preschool children aged 3 through 5 receiving special education and related services. This funding level will permit an increase in the per child allocation from $300 to $400 as required by authorizing legislation, as well as one-time transitional payments based on State estimates of additional children to be served. States will also receive an estimated $364 per child for preschool handicapped children through the State Grant Program.

Early Intervention Program

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $75,000,000 for the Early Intervention Program for handicapped infants. This is $25,000,000 more than the 1987 appropriation, $75,000,000 above the administration's request, and $23,000,000 above the House allowance. The Committee's recommended funding level is the maximum amount authorized by law.

The Early Intervention Program is a new formula grant authorized by the 1986 Amendments to the Education of the Handicapped Act. Grants will assist States in developing and coordinating statewide programs for all handicapped children aged birth through 2 and their families. Eligible children include those with developmental delays and, at State discretion, those who are at risk of having substantial developmental delays if early intervention services are not provided. State allocations are based on the number of children in the general population aged birth through 2 years.

Bill language has been included to make funds for early intervention grants available on July 1, 1988. This provision will place the allocation of early intervention funds on the same schedule as that for the other State grant programs funded under the Education for the Handicapped Act. States will be able to obligate their fiscal year 1988 funds until September 30, 1990. Bill language has also been included to enable States to obligate their fiscal year 1987 funds for this new program until September 30, 1989.

Deaf-blind projects

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,000,000 for deaf-blind projects, the same as the 1987 appropriation. This amount is $6,000,000 above the administration's request and $1,000,000 below the House allowance.

This program funds centers, technical assistance awards, and model projects for children who are both deaf and blind. Centers provide technical assistance to States, as well as direct services to children whom States are not required to serve.

The Committee believes the recommended funding level is sufficient to continue technical assistance and model projects for the 5,000 deaf-blind children nationwide and to provide direct services to the fewer than 500 deaf-blind children who are not already assisted under the Education of the Handicapped Act.

The Committee is concerned that the administration request for deaf-blind projects reflects an inadequate level of service to this population. The Committee directs that the majority of appropriated deaf-blind funds be expended to serve the deaf-blind population. The intention of the Committee is that grantees under this section serve deaf-blind children and youth, including those who meet the eligibility criteria under the definition of deaf-blind. The Committee also directs the Department to report to the Committee, prior to the fiscal year 1989 hearings, on how these funds have been expended during fiscal years 1986 and 1987, with specificity as to contracts or agreements awarded, their purpose, and the number of deaf-blind children and youth served.

Severely handicapped projects

The Committee has included $5,600,000 for the Severely Handicapped Program, $300,000 more than the 1987 appropriation and the same as the House allowance. This amount is $300,000 above the administration's request.

This program awards contracts and grants for projects demonstrating the best methods of integrating severely handicapped children with their nonhandicapped or less severely handicapped peers.

Early childhood education

The Committee has included $24,470,000 for early childhood education, the same as the 1987 appropriation, $6,870,000 above the administration's request, and $1,230,000 below the House allowance.

The Early Intervention Program currently funds planning and implementation grants formerly financed by this program. Early childhood education funds will now support demonstration projects, technical assistance, and research to aid States as they implement the Early Intervention and Preschool Grant Programs.

Secondary and transitional services

The Committee recommends $7,700,000 for secondary and transitional services, $400,000 above both the 1987 appropriation and the administration's request, and the same as the House allowance.

This program provides grants and contracts to assist handicapped youths in the transition to postsecondary education, vocational training, competitive employment, continuing education or adult services and to stimulate the improvement and development of programs for secondary special education.

Postsecondary programs

The Committee has included $6,100,000 for postsecondary programs, $200,000 more than both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request, and $100,000 below the House allowance.

This program supports efforts to improve educational programs for postsecondary and adult handicapped persons. Program funds currently support two types of projects: direct services grants to postsecondary and vocational technical schools for serving deaf students; and demonstration projects which develop innovative models for delivery of support services or modify existing educational programs for postsecondary and adult handicapped students. Of the amount provided, $2,000,000 is intended to provide continuing support to four institutions serving the deaf.

Innovation and development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,000,000 for innovation and development, the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request and $1,000,000 below the House allowance.

This program supports and disseminates research regarding the educational problems of handicapped children. Recently funded projects have addressed the effectiveness of various technological applications in meeting the needs of handicapped children, the use of technology to enhance instructional programs, and the needs of special populations of handicapped children.

Media and captioning services

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,804,000 for media and captioning services, the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request, and $696,000 below the House allowance.

The primary focus of this program is the captioning of commercial films, closed captioning of television, and subsidizing the manufacture and distribution of closed caption decoder units. In addition, funds are awarded to the National Theater of the Deaf and Recordings for the Blind, Inc.

The Committee expects the Department to continue to support the captioning of television programs, including assistance for decoder production and public awareness efforts. Within the total provided, the Committee recommends that the Department increase funding for Recordings for the Blind, Inc., by an amount not to exceed $500,000.

Special education technology

The Committee has included $5,000,000 for special education technology. This amount is $304,000 above the 1987 appropriation and the administration request, and the same as the House allowance.

This program supports research, dissemination, and technical assistance related to the development, production, and marketing of technology for use in the education of handicapped children. Prior to the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1986, these projects and those funded under the Media and Captioning Services Program were funded under the Media Services and Captioned Films Program.

Regional resource centers

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,700,000 for regional resource centers, the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request, and $300,000 below the House allowance. This program supports six regional centers and one national coordinating center that provide technical assistance and training to States to improve their capacity to better serve handicapped children. Bill language has been added to allow the Department to provide up to $500,000 for a national coordinating center.

The Committee expects that the Department of Education shall not adopt any policy or pursue any practice which limits in any way the requirement in section 621(a) of the Education of the Handicapped Act that services provided by a regional resource center be consistent with the priority needs identified by the States served by the center.

Recruitment and information clearinghouses

The Committee has included $1,200,000 for recruitment and information clearinghouses, the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request, and $100,000 below the House allowance.

Funds will be awarded on a continuation basis to support three clearinghouses: one to disseminate information to parents and others regarding special education; a second to provide information on postsecondary programs and services; and a third to encourage individuals to pursue careers in special education.

Special education personnel development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $67,730,000 for special education personnel development, the same as the 1987 appropriation and $17,730,000 above the administration request. This amount is $3,270,000 below the House allowance.

This program supports grants and contracts to help provide an adequate supply of special education teachers. Funds are awarded to colleges and universities, State departments of education, and other nonprofit organizations. 10 percent of the funding is required to be used for parent and volunteer training.

The Committee understands that some States will be raising their personnel standards for various professions associated with special education activities in order to comply with the requirements of section 613(a)(14) of the Education of the Handicapped Act. The Committee encourages the Department to consider training needs in these States as it allocates special education personnel development funding.

Of the $67,730,000 provided, the Committee expects that $49,323,000 will be allocated for institutions of higher education, as authorized by section 631(a) of the Education of the Handicapped Act; that $4,741,000 will be designated for special projects under section 631(b) of the same act; that $6,893,000 will be provided for parent centers, as authorized by section 631(c) of the act; and that $6,773,000 will be provided to State educational agencies under section 632 of the act.

Consistent with the amendments to section 632 of the Education of the Handicapped Act made by Public Law 99–457, the Secretary of Education should provide an opportunity for each State educational agency to apply for a noncompetitive grant. If a State educational agency decides not to apply for the noncompetitive grant, then institutions of higher education in that State may apply for such grant. The Committee expects these noncompetitive grants to be of sufficient size and scope to enable each State to develop high-priority projects with the funds. If the Secretary decides to make available a small percentage of funds for competitive grants under section 632, it is the Committee's intent that such competition be limited to State educational agencies.

Special studies

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,800,000 for special studies, the same as the 1987 appropriation, the administration request, and the House allowance.

This program supports grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to assess progress in the implementation of the Education of the Handicapped Act and the impact and effectiveness of State and local efforts to provide special education. About two-thirds of the amount provided would be used for new studies.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

1987 comparable appropriation	$1,484,758,000
1988 appropriation request	1,401,123,000
House allowance	1,561,940,000
Committee recommendation	1,619,395,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,619,395,000 for rehabilitation services and handicapped research. This is $218,272,000 more than the administration request and $134,637,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The Committee recommendation is $57,455,000 more than the House allowance.

Programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 support a variety of activities that bring handicapped persons into the mainstream of society by helping them maximize their potential for employment and independent living.

Basic State grants

The Committee has included $1,409,000,000 for vocational rehabilitation State grants, an increase of $128,000,000 above the 1987 appropriation and $180,858,000 above the administration request. The Committee recommendation is $59,000,000 more than the House allowance.

Basic State grant funds assist States in providing a range of services to help physically and mentally disabled persons prepare for and engage in meaningful employment. Grant funds provide an 80 percent Federal match to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for the provision and administration of these services. Authorizing legislation requires States to give priority to severely handicapped individuals.

Consistent with the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986, one-quarter of 1 percent of the appropriation for basic State grants, or $3,522,000, is set aside for grants to Indian tribes to provide vocational rehabilitation services to disabled American Indians living on reservations.

Supported employment

The Committee has included $26,470,000 for the new supported employment grant program. This amount is $2,280,000 above the 1987 appropriation, and $26,470,000 more than the administration request. The Committee recommendation is $1,070,000 more than the House allowance, and is the full amount authorized by law.

The new supported employment grant program assists persons who may have been considered too severely disabled to benefit from vocational rehabilitation services to obtain competitive employment in integrated work settings. Funds are distributed by a formula based on population.

The Committee notes that, consistent with the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986, services provided under this program shall be complementary to services provided under the State grant, and States may consider supported employment an acceptable outcome for a determination of employability for services under the State grant.

Bill language has been included to enable States to obligate their fiscal year 1987 funds for this new program until September 30, 1989.

Special demonstration programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $26,585,000 for special demonstration programs for the severely disabled. This is $1,275,000 above the 1987 appropriation and $815,000 below the administration request. The administration request was transmitted prior to a reprogramming of 1987 funds necessary to conform to authorization limits enacted in the 1986 Rehabilitation Act Amendments. The Committee recommendation is $675,000 less than the House allowance.

Special demonstration programs develop innovative techniques and comprehensive service programs to help severely handicapped individuals achieve satisfactory vocational outcomes or attain greater independent functioning. Of the amount provided, the Committee expects $16,590,000 to be allocated for the special demonstration programs,

$9,520,000 for the ongoing supported employment demonstration projects, and $475,000 to be provided to continue funding three model projects demonstrating statewide transitional planning services for severely handicapped youth.

The Committee has included bill language to allocate $750,000 of the $16,590,000 provided for special demonstration programs to the Louise Rude Center for Deaf Adults in Anchorage, AK, for the construction of a residential center for deaf adults receiving rehabilitation services.

Recreational programs

The Committee has included $2,330,000 for recreational programs, the same as the 1987 appropriation, and $140,000 below the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for recreational programs.

This program helps finance recreation activities, including sports, music, dancing, handicrafts and art, to aid in the mobility and socialization of handicapped individuals.

Migratory workers

The Committee recommends $1,100,000 for migratory workers projects, $42,000 above both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request, and the same amount as the House allowance.

Migratory worker projects provide a 90-percent Federal match for rehabilitation services to handicapped migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families.

American Indians

The Committee does not provide separate funding for grants to Indian tribes to finance vocational rehabilitation services to disabled Indians living on reservations. This program has been superseded by a new set-aside provision under the Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant Program, authorized by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986. The 1986 amendments mandate a minimum set-aside for Indians of one-quarter of 1 percent of funding for basic State grants. As a result, the Committee recommendation for basic State grants will provide $3,522,000 for Indian programs, $320,000 more than the 1987 appropriation and $1,987,000 above the administration request.

Projects with industry

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,000,000 for projects with industry. This is $930,000 more than both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request, and the same as the House allowance. The Committee recommendation is the maximum amount authorized by law.

Projects with industry provide disabled persons with training and experience in realistic work settings to prepare them for employment in the competitive market. Postemployment support services are also provided.

Helen Keller National Center

The Committee includes $4,800,000 for the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults. This amount is $200,000 more than both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request, and the same as the House allowance.

The Helen Keller National Center provides comprehensive, specialized services for approximately 2,700 deaf-blind persons; trains personnel to work with deaf-blind persons; and conducts research and development activities.

Client assistance

For client assistance, the Committee recommends $7,500,000, $400,000 more than both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request. This amount is the same as the House allowance and is the maximum amount authorized by law.

The Client Assistance Program funds State formula grants to assist vocational rehabilitation clients in understanding benefits available to them and in dealing with service providers. States must operate client assistance programs in order to receive vocational rehabilitation State grant funds.

Independent living

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $43,410,000 for independent living programs, of which $12,310,000 is for part A State grants for comprehensive independent living services, $25,500,000 is for support of part B independent living centers, and $5,600,000 is for part C services for older blind individuals.

The Committee recommendation of $12,310,000 for part A State grants for independent living services is $480,000 over both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request. It is the same as the House allowance.

The part A State formula grant program finances services for individuals who are so severely disabled that they do not have the potential for employment, but will benefit from services which will enable them to live and function independently. These services may include counseling, housing, transportation, attendant care, recreational therapy, health maintenance, and preventive services.

For part B independent living centers, the Committee has included $25,500,000, $1,180,000 above both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request, and the same as the House allowance.

The part B independent living centers funding supports a network of nonresidential, community-based centers which provide a range of services to help severely disabled persons live more independently in family and community settings. Discretionary grants are awarded on a competitive basis to State vocational rehabilitation agencies.

The Committee recommendation of $5,600,000 for part C services to older blind individuals is $310,000 more than both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request. It is the same as the House allowance.

The Independent Living Services for Older Blind Individuals Program assists persons aged 55 or older to adjust to their blindness by increasing their ability to care for their individual needs. Services may include the provision of eyeglasses and other visual aids, mobility training, Braille instruction, guide services, reader services, and transportation.

Training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,000,000 for training. This is $450,000 above the 1987 appropriation and $4,162,000 above the administration request. It is the same as the House allowance.

Rehabilitation training grants support programs in institutions of higher education and trainee stipends in areas of personnel shortage. Both preparatory and continuing education programs are financed.

The Committee is concerned that the Department of Education has in the past failed to award new grants for training in three professions—occupational therapy, physical therapy, and speech-language therapy—and intends that a minimum of $300,000 be provided for new grants in each of these areas in fiscal year 1988 to maintain historical levels of support.

The Committee directs the Department to pay particular attention to the new priorities for training set forth in the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986.

The Committee urges that special emphasis be placed on inservice training and continuing education in the area of head injury so that rehabilitation counselors and administrators have the necessary skills to serve this category of clients.

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

The Committee recommmends an appropriation of $50,200,000 for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research [NIDRR]. This amount is $1,700,000 above both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request, and $1,800,000 below the House allowance.

The NIDRR operates research and training centers and rehabilitation engineering centers focused on a core topic area. Field initiated research, career development fellowships, research and demonstration projects, and dissemination projects are also supported.

The Committee has included bill language directing that $500,000 of the amount provided be used for research into the causes, prevention and treatment of hearing loss among native Hawaiian children. The Committee has received testimony indicating that very high percentages of preschool native Hawaiian children demonstrate hearing losses significant enough to interfere with learning. In the Committee's judgment, it would be appropriate for NIDRR to direct these funds to the Pacific Basin Research and Training Center to conduct research and provide training for hearing loss assessments for native Hawaiian children. These funds are to remain available for a 2-year period.

The Committee expects that the Department will continue to support the two rehabilitation engineering centers specifically authorized in Public Law 99–506, and which received their first year of funding in fiscal year 1987. The Committee notes that the authorized level for each of these two centers is $500,000 for fiscal year 1988, and expects the Department to make available the fully authorized amount for these two centers.

The Committee is concerned that sufficient attention has not been given to section 202 of the Rehabilitation Act, which authorizes NIDRR activities such as the development of conferences, workshops, and seminars on research and engineering advances in rehabilitation; reports and studies on the employment, health, income, and other demographic characteristics of handicapped individuals; and the dissemination of information acquired through research funded by NIDRR to other Government agencies and private organizations.

The Committee has learned of the special needs of those who are partially sighted. The Department is requested to identify the resources currently devoted to programs for the partially sighted and to provide an assessment of the establishment of a national information and referral center for these individuals.

The Committee is aware that new awards will be made for many of the rehabilitation research and training centers and rehabilitation engineering centers during fiscal year 1988. The Committee expects the Department to complete its awards process in a timely way so that there will be no gap in funding for current grantees who receive continued funding through a new competition. The Committee wishes to be notified 45 days in advance if the Department does not anticipate awarding new grants before current awards expire.

The Committee urges the Department to increase its use of the Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research to coordinate Federal research in the area of traumatic head injury. The Committee should work to identify gaps in research, including service delivery research, and national data.

The Committee is aware of the need to support research on the recreational aspects of independent living for disabled persons as well as to foster their integration into community recreational activities, as authorized in the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986. The Committee is also aware of the need to expand therapeutic recreation programs serving persons in the Mid-Atlantic area. Such programs would combine research, interdisciplinary training and service in the development of recreation as an important component of rehabilitation and independent living. The Committee supports therapeutic recreation programs which train the disabled to use recreation as a means of rehabilitation and which train individuals to use and provide recreation programs for the disabled that are integrated into the community.

Evaluation

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for evaluations. This is $1,110,000 less than the 1987 appropriation and $25,000 more than the administration request. It is the same as the House allowance.

Funds are provided under this activity for studies to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of programs authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The Committee believes that the recommended level is sufficient to finance needed studies of vocational rehabilitation programs, given that almost every program authorized by the Rehabilitation Act will have been recently evaluated by the end of 1987.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

1987 comparable appropriation	$987,700,000
1988 appropriation request	130,000,000
House allowance	1,029,600,000
Committee recommendation	1,072,450,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,072,450,000 for vocational and adult education. This amount is an increase of $942,450,000 over the administration request, $42,850,000 more than the House allowance, and $84,750,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation.

Vocational and adult education funds help to promote the development of a skilled and literate work force through expansion and improvement of vocational and adult education programs.

As part of its 1988 budget request, the administration sought to terminate all Federal funding for vocational education. The Committee finds this request to be thoroughly inconsistent with the bipartisan national drive toward a more competitive America and inconsistent with the President's public statements on the competitiveness issue. The Committee believes the administration request reflects budgetary irresponsibility of the highest order and rejects it out of hand.

Basic grants

The Committee has included $845,000,000 for basic grants, $10,000,000 more than the House allowance, and $30,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation.

At the Federal level, in keeping with the provision of the Perkins Act, the recommended amount includes $10,838,125 for the Indian Program and $2,167,625 for the Hawaiian Natives Program.

At the State level, the purpose of the basic grant program is to assist States and outlying areas in expanding and improving their programs of vocational education and in providing equal opportunity in vocational education to historically underserved populations.

Each State and outlying area may reserve up to 7 percent of its basic grant allocation for State administration. These funds may be used to satisfy the requirement that each State and the District of Columbia devote at least $60,000 of its basic grant funds to support the activities of a full-time sex equity coordinator.

Of the amount remaining, each State must spend a total of 57 percent for part A programs to provide vocational education opportunities to special needs populations as follows: 10 percent for the handicapped, 22 percent for the disadvantaged, 12 percent for adult training and retraining, 8.5 percent for single parents and homemakers, 3.5 percent for individuals participating in programs to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping, and 1 percent for criminal offenders in correctional institutions.

The remaining 43 percent is to be allocated for part B activities supporting vocational education program improvement, innovation, and expansion. Part B funds may be used for any of 24 specified purposes, including high technology programs, acquisition of equipment, renovation of facilities, and support of vocational education student organizations. Each State must spend for career guidance and counseling at least the amount it spent in fiscal year 1984, and some part B money must be used for inservice and preservice teacher training. Except for certain activities specified by regulation, part B funds may not be used merely to maintain existing programs.

The Committee has included bill language to clarify congressional intent regarding the eligibility of pregnant women for services provided by programs for single parents and homemakers under section 202(4) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act. This language would permanently amend the act and ensure that pregnant women will be eligible for such services as was intended by the authorizing committee.

State councils

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,500,000 for State councils on vocational education. This amount is $1,000,000 more than the comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1987, and $600,000 above the House allowance.

Funding for the State councils will support their activities in working with the State boards on vocational education. Each council reviews and comments on the State plan, analyzes and reports on the allocation of funds and the availability of vocational education programs in the State, completes a biennial evaluation of the State's programs, and conducts a number of other activities.

The Committee recognizes that State councils on vocational education are a major private sector influence to strengthen vocational education and wants to encourage them to step up their efforts to infuse additional private sector consultation and advice into vocational education. The additional appropriation of $1,000,000 for the State councils is for the express purpose of helping State councils to increase the effective utilization of technical committees authorized under section 111(d) and to increase private sector involvement in modernization of vocational education programs pursuant to section 112(d)(2)(B).

Community-based organizations

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for the Community-based Organizations Program, $1,700,000 more than the House allowance and $2,000,000 more than the comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1987.

This program authorizes States to provide financial assistance for joint programs of eligible recipients and community-based organizations. The range of services includes transitional support services, prevocational education and basic skills training, internships, and guidance and counseling.

Consumer and homemaking education

The Committee has included $35,000,000 for consumer and homemaking education. This recommendation is $3,367,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation and $1,500,000 more than the House allowance. Under the Perkins Act, funds appropriated for the Consumer and Homemaker Program are allocated to the States according to the same formula used for basic grants.

Consumer and homemaking projects prepare youths and adults for the occupation of homemaker. Instruction is offered in the areas of food and nutrition, consumer education, family living and parenthood education, child development and guidance, housing, home management (including resource management), and clothing and textiles. At least one-third of each State's allotment must be used in economically depressed areas or areas with high rates of unemployment. Up to 6 percent may be used for State leadership activities.

Business parternships in high technology

The Committee has provided $20,000,000 for the Industry-Education Partnership for Training in High-Technology Occupations Program as authorized under title III, part E of the Perkins Act.

This program provides incentives for business and industry and the vocational education community to develop programs to train the skilled workers needed to produce, install, operate, and maintain high-technology equipment, systems, and processes; the program is designed to ensure that such projects are relevant to the labor market and accessible to all segments of the population, including women, minorities, the handicapped, and the economically disadvantaged.

Recent data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates rapid growth in the demand for skilled technicians in high-technology fields through the year 2000. Initiation of this new program would further the national effort toward modernizing vocational education programs and enhancing private sector involvement in such programs.

Except under certain conditions as specified in the Perkins Act, not less than 50 percent of the aggregate cost of activities under this program must be provided for non-Federal sources, and not less than 50 percent of this non-Federal share must be provided by participating business and industrial firms. There was no House allowance for this activity.

National research and data programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $22,050,000 for national programs under title IV, $9,050,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $11,050,000 above the comparable appropriation for 1987.

For the $22,050,000 appropriated for national programs, the Committee expects that $6,000,000 shall support the National Center for Research in Vocational Education, $1,000,000 shall be used to support curriculum coordination centers, and $600,000 shall be used to complete the national assessment of vocational education. The Committee further expects that $450,000 shall be used for demonstration programs under part B and $4,000,000 shall be set aside for support of the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee [NOICC]. NOICC and its affiliated State occupational information coordinating committees assist students, educators, and occupational planners in determining future labor market conditions by improving and disseminating job information. NOICC has been jointly funded by the Departments of Education and Labor since 1978.

The Committee has provided the remaining $10,000,000 to cooperative demonstration programs authorized under section 411 of the Perkins Act. The Committee intends for these funds to support exemplary dropout prevention and reentry programs within vocational education. Projects should be located in communities with high dropout rates and exhibit a variety of approaches for encouraging vocational education students to remain in school or encouraging dropouts to reenter vocational education programs. Eligible activities may include, but are not limited to, programs to combine remedial academics or GED instruction with vocational training, cooperative programs with private employers, incentive-based programs to reward schools that are successful in reducing their dropout rates or reclaiming previous dropouts, and programs that use flexible scheduling to enable dropouts to combine employment with additional education.

The Department may use up to 10 percent of the funding provided to conduct evaluations of the dropout prevention and reentry projects. It is important that these projects be carefully evaluated, so that successful approaches can be identified and later disseminated to other communities.

Bilingual vocational training

The Committee recommends $3,900,000 for bilingual vocational training, $214,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1987 appropriation and the same as the House allowance.

This program provides funds on a competitive basis to State and local public agencies, higher education institutions, and private organizations to train limited English proficient students, provide instructor training, and develop instructional materials.

Adult education

The Committee has included $130,000,000 for adult education, $17,119,000 above the 1987 comparable appropriation. The amount recommended is the same as the House allowance and the administration request.

Adult education State grant funds support programs that assist educationally disadvantaged adults in developing basic skills, including literacy, and in achieving certification of high school equivalency. Funds are allocated to States and outlying areas based, in part, on the number of persons age 16 and over in a State who do not have a high school diploma and who are not required to be in school. Federal funds may support up to 90 percent of each State's program and up to 100 percent of the programs in the outlying areas.

Each State must use at least 80 percent of its funds to help adults achieve basic skills, including literacy. No more than 20 percent may be used for high school equivalency programs. Within this framework, a State may use no more than 20 percent of its funds for institutionalized individuals and must use at least 10 percent for demonstration and teacher training projects, with special attention given to the needs of persons of limited English-speaking ability.

Of the $130,000,000 appropriated for adult education, the Committee directs that $5,000,000 shall be used to fund statewide literacy initiatives for the homeless as authorized under section 702 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. This program provides grants to State educational agencies to develop and implement programs of tutoring to improve literacy and basic skills remediation for homeless individuals. These State-based efforts are expected to be coordinated with ongoing adult education programs, community-based organizations, nonprofit literacy action organizations, and programs administered by the ACTION agency.

The Committee requests that the Secretary investigate the feasibility of an interagency agreement with the ACTION agency to better coordinate departmental literacy activities with the VISTA program and/or the VISTA Literacy Corps Program authorized under section 109 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended.

The Committee provides $2,000,000 for research, development, demonstration, dissemination, and evaluation activities as authorized under section 309 of the Adult Education Act. This is the same as the budget request and House allowance. Funds will be used to support studies on the need, value, and effectiveness of the Nation's adult education programs.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1987 comparable appropriation	$5,483,000,000
1988 appropriation request	3,336,000,000
House allowance	5,806,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,837,598,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,837,598,000 for student financial assistance which is $354,598,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 level and $2,501,598,000 more than the budget request. The administration's proposal for student aid was based on a legislative reform package which has not been acted upon by the Congress; therefore, the Committee's action on student financial assistance is based on current law. The House allowed $5,806,000,000.

Student Loan Deferral Program

The Committee directs the Department of Education to disseminate information to institutions of higher education, tax-exempt organizations, and student borrowers regarding the current student loan deferment provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

With respect to the deferments for service with tax-exempt organizations, the Department of Education shall (1) revise its regulations, forms, the "Student Guide" and other publications regarding student loans to indicate that student borrowers qualify for a deferment when they serve as paid employee of a tax-exempt organization and shall not state that such deferment is available only for a student who serves as a volunteer; (2) disseminate specific information (presented in terms of the Federal minimum wage) on the maximum level of compensation and allowances which a student borrower may receive from a tax-exempt organization to qualify for a deferment; and (3) require that institutions of higher education participating in student assistance programs establish and maintain administrative records regarding utilization of the deferment and submit such reports to the Secretary.

Pell grants

The Committee recommends $4,500,000,000 for Pell grants which is $1,790,000,000 more than the President's budget request and $638,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 level. The House allowance was $4,450,000,000.

Pell grants provide financial assistance to aid financially needy undergraduate students to pay educational costs. These grants provide the base upon which other financial assistance is built. Maximum grants cannot exceed $2,100 per student or 60 percent of the cost of attendance.

Supplemental educational opportunity grants

The Committee provides $428,175,000 for supplemental educational opportunity grants which is $15,675,000 more than fiscal year 1987. The budget request did not include funds for this program. The House allowed $425,000,000.

Funds are made available to postsecondary institutions to provide institutionally administered need-based aid to undergraduate students. The aid provided is supplementary to Pell grants. These supplementary grants are administered by institutional aid officers who have flexibility in determining student awards. The maximum grant level will remain at $4,000.

Work-study

For work-study, the Committee provides $614,423,000 which is $21,923,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 level. The President's budget request did not include funds for this program. The House allowance is $625,000,000.

The Work-Study Program assists students, through part-time employment, to meet the costs of postsecondary education. Grants are awarded to qualifying institutions which select needy students to participate. Needy undergraduate and graduate students may participate.

Perkins loans

The Committee recommends $214,000,000 for Perkins loans: $188,000,000 for Federal capital contributions and $26,000,000 for loan cancellations.

The Perkins Loan Program provides long-term, low-interest loans to financially needy students to enable them to finance the costs of postsecondary education. Loans are made from an institution's revolving loan fund made up of a Federal capital contribution, which is matched by an institutional contribution, student payments on prior loans and Federal cancellation payments. Funds for the loan cancellation appropriation reimburse institutional revolving funds for loans canceled under statutory provisions.

Loan defaults have plagued the Perkins Loan Program since its inception. Some progress has been made over the past few years relative to the exercise of due diligence in school-level default collections, loan collection operations in general, and effective assignment of problem defaults to the Department to allow Federal-level collections measures. Congress, in the higher education amendments in 1986, further strengthened the provision to penalize institutions with high default rates through reductions in new Federal capital made available for loans at those institutions.

Institutions continue to improve Perkins loan collection practices. For the latest year that information is available, the institutional default rate is 7.68 percent compared to 8.27 percent in the previous year.

Income contingent loans [ICL's]

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for income contingent loans, the same as the level provided in fiscal year 1987. The President's budget requested $600,000,000 for an expanded Income Contingent Loan Program which increased loan limits and extended eligibility to graduate students. The Committee continues the more limited demonstration project.

ICL's are institutionally administered unsubsidized loans for which repayment schedules are income-contingent. Loans are made from a combination of Federal contribution matched by one institutional dollar for every nine Federal dollars.

State student incentive grants

For the State Student Incentive Grant Program, the Committee provides $76,000,000 which is the same as the fiscal year 1987 level. The budget request did not include funds for this program. The House allowed $80,000,000.

Under this program, States are encouraged to develop and expand need-based grant programs to postsecondary students through the availability of Federal grant funds. States must equally match these Federal funds with State funds and use them to support grants to financially needy students. Grants range up to $2,000 per academic year.

[In thousands of dollars]

	1987	President's request fiscal year 1988	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Pell grants:				
Academic year program	3,862,000	2,710,000	4,450,000	4,500,000
Shortfall 1986	325,000			
Subtotal	4,187,000	2,710,000	4,450,000	4,500,000
Campus-based aid:				
Supplemental education opportunity grants	412,500		425,000	428,175
Work-study	592,500		625,000	614,423
Subtotal	1,005,000		1,050,000	1,042,598
Income contingent loans	5,000	600,000	5,000	
Perkins loans:				
Federal capital contribution	188,000		200,000	188,000
Loan cancellations	22,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Subtotal	210,000	26,000	226,000	214,000
State student incentive grants	76,000		80,000	76,000
Total	5,483,000	3,336,000	5,806,000	5,837,598

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

1987 comparable appropriation	$2,717,000,000
1988 appropriation request	1,176,574,000
House allowance	2,425,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,935,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,935,600,000 for guaranteed student loans [GSL's]. This is $218,000,000 more than fiscal year 1987 and $1,758,426 more than the budget request. The administration's request of $1,176,574,000 was based on legislative changes to achieve savings which have not been adopted by the Congress. In addition, the administration has submitted legislation on credit reform. The Senate recommendation is based on CBO projects and is over the House due to increasing interest rates. The House provided $2,425,000,000.

The GSL Program is designed to promote the availability of low-interest loans from banks and other lenders to students and their parents to help meet the costs of postsecondary education. This is accomplished through the provision of Federal insurance, reinsurance, and interest subsidies.

Federal costs associated with direct insurance include payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, collection and administrative expenses.

In general, however, the program is administered through State and private nonprofit guarantee agencies which insure loans directly, collect defaulted loans, and provide various services to lenders. To support the insurance of student and parent loans the Federal Government provides guarantee agencies with loan advances, reinsurance payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, and administrative allowances.

The Federal Government also pays an interest subsidy, equal to the borrower's interest rate, to lenders on behalf of regular GSL student borrowers while they are in school and during certain grace and deferment periods. To be eligible for this subsidy all students must demonstrate need. A Federal special allowance is also paid to participating lenders which assures them a total yield equal to the most recent quarterly average 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.25 percent. Regular GSL student borrowers are charged a 5-percent origination fee which helps offset these Federal subsidy costs.

The net default rate for the GSL Program has dropped from 12.5 percent in 1980 to 9.4 percent in 1986. The decline can be attributed to a number of different default prevention and collection efforts. The Department recently awarded six new collection agency contracts to assist in collection efforts. A Federal employee computer match program was conducted which identified Federal employees who were in default on their student loans and their wages were garnished. In 1986 a pilot project was started with IRS, whereby the Department of Education turned over names of students who had defaulted on their loans so that any refunds owed students would be offset by the amount of default. The Department recovered $90,899,000 in defaulted loans through the Federal income tax offset initiative in 1986, the first year of its operation. Federal collections of defaulted loans reached $301,467,000 in 1986, up from $64,115,000 in 1980. The Department is also referring defaulted student loan information to national credit bureaus. In addition, the Department also refers defaulted accounts (those that otherwise refuse to voluntarily repay their debts) to the Department of Justice for litigation. The Department of Justice, as of December 31, 1986, is responsible for handling a total of 28,005 defaulted accounts with an outstanding value of $82,500,000.

Inspite of these improvements the Committee notes that since 1965, the Department of Education has paid over $4,000,000,000 to lenders (mostly banks) for defaulted loans made through the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. These loans were insured by one of 47 State or private nonprofit guaranty agencies, who reimbursed lenders when students did not repay. These agencies were then reimbursed for their claims by the Department of Education.

Oversight of guaranty agencies

The Committee is aware of the recent GAO review of the policies and procedures used by the Department and the guaranty agencies in paying default claims to determine whether they were adequate to protect the Federal Government's financial interest and minimize Federal costs. In its August 1987 report, GAO noted that the Department has never reviewed or approved most guaranty agencies' standards for lenders' use in collecting loans and filing default claims. GAO also found that the standards of the six agencies it visited were often inadequate, frequently disregarded by lenders, and poorly enforced by the agencies. GAO estimated that in fiscal year 1984, the six guaranty agencies reviewed paid $83,000,000 for claims they could have rejected if they had enforced their own standards rigorously.

While the Department of Education revised its program regulations in November 1986 to strengthen loan collection and claim filing standards for lenders, and clarify the requirements that guaranty agencies must enforce lenders' compliance with the standards to be eligible for reinsurance, the Committee is disappointed to learn that the Department has reviewed only 9 of the 47 agency standards to ensure compliance with the new regulations. The Committee directs the Department to take all necessary actions to enforce the revised regulations.

HIGHER EDUCATION

1987 comparable appropriation	$480,428,000
1988 appropriation request	176,111,000
House allowance	584,450,000
Committee recommendation	511,948,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $511,948,000 for the "Higher education" account. This is $335,837,000 more than the administration request and $72,502,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $31,520,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

This account is comprised of programs that provide postsecondary assistance to individuals and to institutions of higher education in various priority areas and that continue the Nation's commitment to historically black colleges and universities.

Aid for institutional development

The Committee recommends $138,300,000 for aid for institutional development, $8,908,000 below the 1987 appropriation and $87,559,000 above the administration request. This amount is $41,700,000 below the House allowance. Of the total, the Committee recommends $50,000,000 for strengthening institutions (part A); $68,300,000 for strengthening historically black colleges and universities (part B), with $10,000,000 set aside for postgraduate section 326 institutions; and $20,000,000 for endowment challenge grants (part C).

Strengthening institutions.—The part A discretionary grants support 1-year planning grants and multiyear development grants for institutions with low average expenditures per student and a significant percentage of financially needy students. The Committee recommendation will provide funding for continuation of all current grants.

Historically black colleges and universities.—Part B authorizes formula grants to historically black colleges and universities that may be used to establish or strengthen physical plants, financial management, academic resources, and endowments. Section 326 discretionary grants are directed to five historically black postgraduate institutions for similar purposes. Authorizing legislation sets aside $3,000,000 of the section 326 funds for the Morehouse School of Medicine. The Committee provides a significant increase in section 326 funding in recognition of the severe financial difficulties faced by Atlanta University. If the five institutions do not qualify for the $10,000,000 set-aside, those funds not awarded under section 326 will be awarded to other historically black colleges and universities under part B.

Endowment challenge grants.—Institutions eligible for parts A and B grants may also apply for part C endowment challenge grants, which generally must be matched dollar-for-dollar by the institution. The Committee recommendation funds endowment challenge grants at the fiscal 1987 level. Part C funds remain available until expended.

Minority Science Improvement Program

The Committee recommends $5,500,000 for the Minority Science Improvement Program, $500,000 above both the 1987 appropriation and the administration request. This amount is the same as the House allowance.

This program provides discretionary grants to institutions with minority enrollments greater than 50 percent to purchase equipment, develop curricula, and support advanced faculty training. Grants are intended to improve science education programs and increase the number of minority students in the fields of science, math, and engineering.

International education and foreign language studies

The Committee recommends $32,050,000 for the domestic and overseas components of this program. This is $1,000,000 below the 1987 appropriation, which included a one-time $1,000,000 appropriation for a Johns Hopkins University center in Bologna, Italy. It is the same as the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for this program.

The Committee recommends $26,550,000 for the domestic programs and $5,500,000 for the overseas programs.

Under these programs, grants are provided to help finance American education in unusual foreign languages and in area and international studies that are not commonly taught. Domestic programs include: national research centers, fellowships, research projects, and business and international education projects. Overseas projects include: group projects, faculty research, doctoral dissertation research, and special bilateral projects.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education

The Committee recommends $12,163,000 for the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education. This amount is the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the House allowance, and $4,663,000 above the administration request.

The fund supports exemplary, locally developed improvement projects which have potential for addressing problems and recommending improvements in postsecondary education. The Committee believes the recommended funding level is sufficient to enable the Department to focus resources on the most significant issues in postsecondary education.

Innovative projects for community services

The Committee includes $1,537,000 for innovative projects for community services, the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration did not request funds for this program.

Administered through the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education, the program supports projects to determine the feasibility of encouraging student participation in community service projects in exchange for educational services or financial assistance. The Committee recommendation provides funding to continue testing the community services concept for an additional year.

Cooperative education

The Committee has included $14,400,000 for cooperative education, which is the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for this program.

The Cooperative Education Program provides discretionary grants for the administrative startup of projects providing work experiences for students that relate to their chosen field and provide earnings to help finance their college education. These funds are provided in addition to the administrative funds available under the Work-Study Program.

The Committee believes the recommended funding level is appropriate given the widespread establishment of cooperative education programs during the past 15 years.

Special programs for the disadvantaged

The Committee recommends $210,000,000 for special programs for the disadvantaged, commmonly known as TRIO. This amount is $33,630,000 above the 1987 appropriation and $127,630,000 above the administration request. It is $5,000,000 below the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,000,000 to fund the Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program.

The TRIO programs include: Upward Bound, which offers disadvantaged high school students academic services to develop the skills and motivation needed to continue their education; Student Support Services, which provides remedial instruction and counseling to disadvantaged college students to help them complete their education; Talent Search, which identifies and counsels young persons regarding opportunities for completing high school and enrolling in postsecondary education; educational opportunity centers, which provide information and counseling on available financial and academic assistance to adults in low-income areas; and the Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program, which provides research internships, seminars, tutoring, and other activities to encourage disadvantaged college students to enroll in graduate programs. The Staff Training Program supports training activities for TRIO project staff.

The Committee believes that the TRIO programs play a very important role in Federal efforts to reverse the distressing trend of declining percentages of minority college enrollments and, therefore, recommends an appropriation that provides a significant increase above baseline funding.

Veterans' educational outreach

The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 for veterans' educational outreach, the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for this program.

This program provides formula grants to postsecondary institutions to help support offices of veterans' affairs which provide outreach, recruitment, special educational services, and counseling. Funds are allocated based on the number of enrolled veterans receiving veterans' educational benefits or vocational rehabilitation services. In fiscal year 1987, approximately 600 grants are expected to be awarded, averaging about $5,000 each.

Interest subsidy grants

The Committee recommends $22,500,000 for construction interest subsidy grants, which is the same as both the administration's request and the House allowance. It is $500,000 less than the 1987 appropriation.

This mandatory appropriation is required to meet the Federal commitment to pay interest subsidies on about 600 prior-year loans for the construction of postsecondary academic facilities. Funding needs will gradually decrease as the loans are retired.

Special higher education projects

The Committee includes $16,850,000 for special higher education projects. This amount is $1,150,000 less than the 1987 appropriation and $4,300,000 more than the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for these projects.

Funded projects

Martin Institute for Law and Society at Stonehill College	$2,000,000
Academic Health Education Center at the Rochester Institute of Technology	1,800,000
Estey Hall at Shaw University	550,000
Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Fine Arts Center at Bethune-Cookman College	6,200,000
Behavioral Science Facility at the University of Connecticut	1,300,000
Kansas Educational Satellite Video Communications Center at Kansas State University	2,000,000
Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia	1,000,000
Graduate science research laboratory at the University of South Carolina	1,000,000
Textiles science research center at Clemson University	1,000,000
Total	16,850,000

The sum of $2,000,000 is provided for the Martin Institute for Law and Society at Stonehill College in North Easton, MA, as authorized by Public Law 99–608. The institute will house the official papers of the former Speaker of the House of Representatives, John W. Martin, Jr. The sum of $1,800,000 is provided for the Federal share of the cost of construction and related costs for the Academic Health Education Center facility at the Rochester Institute of Technology, as authorized by section 772 of the Higher Education Act. The center will be a national model for the integration of student academic, counseling, health, and professional development activities. For the renovation of the physical facilities of Estey Hall at Shaw University in Raleigh, NC, $550,000 is provided as authorized by section 773 of the Higher Education Act, in recognition of its historical and architectural significance. The sum of $6,200,000 is provided to establish the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Fine Arts Center at Bethune-Cookman College in Volusia County, FL, as authorized by section 775 of the Higher Education Act, to recognize the career of Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the college. For the costs of the Behavioral Science Facility at the University of Connecticut in Storrs, CT, $1,300,000 is provided, in accordance with section 776 of the Higher Education Act. The facility will enable the University of Connecticut to expand collaborative research for the benefit of the region. The sum of $2,000,000 is included to pay the Federal share of the cost of construction of the Kansas Educational Satellite Video Communications Center at Kansas State University in Manhattan, KS, as authorized by Public Law 99–608. The center will produce and disseminate television programming in subject areas of national importance. The amount of $1,000,000 is provided for the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia, under title III, section 303 of Public Law 98–480, to help finance unanticipated cost increases associated with renovation and expansion of the facility. The sum of $1,000,000 is provided to carry out a planning and design study for a graduate science research laboratory (EIN 1576001153A1) at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, SC. Completion of this study will permit the university to proceed with the construction of a facility which will enable students and faculty to enhance a multidisciplinary approach to science education and research. The sum of $1,000,000 is provided to carry out a planning and feasibility study for a textiles science research center (EIN 1576000254A1) at Clemson University, Clemson, SC. The completion of this study will enable the university to construct a facility which will prepare textile and engineering graduate students for the development necessary to enable the American textile and apparel industry to compete successfully with our trading partners.

Grants for graduate academic facilities

The Committee has included bill language that would waive two statutory limitations in title VII of the Higher Education Act so that any funding provided for the purposes of part B of title VII of such act could be awarded to a consortium of institutions that may compete for such funding.

Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships

The Committee recommends $16,970,000 for this program, which is $5,229,000 above the 1987 appropriation and $1,970,000 above the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for this program.

This program provides discretionary grants to postsecondary institutions to assist minority and women students in pursuing graduate and professional study in fields in which they have been traditionally underrepresented. Approximately 50 percent of the fellowships are awarded for engineering and the physical and life sciences.

The Committee recommendation provides sufficient funding for about 465 new fellowships, as well as continuation funding for current fellows, which would restore the number of first-year fellowships to historical levels. The Committee believes this program is very important in its mission of increasing educational opportunities for women and minorities.

The Committee includes bill language directing that $250,000 of this amount be allocated to the National Consortium for Educational Access. The consortium is a collaborative effort between 30 historically black colleges and universities and 15 Ph.D. granting institutions, which is supported by private sector and participating universities' contributions. The consortium identifies minority undergraduate students and nondoctoral faculty members with an interest in doctoral training and places them at institutions which provide tuition and student stipends. The consortium supplements this assistance with further stipends so that students can pursue study on a full-time basis. Federal funding will increase the number of students who can be aided by this worthwhile program. The Committee intends that at least 90 percent of the funds provided be used for direct scholarship support.

Patricia Roberts Harris public service fellowships

The Committee recommends $3,728,000 for public service fellowships, which is $1,228,000 above the 1987 appropriation and $728,000 above the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for this program.

Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education for fellowships in order to increase the number of graduate students trained for leadership and management positions in public service.

The Committee recommendation provides sufficient funding to maintain the same number of fellowships as were supported with fiscal year 1987 funds.

Jacob K. Javits fellowships

The Committee includes $5,200,000 for Javits fellowships, which is $500,000 above the 1987 appropriation and $1,800,000 below the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for this program.

This program provides fellowships to students for graduate study in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. The fellowships are awarded through a national competition, and recipients pursue graduate study at the institution of their choice.

The Committee's recommended funding level is sufficient to fully support about 25 more fellows than the total number of fellowships financed with fiscal year 1987 funds.

Legal training for the disadvantaged

The Committee has recommended $1,500,000 for legal training for the disadvantaged, which is the same as the 1987 appropriation and $500,000 less than the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for this program.

Legal training for the disadvantaged supports law school scholarships and prelaw training for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to help them enter and complete law school. Funds are awarded by noncompetitive grant to the Council on Legal Educational Opportunity [CLEO], which administers the program, with additional funds from private sources.

Law school clinical experience

The Committee includes $1,500,000 for the Law School Clinical Experience Program, the same as the 1987 appropriation and $3,500,000 less than the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for this program.

This program, funded since 1978, supports grants to law schools for the administrative costs of expanding or establishing clinical experience programs for law students.

Graduate assistance in areas of national need

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need Program, which is $10,000,000 below the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for this new program, which was first authorized in the Higher Education Amendments of 1986.

Under this authority, the Secretary will award grants to graduate academic departments and programs in areas of study determined to be of national need. Suggested areas include mathematics, physics, biology, chemistry, and engineering. Grants may be used for graduate student stipends, as well as for tuition and fees.

Robert C. Byrd honor scholarships

The Committee has included $8,000,000 for the Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program, the same as the 1987 appropriation, the administration request, and the House allowance.

This program (formerly known as the Federal Merit Scholarships Program) recognizes students who have demonstrated outstanding academic achievement by awarding $1,500 nonrenewable scholarships for the first year of study at any institution of higher education. Awards are based solely on merit.

The Secretary of Education shall assign the number of scholarships to a State based on school-age population in the State. No State (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) shall receive fewer than 10 scholarships. The Secretary of Education shall ensure that the State education agencies select recipients and award the scholarships such that all parts of the State are fairly represented, and no part of the State has a disproportionate share of the awards of that State.

Assistance to Guam

The Committee recommends $500,000 for assistance to Guam, which is the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration did not seek funding for this program.

Assistance to Guam is authorized to provide partial reimbursement to the University of Guam for costs incurred in providing postsecondary education services to students from other Pacific-area United States territories.

Robert A. Taft Institute of Government

For the Robert A. Taft Institute of Government in New York, the Committee recommends $750,000, the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for this program.

A dollar-for-dollar matching grant is provided to the institute to assist in developing education programs to train elementary and secondary teachers in the principles of democracy and the governmental processes of the United States.

Paul Douglas teacher scholarships

The Committee recommends $15,500,000 for the Paul Douglas teacher scholarships, which is the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration did not seek funding for this program.

This program (formerly known as the Carl D. Perkins Scholarships Program) encourages outstanding high school graduates to pursue teaching careers in elementary and secondary education. State education agencies receive formula grants to provide up to $5,000 per year to recipients chosen on the basis of merit. Recipients must agree to teach for 2 years per year of supported study or repay the amount of the scholarship with interest.

School, college, and university partnerships

The House provided $5,000,000 for the School, College, and University Partnerships Program which was first authorized in last fall's higher education amendments. The program is intended to promote joint projects between colleges and universities and local schools which will increase high school students' academic skills and enhance their prospects for postsecondary education. While the Committee was not able to provide funding for this new program, it is supportive of efforts such as these to improve the educational and employment prospects of disadvantaged students.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE

1987 comparable appropriation	$19,205,000
1988 appropriation request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommends no new funding for higher education facilities loans and insurance. This is $19,205,000 less than the 1987 appropriation, and the same as both the administration request and the House allowance.

Under this program, direct, long-term, low-interest loans were made to institutions to construct and renovate academic facilities and to acquire special research equipment. In the past, annual appropriations have been required to cover the shortfall between the interest yield on these loans and the interest paid to the Treasury on the underlying loan capital. In fiscal year 1988, however, resources of the fund (derived from loan repayments, interest revenue, and other income) are expected to be sufficient to finance all program operating costs.

COLLEGE CONSTRUCTION LOAN INSURANCE

1987 comparable appropriation	....
1988 appropriation request	....
House allowance	$20,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,000,000 for the College Construction Loan Insurance Association, which is the same as the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for this program, which was first authorized by the 1986 Higher Education Amendments.

The association was created as a nongovernmental corporation to guarantee loans and bonds for postsecondary institutions to enable them to obtain financing for facility construction and renovation. The Department of Education and the Student Loan Marketing Association are authorized to purchase association stock to help capitalize the corporation.

The recommended appropriation of $20,000,000 will permit the Department of Education to purchase sufficient stock, so that, when combined with purchases by the Student Loan Marketing Association and private institutions, the association will be adequately capitalized to obtain a triple A debt rating. The Committee has been assured that no further appropriation will be required. The Committee expects the Department of Education to purchase the full 20,000,000 dollars' worth of stock on an expedited basis.

The Committee has been made aware of several worthy projects which it urges the association to consider favorably when it begins its guarantee activities. These include the construction of the Center for Southwest Research at the University of New Mexico General Library and the construction of a warehousing facility for the Washington Library Consortium.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS

1987 comparable appropriation	($60,000,000)
1988 appropriation request	....
House allowance	(90,000,000)
Committee recommendation	(40,000,000)

The Committee disapproves the President's request that no new college housing loans be made in fiscal year 1988 and is instead recommending that $40,000,000 in loan authority be provided. The House has recommended $90,000,000 in new loan authority.

This account supports financing for the construction and renovation of postsecondary housing and other academic facilities through direct, subsidized loans made from a revolving fund. Loans are provided at interest rates no higher than 5.5 percent and for terms of not more than 30 years. The authorizing statute requires the Department of Education to use at least 10 percent of available funds for new loan commitments.

The Committee expects that loan repayments and other program income will be used for new loans as well as to pay for mandatory operating costs associated with prior-year loans. While the Committee understands the Department intends to sell portions of the existing loan portfolio, it expects the Secretary to comply with the statutory requirement not to sell college housing and academic facilities loans having a market value of more than $314,000,000 in fiscal year 1988.

The Committee has been made aware of a loan project being developed by the Washington Center in the District of Columbia and hopes that the Department of Education would give it favorable consideration under this program.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1987 comparable appropriation	$63,578,000
1988 appropriation request	70,231,000
House allowance	73,801,000
Committee recommendation	69,231,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $69,231,000 for educational research and improvement. The recommendation is $5,653,000 over the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, $1,000,000 less than the administration request, and $4,570,000 less than the House allowance.

Educational research and statistics funds are administered by four program offices. The Center for Education Statistics collects, analyzes, and reports education statistics. Its major activities include collection of data on educational institutions at all levels; the national assessment of educational progress [NAEP], which is a continuing survey of the knowledge and skills of U.S. students; and longitudinal data on student progress, including information about course enrollments, financial aid, and the transition from high school to college.

The Office of Research supports education research and development centers, which are based in universities and conduct long-term research in particular areas of national concern, as well as research grants and field-initiated research.

Most of the resources of the Programs for the Improvement of Practice unit are directed to the regional educational laboratories, which help meet educational needs in particular regions through applied research, dissemination, and technical assistance. Other unit activities include synthesizing research results in publications for teachers, parents, and school administrators.

The Information Services unit supports the Education Resources Information Center [ERIC] system, which collects, abstracts, and disseminates information on education. The unit also manages the Department's library and issues numerous publications.

Within the total recommended appropriation, the Committee provides $20,586,000 for the Center for Education Statistics, $18,070,000 to support the research centers, $17,833,000 for the regional laboratories, $4,000,000 to continue the rural education initiative begun last year in the regional laboratories, and at least $5,857,000 for ERIC. The Committee intends that funding for the rural education initiative be available for a 2-year period to permit the Department of Education and the regional laboratories to implement innovative programs in rural schools during the 1988–89 school year. The Committee also concurs in the House directive that the Department shall report on the impact of this funding by September 1989, and, in addition, requests an interim report by June 1988 analyzing the use of the funds provided for this initiative in fiscal year 1987. The laboratories' boards of directors should submit to the Department modifications in the laboratories' existing contracts to receive an equitable share of the $4,000,000 provided.

The substantial increase in funding for the Center for Education Statistics is provided to expand and upgrade the center's data collection activities. The Committee is particularly interested in the 1988 NAEP and its future revision to include State-specific data; the revamped collection of elementary and secondary education data; the new longitudinal study of eighth graders, especially the information gathered on school dropouts; and the integrated postsecondary education data system.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the integrity of peer-review procedures used by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement [OERI]. During the fiscal year 1988 hearings, the Committee uncovered practices by an assistant secretary who used his authority in an attempt to influence the outcome of the process by encouraging the selection of reviewers known to be favorable to a particular proposal.

The Secretary has subsequently given his assurances to this Committee that OERI's review policies will be carefully monitored to avoid such questionable practices in the future. The Committee, therefore, expects the Secretary to monitor personally all review procedures of the OERI during fiscal year 1988 to ensure that Department officials follow the spirit and the intent of the peer-review selection process.

LIBRARIES

1987 comparable appropriation	$132,500,000
1988 appropriation request	
House allowance	144,500,000
Committee recommendation	136,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $136,600,000 for libraries in fiscal year 1988, an increase of $4,100,000 over the fiscal year 1987 level and $7,900,000 less than the House. The administration did not request funding for this program.

Federal library funds provide grants to States to improve and extend library services, including adult literacy programs in public libraries. The Federal appropriation also supports resource sharing efforts among libraries, programs for personnel training and improvement of services, and support for research libraries. The Committee rejects the administration's proposal to eliminate this modest but important Federal library assistance which has a major impact in leveraging support for the Nation's public and research libraries.

Public library services

The Committee has provided $80,000,000 for public library services, the same as the 1987 appropriation and $5,000,000 below the House allowance. States receive formula grants based on population to assist in extending and improving public library services. Grants are also used to make library services more accessible to persons who, because of barriers such as age, residence, or physical handicap, have not had access to adequate library services. State and local matching requirements range from 33 to 66 percent of total project costs.

Public library construction

The Committee recommends $23,600,000 for public library construction, $1,100,000 above both the 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. Under this program, States receive grants based on population for new public library construction, as well as for modification of existing library facilities. Projects to remove architectural barriers and to reduce energy consumption are also permitted. State and local matching requirements range from 50 to 66 percent.

Interlibrary cooperation

The Committee provides $19,000,000 for interlibrary cooperation, which is $1,000,000 above the 1987 appropriation and $1,000,000 below the House allowance. States receive formula grants based on population to stimulate interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing among all types of libraries: school, academic, public, and other special libraries. Grants fund projects such as linking libraries to data bases through telecommunication systems, resource sharing projects not linked to automation, and training of library personnel to handle recent technological advances. The Committee believes that interlibrary cooperation is a cost-effective way to meet libraries' acquisition needs and may, in the long run, reduce the need for Federal support of public library services and construction.

Library literacy programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000 for library literacy programs, the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. This amount is the maximum authorized by law. Under this program, discretionary grants are awarded to promote adult literacy training in public libraries. Grants to State library administrative agencies are to be used to coordinate and plan library literacy programs and to train librarians and volunteers. Grants to local public libraries are for the purpose of: promoting the use of voluntary services; acquiring materials; and using library facilities for such programs.

Training and demonstrations

The Committee has provided $500,000 for library career training and for research and demonstrations, which is $500,000 below both the 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. This program supports grants to higher education and library organizations to train or retrain individuals for service in all types of libraries. Funds are also used for research and demonstrations leading to improved library services, including projects in areas such as the use of new technology and service to disadvantaged persons, and for data collections and surveys. The Committee believes the recommended funding will be sufficient to maintain research in the highest priority areas and to meet training needs, particularly since critical shortages of librarians have eased.

Research libraries

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,000,000 for research libraries, the same as both the 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. Grants are awarded to assist major research libraries, both public and private, in maintaining, preserving, and strengthening their collections. Funds may be used to acquire distinctive research materials, preserve unique collections, increase access to research materials, and promote interinstitutional activities.

College library technology and cooperation grants

The Committee provides $2,500,000 for college library technology and cooperation grants, which is $2,500,000 less than the House allowance for this newly authorized program. Discretionary grants will be awarded to institutions of higher education for: equipment necessary to participate in networks for sharing of library resources; assistance in establishing and strengthening joint use library facilities; and research and demonstration projects in utilizing technology. Institutions must match 33 percent of their grant with non-Federal funds. The Committee believes that modest funding of this new program is warranted because it is a cost-effective way of addressing the needs of postsecondary institutions to expand their library collections.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1987 comparable appropriation	$5,500,000
1988 appropriation request	5,510,000
House allowance	5,510,000
Committee recommendation	5,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,500,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind [APHB]. This is $10,000 less than both the administration request and the House allowance, and the same as the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

This appropriation helps support the American Printing House for the Blind, which provides educational materials to legally blind students below the college level. The Federal subsidy provides about 42 percent of APHB's operating expenditures. Materials are distributed free of charge to schools and States through per capita allotments based on the total number of blind students. Materials provided include textbooks and other educational aids in braille, large type, and recorded form and microcomputer applications.

The Committee has not provided the $10,000 requested by the administration to compensate for the interest payment from an 1879 trust fund which the administration proposed to terminate, since the necessary legislation has not been enacted. APHB will continue to receive revenues from the trust fund.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

1987 comparable appropriation	$32,000,000
1988 appropriation request	33,000,000
House allowance	33,000,000
Committee recommendation	33,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $33,000,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance, and $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The Department contracts with the National Technical Institute for the Deaf [NTID], located on the campus of the Rochester Institute of Technology, to provide a residential facility for postsecondary technical training and education for the deaf. NTID also provides support services for deaf students, trains professionals in the field of deafness, and conducts applied research. This appropriation comprises about 84 percent of NTID's budget.

Of the $33,000,000 recommended by the Committee, $200,000 is provided for the NTID endowment matching fund authorized by the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986. The Committee believes that this allocation, while modest, is an important first step in generating additional private assistance for NTID and lessening its dependence on Federal funding.

The Committee is concerned by reports that NTID is considering admitting foreign students at tuition rates that do not cover the full cost per student. The Committee has included bill language indicating that it does not intend for any of the Federal funds provided in this account to be used to subsidize the tuition of foreign students.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

1987 comparable appropriation	$62,000,000
1988 appropriation request	63,000,000
House allowance	65,925,000
Committee recommendation	64,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $64,000,000 for Gallaudet University. This is $1,000,000 more than the administration request, $1,925,000 less than the House allowance, and $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The university is a private, nonprofit institution offering college preparatory, undergraduate, and continuing education programs for the deaf, as well as graduate programs in fields related to deafness for hearing impaired and hearing students. The university conducts basic and applied research related to hearing impairment, and provides public service programs for the deaf.

Funds for Gallaudet also support the Model Secondary School for the Deaf and Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. The Model Secondary School for the Deaf serves as a laboratory for educational experimentation and development, disseminates models of instruction for the deaf, and prepares deaf adolescents for postsecondary academic or vocational education. The Kendall Demonstration Elementary School develops and provides instruction for children from infancy through age 15.

University programs are about 74 percent federally financed, while the appropriation provides 100 percent of the funding for the Kendall and Model Secondary Schools.

Of the $64,000,000 recommended by the Committee, $1,000,000 is provided for the Gallaudet University endowment matching fund authorized by the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986. The Committee believes that this allocation, while modest, is an important first step in generating more private assistance for Gallaudet and lessening its dependence on Federal funding. The amount of $43,593,000 is provided for college program operations, with $12,530,000 and $6,877,000 designated for the Model Secondary School for the Deaf and Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, respectively.

The Committee was pleased to learn of Gallaudet University's plans to establish a new center on deafness at the University of Hawaii in order to serve the needs of deaf individuals in Hawaii and the Pacific Basin region.

The Committee is concerned that Gallaudet University has lowered its tuition for foreign students, thereby increasing the Federal subsidy of their education. The university is directed to reexamine its policy of subsidizing the tuition of foreign students and to submit a report to the Committee identifying the total funding that supports foreign students, the rationale for such a policy, and the foreign student tuition to be charged during the 1988-89 school year.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

1987 comparable appropriation	$170,230,000
1988 appropriation request	170,230,000
House allowance	179,865,000
Committee recommendation	174,230,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $174,230,000 for Howard University, an increase of $4,000,000 from both the fiscal year 1987 amount and the budget request. This amount is $5,635,000 less than the House allowance.

Howard University offers undergraduate and graduate degrees and professional programs through the 17 schools and colleges which comprise the university. The university also administers the Howard University Hospital, which provides both inpatient and outpatient care, as well as training in the health professions. Federal funds from this account represent about 60 percent of the university's operating budget. In addition, Howard University students receive $12,000,000 in Federal student aid, and the university receives another $9,000,000 through research and other Federal grant programs.

Of the total amount recommended, the Committee provides $147,124,000 for Howard's academic program, $5,000,000 for research, and $22,106,000 for the Howard University Hospital. No funds are provided for the endowment grant program, which received $2,000,000 in 1987, since the necessary authorizing legislation has not been enacted. However, the Committee remains very supportive of the endowment grant program as a way to reduce over time Howard University's dependence on Federal financing and intends that $2,000,000 of the allocation for the university's academic program be shifted to fund the endowment grant program if authorizing legislation is enacted.

Departmental Management

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1987 comparable appropriation	$234,692,000
1988 appropriation request	254,404,000
House allowance	251,753,000
Committee recommendation	251,753,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $251,753,000 for salaries and expenses. This is $2,651,000 less than the administration request, the same as the House allowance, and $17,061,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

These funds are used to administer the Department's many education programs. Funds support personnel compensation and benefits, travel, rent, communications, utilities, printing, equipment and supplies, automated data processing, and other services. Support for program and management evaluation and advisory councils is also provided under this activity.

The Committee's recommended level is below the administration request because, comparable to the treatment of other salaries and expenses accounts within this bill, it is assumed that Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS] expenses will be lower than originally projected.

The Committee rejects the administration proposal to consolidate the appropriations for salaries and expenses, the Office for Civil Rights, and the Office of the Inspector General. The independence and funding of the Office for Civil Rights would not be sufficiently protected under the administration proposal.

The Committee is concerned by the recent General Accounting Office report indicating the significant increase in the number of political appointees in the Department of Education since 1980. Between 1980 and 1986, the number of noncareer SES and schedule C employees increased by 57, or 70 percent, as compared to a 7-percent decrease and a 6-percent increase in the Departments of Health and

Human Services and Labor, respectively. The number of these appointees in the Department of Education is only four short of the HHS total—an agency almost 30 times the size of Education. The Committee requests the Department to submit a report detailing the positions within the Department that are occupied by noncareer SES and schedule C appointees and whether these positions were held by career civil servants in 1980. The report should also compare the Department's distribution of political appointee positions to that in the Departments of Health and Human Services and Labor.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1989 budget request, the Committee expects more detailed information to be included in the Department's budget justifications regarding salaries and expenses funding requested for each advisory council.

The Committee urges the Department to reconsider its decision to terminate funding for the Cooperative Institutional Research Program [CIRP]. The CIRP survey, which has been conducted for the past 20 years, samples almost 600 institutions of higher education, collecting data from 300,000 students. CIRP is a low-cost way for the Federal Government to obtain important information on a wide range of student attitudes and characteristics; the Federal funding contribution is matched 2-for-1 by participating schools.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1987 comparable appropriation	$43,000,000
1988 appropriation request	42,975,000
House allowance	42,333,000
Committee recommendation	42,333,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $42,333,000 for the Office for Civil Rights [OCR]. This is $642,000 less than the administration request, the same as the House allowance, and $667,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The Office for Civil Rights is responsible for the enforcement of laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, handicap, and age in all programs and institutions funded by the Department of Education. To carry out this function, the OCR investigates and resolves discrimination complaints; monitors desegregation and equal educational opportunity plans; reviews possible discriminatory practices by recipients of education funds; and provides technical assistance to funding recipients to help them meet civil rights requirements.

The Committee's recommended level is slightly below the administration request because, comparable to the treatment of other salaries and expenses accounts within this bill, it is assumed that Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS] expenses will be lower than originally projected.

The Committee has been distressed by continuing reports of problems in OCR enforcement activities, such as the backdating of documents to conceal noncompliance with court-ordered processing deadlines. The Committee hopes and expects that OCR performance will improve under the leadership of a new assistant secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1987 comparable appropriation	$16,378,000
1988 appropriation request	18,621,000
House allowance	18,341,000
Committee recommendation	18,341,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,341,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is $280,000 less than the administration request. The recommendation is the same as the House allowance and $1,963,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

The Office of the Inspector General has the authority to investigate all departmental programs and administrative activities, including those under contract or grant, to prevent and detect fraud and abuse, and to ensure the quality and integrity of those programs. The Office is responsible for the audit, investigative, and security functions of the Department.

The Committee provides almost a 12-percent increase above the 1987 appropriation because it wishes to be certain that the Office of the Inspector General has sufficient resources to maintain its watchdog activities, while absorbing new responsibilities in reviewing organization-wide audits. The Committee is particularly concerned that the Office not reduce its level of effort in nationwide program audits, which result in recommendations for significant savings and management improvements.

The Committee's recommended level is slightly below the administration request because, comparable to the treatment of other salaries and expenses accounts within this bill, it is assumed that Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS] expenses will be lower than originally projected.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

OPERATING EXPENSES

1987 comparable appropriation	$156,287,000
1988 appropriation request	152,997,000
House allowance	162,191,000
Committee recommendation	173,491,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $173,491,000 for ACTION. The amount recommended is $17,204,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, $20,494,000 more than the administration request, and $11,300,000 more than the House allowance.

VISTA

The Committee provides $20,710,000 for the Volunteers in Service to America [VISTA] Program. This is the same as the administration request and $1,710,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The Committee recommendation is the same as the House allowance. This funding level will provide for 2,500 volunteer service years as authorized in Public Law 99–551 and allow a 10-percent increase in the subsistence allowance for VISTA volunteers. The Committee expects this rise in the subsistence allowance to be implemented at the beginning of the fiscal year. The Committee further directs ACTION to recruit, train, and place volunteers evenly throughout the fiscal year.

The Committee was disturbed to learn during its hearings for fiscal year 1988 that ACTION has failed to establish numerical recruitment goals as part of its enhanced volunteer recruitment efforts. The Committee instructs ACTION to develop written goals and guidelines toward the recruitment of recent college graduates as VISTA volunteers. ACTION shall make these goals and procedures available to the Committee, within, 90 days, of enactment of its fiscal year 1988 appropriation. As part of these recruitment procedures, the Committee directs ACTION to assertively promote the student loan deferment opportunities available to VISTA volunteers authorized under sections 428(b)(1)(M) and 464(c)(2)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The Committee expects that all recruitment materials and information provided to potential VISTA volunteers will promote the availability of these loan deferments and that such materials shall be made available to the Committee. The Director shall be prepared to provide data on ACTION's progress toward these recruitment goals and procedures during the Committee's hearings on ACTION's fiscal year 1989 budget request.

VISTA Literacy Corps

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for the VISTA Literacy Corps activities authorized under section 109(c) of Public Law 99–551. The Committee recommendation is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 comparable appropriation. The House terminated funding for this program as did the administration request. This level of funding is intended to support 350 volunteer service years in fiscal year 1988. The Committee expects the Director to rectify the ratio between standard placement and grant placement of section 109 Literacy Corps volunteers in fiscal year 1988. The Director shall redouble her efforts at placing section 109 volunteers evenly throughout the fiscal year and, wherever possible, through standard VISTA placement procedures. In fiscal year 1987, ACTION failed to apply this directive in the placement of Literacy Corps volunteers. Additionally, it continues to be the Committee's intention that VISTA Literacy Corps volunteers serve as mobilizers and catalysts in recruiting and training community volunteers and in providing public education and awareness of literacy programs, rather than serve as providers of 1-on-1 tutoring. As in fiscal year 1987, Literacy Corps funds shall be used to supplement and not supplant the average level of volunteer service years provided under part A for literacy projects in fiscal year 1986.

The Committee requests that the Director investigate the feasibility of an interagency agreement with the Department of Education to better coordinate ACTION's literacy activities with the Adult Education Program

Service learning programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,368,000 for the service learning programs. This is the same as the administration request, the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and the House allowance. This program provides training and technical assistance for high school, college, and community agency staff who develop and manage student volunteer programs.

Citizen participation and volunteer demonstration programs

The Committee recommends $2,801,000 for citizen participation and volunteer demonstration programs. This is $1,000,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance.

The Committee rejects the administration's request to terminate funding for the Volunteer Drug Abuse Prevention Program authorized under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 and directs the amounts appropriated to be available for this purpose. Funds will be used to mobilize and initiate private sector efforts to increase volunteerism in preventing drug abuse through public awareness and education. The Committee directs that these funds shall be distributed on a competitive basis and that no funds shall be made available through sole source contracts as occurred in 1987. Following with the provisions of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, the Committee expects that $187,000 of the amount provided will be used for the program support needs of these antidrug abuse activities.

Older American volunteer programs

The Committee provides $120,300,000 for the older American volunteer programs. This is $16,494,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, and $8,300,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation includes $60,000,000 for the Foster Grandparents Program. This is $3,900,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and the administration request. This program enables low-income senior citizens to provide supportive, person-to-person services to children with special needs. Volunteers serve 20 hours a week providing care and attention on a 1-to-1 basis to needy children.

The Committee provides $32,000,000 for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program [RSVP]. This is $2,380,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and the administration request. This program provides persons age 60 and over with the opportunity for volunteer service in their own community. Volunteers participate in youth counseling, literacy enhancement, crime prevention, the delivery of health care services, and other areas.

For the Senior Companion Program, the Committee has provided $28,300,000. This is $10,214,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation and the administration request. This program enables low-income senior citizens to provide personal assistance and companionship primarily to older adults. Senior companions assist other senior citizens who have physical, mental or emotional impairments, and who are chronically homebound and at risk of institutionalization. Low-income seniors receive a small stipend for their voluntary service.

The Committee has provided increased funding for each of the older American volunteer programs [OAVP]. The House bill did the same. The Committee notes that ongoing programs have suffered due to reduced or static funding for volunteer support costs including transportation costs. In providing the authorized levels for the OAVP progams, the Committee intends to provide nationwide across-the-board cost-of-living increases to existing projects in all regions of the country to better meet the needs of current volunteers as well as to expand volunteer opportunities.

For the Senior Companion Program the Committee intends for funds appropriated above the level provided by the House to be used for the development of new senior companion projects. The Committee notes that one homebound elderly citizen can be served through the Senior Companion Program at a cost of $950 annually. This compares with $22,000 in annual costs associated with nursing home care. The Committee intends for the new projects to be located in areas, both urban and rural, with the greatest concentrations of homebound elderly citizens.

Program support

The Committee provides $25,312,000 for program support, which is the same as the administration request and $1,000,000 less than the House allowance. The amount provided is the same as the authorized ceiling under section 504 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended. On October 1, 1987, the Committee expects the Director to implement a reorganized staffing plan calling for a maximum of 449 full-time equivalent employees to be funded at the amount provided and authorized. This staffing plan identifies a total of 9 vacancies in regional offices and 13 vacancies in State offices. The Committee instructs the Director to fill these vacancies as her highest priority. This instruction can be met through the continued attrition of positions in the Washington headquarters as called for in the reorganization plan. A reduction in force will not be necessary. The Director shall provide the Committee with a quarterly report detailing her progress toward implementing the staffing plan in the State, regional, and national headquarters. The Committee expects ACTION to devote travel expenditures to the greatest degree possible toward program site visits. It is the Committee expectation that no portion of this appropriation shall be used for costs incurred in relocating the ACTION agency headquarters to a new location.

COMMISSION ON EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

1987 comparable appropriation	$750,000
1988 appropriation request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The bill contains no budget authority for this activity. The 1987 appropriation of $750,000 was intended to provide sufficient funds for the Commission's activities. The Committee looks forward to receiving the Commission's study in early 1988.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

1989 comparable appropriation	$228,000,000
1990 appropriation request	132,000,000
House allowance	238,000,000
Committee recommendation	248,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $248,000,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This is $10,000,000 more than the House allowance and $20,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1989 comparable appropriation of $228,000,000. These funds are an advance appropriation for fiscal year 1990.

The administration requested no new funds for the Corporation for fiscal year 1990 and, instead, requested that funds previously appropriated for the Corporation for fiscal year 1988 and fiscal year 1989 be made available in fiscal year 1990. The Committee rejects the administration request.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is the primary vehicle for providing Federal financial assistance to the radio and television stations which currently compose the noncommercial broadcasting system.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

1987 comparable appropriation	$23,892,000
1988 appropriation request	24,920,000
House allowance	25,601,000
Committee recommendation	25,601,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,601,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. This is $681,000 more than the administration request, the same as the House allowance, and $1,709,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $23,892,000.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service prevents and minimizes work stoppages by making available skilled professional mediators. Activities include education and training to support free collective bargaining, technical assistance to promote development of sound labor-management relationships and practices, and provision of a roster of qualified arbitrators to assist the parties to a collective bargaining agreement in the resolution of grievances.

The Committee has included $1,000,000 so that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service can continue to provide grants for the establishment and maintenance of labor-management committees. The Committee believes that these committees continue to be effective in improving labor relations and increasing productivity. The Committee expects the agency to support 12 to 15 committees under the Labor-Management Cooperation Grant Program in fiscal year 1988.

The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $319,000.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1987 comparable appropriation	$3,785,000
1988 appropriation request	4,139,000
House allowance	4,080,000
Committee recommendation	4,080,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,080,000 for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission. This is the same as the House allowance, $59,000 less than the administration request, and $295,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $3,785,000.

The Commission adjudicates disputes between the Labor Department's Mine Safety and Health Administration and employers or employees to whom MSHA has issued a citation charging a violation.

The Committee is concerned with the Commission's request to decrease its travel budget during a period of an anticipated increased caseload. The Committee expects the Commisison to maintain the current level of availability of administrative law judges to adjudicate complaints of mines and mine operators.

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO PREVENT INFANT MORTALITY

The bill includes language to extend the availability of funds appropriated in fiscal year 1987. No appropriation is necessary in 1988. The Commission was created by Public Law 99–660 to make recommendations to the Congress on a national policy design to reduce and prevent infant mortality.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

1987 comparable appropriation	$683,000
1988 appropriation request	791,000
House allowance	750,000
Committee recommendation	791,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $791,000 for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science [NCLIS]. This is the same as the administration request, $41,000 more than the House allowance, and $108,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $683,000.

This Commission has the responsibility for advising the President and Congress on the development and implementation of national policy in the library and information field, developing overall plans for meeting national library and information needs, and coordinating activities at the Federal, State, and local levels in meeting those needs.

The Committee is disturbed with the administration's proposal to simultaneously increase the budget for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science while terminating all Federal support for programs under the Library Services and Construction Act. The Committee expects the Commission to vigorously carry out its statutory charge to advise the President on national library needs.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HANDICAPPED

1987 comparable appropriation	$860,000
1988 appropriation request	932,000
House allowance	932,000
Committee recommendation	932,000

The Committee recommends $932,000 for the National Council on the Handicapped. This is the same as the administration's budget request, the same as the House allowance, and $72,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $860,000.

The National Council on the Handicapped was created to establish general policies regarding Federal activities affecting handicapped individuals and to review rehabilitation services and handicapped research.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1987 comparable appropriation	$129,960,000
1988 appropriation request	141,580,000
House allowance	139,019,000
Committee recommendation	139,019,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $139,019,000 for the National Labor Relations Board. This is $2,561,000 less than the administration request, the same as the House allowance, and $9,059,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $129,960,000. The Board resolves representation disputes in industry and remedies and prevents unfair labor practices by both labor unions and employers.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1987 comparable appropriation	$6,505,000
1988 appropriation request	4,873,000
House allowance	7,316,000
Committee recommendation	7,316,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,316,000 for the National Mediation Board. This is $2,443,000 more than the administration request, $811,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $6,505,000, and the same as the House allowance. The National Mediation Board handles labor-management disputes, and questions of representation in the railroad and airline industries.

The Committee rejects the proposed legislative change and program cuts for the adjustment of railroad grievances. The proposed legislative change is clearly a matter for consideration by the authorizing committee, and not by the Committee on Appropriations. The Committee's recommendation includes $2,500,000 for the adjustment of railroad grievances.

In restoring the funding for the adjustment of railroad grievances, the Committee is concerned about the efficiency and expediency with which cases are disposed. As a result, the Committee is interested in the recommendations of the bipartisan labor-management committee, which was established to study and make recommendations to improve grievance handling in the railroad industry. The Committee directs the National Mediation Board to report to the Committee by February 1, 1988, the recommendations of the bipartisan labor-management committee to improve the efficiency and expediency of the grievance handling administrative rules and procedures. The Committee is especially interested in recommendations that will result in the reduction of pending caseloads and in the improvement of prompt disposition of disputes.

The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $57,000.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1987 comparable appropriation	$5,750,000
1988 appropriation request	6,232,000
House allowance	6,147,000
Committee recommendation	6,147,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,147,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. This is $83,000 less than the administration request, the same as the House allowance, and $397,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $5,750,000.

The Review Commission is charged with ruling on cases forwarded to it by the Department of Labor when disagreements arise over the results of safety and health inspections performed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA]. Employers have the right to dispute any alleged job safety or health violation found during the inspection by OSHA, the penalties proposed by OHSA, and time given by OSHA to correct any hazardous situation. Employees and representatives of employees may initiate a case by challenging the propriety of the time OSHA has allowed for correction of any violative condition.

PHYSICIAN PAYMENT REVIEW COMMISSION

1987 comparable appropriation	$1,000,000
1988 appropriation request	3,209,000
House allowance	3,130,000
Committee recommendation	3,130,000

The Committee provides the authority to transfer $3,130,000 from the Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund to support the activities of the Physician Payment Review Commission [PPRC]. This is $79,000 less than the Commission's independent request to the Congress, $2,130,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation, and is the same as the House allowance. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $79,000.

The Physician Payment Review Commission was established by section 9305 of the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–272). The Commission makes recommendations to the Congress by March 1 of each year regarding adjustments to the reasonable charge levels for Medicare-related physicians' services and changes in the methods for determining the rates of payment, and for making payment, for such services. This includes advising Congress on issues surrounding the discrepancy among reimbursement rates based on geographic location. The Commission also advises and makes recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding a relative value scale.

The appropriation will support the work of the 13 commissioners, an executive director, and a staff of not more than 25. The amount approved includes $850,000 for policy analysis and data development.

The Committee was pleased with the preliminary report of the Physician Payment Review Commission, issued in March 1987. The Committee continues to place a priority on addressing the health requirements of the one-third of Medicare beneficiaries who live in rural communities, and looks forward to further Commission reports and recommendations on how to increase access and maintain high quality care in rural America.

The authorizing legislation for the Commission states that it shall submit its appropriation requests in the same manner as that of the Office of Technology Assessment. The Committee understands this requirement clarifies the Commission's status as a legislative agency, independent from executive branch overview. Thus, while the Committee would welcome executive branch advice or comment on the Commission's appropriations request, the Committee believes that the Commission should continue to submit its formal budget requests directly to the Congress.

PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT ASSESSMENT COMMISSION

1987 comparable appropriation	$3,421,000
1988 appropriation request	3,798,000
House allowance	3,752,000
Committee recommendation	3,752,000

The Committee recommends the transfer of $3,752,000 from the Medicare trust funds for the operation of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission [ProPAC]. This is $46,000 less than the Commission's independent request to the Congress, $331,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $3,421,000, and is the same as the House allowance. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $46,000.

The Commission was established by the Social Security Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98–21), which enacted the Medicare Prospective Payment System [PPS]. ProPAC acts as an advisory body to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Congress, providing recommendations and reports on the functioning of the Prospective Payment System and adjustments needed in the system to assure that it is maintained and kept up to date. ProPAC is a permanent, independent body with 17 commissioners appointed by the Director of the congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

This amount of funding will provide for the ongoing work of the Commission, which includes the development and maintenance of a strong data and policy analysis capability, the development and submission of three annual reports, and the provision of continuing oversight of the Prospective Payment System. The amount provided includes $1,250,000 for data development, analysis, and research, an increase of $250,000 above the fiscal year 1987 amount.

The Committee agrees with the Commission to the change in publication date from February to June for the report to Congress on the impact of the Prospective Payment System on the American Health Care System. The change is necessary because of the change in publication date of the annual report and recommendations to the Secretary from

April 1 to March 1, beginning in 1988. The Committee has received the February 1987 American Health Care System report and anticipates receiving the next report on June 1, 1988.

The Committee noted in the preliminary ProPAC report, issued April 1987, the Commission's desire to further examine the effect of Prospective Payment System [PPS] policies on rural hospitals. The Committee encourages and supports the Commission's activities in this area, and looks forward to receiving the Commission's recommendations on modifications of PPS to address the financial risks of small, isolated rural hospitals.

The authorizing legislation for the Commission states that it shall submit its appropriation requests in the same manner as that of the Office of Technology Assessment. The Committee understands this requirement clarifies the Commission's status as a legislative agency, independent from executive branch overview. Thus, while the Committee would welcome executive branch advice or comment on the Commission's appropriations request, the Committee believes that the Commission should continue to submit its formal budget requests directly to the Congress.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

1987 comparable appropriation	$380,000,000
1988 appropriation request	276,000,000
House allowance	368,000,000
Committee recommendation	368,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $368,000,000 for the dual benefits payments account of the Railroad Retirement Board. This is $92,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance and is $12,000,000 less than fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $380,000,000.

This appropriation provides for vested dual benefits authorized by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981. This separate account established for the payment of dual benefits is funded by general fund appropriations.

The Committee has rejected the President's budget proposal which would have required the rail trust fund to pay 25 percent of this account. The Committee recommendation restores the proposed cut of $92,000,000.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

1987 comparable appropriation	$3,100,000
1988 appropriation request	3,100,000
House allowance	3,100,000
Committee recommendation	3,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,100,000 for the Federal payments to the railroad retirement account. This amount is the same as the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1987 appropriation.

Section 417 of the Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983 (Public Law 98–76) provides for monthly transfers from the Treasury of amounts represented by benefit checks drawn 6 months earlier and not presented for payment. Amounts for reimbursement of uncashed checks must be provided in advance, based on an estimate of required funds. The Committee did not act upon the President's budget request for an advance appropriation for fiscal year 1989.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

1987 comparable appropriation	$58,520,000
1988 appropriation request	55,389,000
House allowance	60,434,000
Committee recommendation	60,434,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of $60,434,000 for administration. This is $5,045,000 more than the administration request, $1,914,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 limitation of $58,520,000, and the same as the House allowance. This account provides for a limitation of funds in the "Railroad retirement" account that may be used by the Railroad Retirement Board for administrative purposes.

The Committee recommendation provides for a total staffing level of 1,557 full-time equivalents [FTE's], including 4 FTE's for building management. This number is comparable to last year's staffing level. The Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to reduce the staffing level by 141 FTE positions.

The Committee has included bill language that specifies staffing levels of not less than 1,254 full-time equivalent employees for the Retirement/Survivor Benefit Program. The Committee provided $5,045,000 more than the budget request to cover personnel compensation and benefit costs, including increases in the Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS], building improvements and furniture. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $899,000.

The Committee is very concerned with the projected cost overruns, schedule slippages, and reduced offset savings associated with the automation of the Railroad Retirement Board's retirement claims processing operations. The projected completion date has slipped from September 1987 to mid-1991. The cost estimates have increased from $17,000,000 to $40,000,000. The benefit-cost ratio, especially for reduced personnel costs, is decreasing as the project completion date is extended. For these reasons, the Committee believes that the Board should reassess the project's future direction. This assessment should result in a responsible plan of action and schedule for automating the retirement claims processing operations. This includes sound estimates for all costs, including in-house costs, and for all benefits, including future FTE reductions. The Committee believes that the management of the project needs to be improved and that the Board members need to be more involved in overseeing the project on a frequent basis. The Committee also requires that the Railroad Retirement Board submit with its budget request each year a detailed benefit-cost analysis for this effort.

The Committee concurs with the House in (1) extending the availability of $2,500,000 for retirement claims automation activities until September 30, 1988, and (2) denying the Board's request for $3,643,000 for the retirement claims processing system [RCPS] for fiscal year 1988 at this time.

LIMITATION ON RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION FUND

1987 comparable appropriation	$15,156,000
1988 appropriation request	
House allowance	14,445,000
Committee recommendation	14,445,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of $14,445,000 for the limitation on administration of the railroad unemployment insurance fund. This is $14,445,000 more than the administration request, the same as the House allowance, and $711,000 less than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $156,000.

The Committee has included bill language that specifies staffing levels of not less than 303 full-time equivalent positions for the Railroad Unemployment/Sickness Insurance Program. The Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to delete the staffing levels, and has included appropriation bill language which apportions sufficient funds to support the administration of this program.

LIMITATION ON REVIEW ACTIVITY

1987 comparable appropriation	$1,289,000
1988 appropriation request	3,800,000
House allowance	2,310,000
Committee recommendation	2,310,000

The Committee recommends $2,310,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is $1,490,000 less than the budget request, the same as the House allowance, and $1,021,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 limitation of $1,289,000. The Committee concurs with the House in reducing the amount requested for FERS costs by $67,000.

The Office of the Inspector General conducts audits, investigations, and review activities. This amount is to be derived from the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance trust funds. The Committee concurs with the House in providing funds to support salary and benefits for 45 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions. This is an increase of 20 positions from last year's level of 25 positions. In its recommendation, the Committee agrees with the House position that an increase in staff from 25 to 71 FTE positions in a single year, as requested in the budget, is not warranted. Rather, the Committee's recommendation reflects a more gradual increase in staffing levels. The recommendation also provides funds for contracts and other services; equipment and supplies; and travel costs, which are primarily associated with establishing a nationwide investigation program.

Soldiers' and Airmen's Home

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1987 comparable appropriation	$35,154,000
1988 appropriation request	37,080,000
House allowance	36,647,000
Committee recommendation	38,303,000

The Committee recommends authority to expend $38,303,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This is $1,223,000 more than the administration request, $3,149,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation of $35,154,000, and $1,656,000 more than the House allowance.

The U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home is a retirement facility that provides residence, subsistence, medical, and other care to eligible Army and Air Force veterans. The facility, which is currently serving about 2,100 residents, is funded by annual appropriations made by Congress from a trust fund on deposit with the U.S. Treasury. Income to the fund is received from members' fees, interest, withheld pay, and nonjudicial fines imposed on active duty soldiers and airmen.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

1987 comparable appropriation	$15,109,000
1988 appropriation request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	16,132,000

The Committee recommends authority to expend $16,132,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This amount is $1,023,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. There was no budget request for this activity and no House allowance

The Committee provides $16,132,000 in budget authority to continue the renovation activity currently underway at the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. The Committee is pleased that the design and procurement phases for the Scott dormitory project are completed and that construction will begin before the end of the 1987 calendar year. Construction will also begin on the effort to air condition the Pipes building, repair the hot water system and replace the street lighting system. During calendar year 1988, the Committee expects the Home to commence with installation of a central fire alarm system and the correction of numerous electrical deficiencies. The appropriation for fiscal year 1988 will allow design and procurement to progress toward the construction of the intermediate health care facility. This level of funding will also support other ongoing renovation activities as well as reimburse the "Capital outlay" account with funds transferred to the "Operation and maintenance" account for pay and retirement expenses in fiscal year 1987.

U.S. Institute of Peace

1987 comparable appropriation	$625,000
1988 appropriation request	3,310,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the U.S. Institute of Peace. This is $1,690,000 more than the administration request and $4,375,000 more than the fiscal year 1987 appropriation. The Institute expects to carry over approximately $300,000 into fiscal year 1988 providing a total of $5,300,000 available for that fiscal year. There is no House allowance for the Institute.

The Institute was established by the United States Institute of Peace Act (Public Law 98-525). The Institute is an independent, nonprofit, national organization that promotes scholarship and education in matters relating to peace and international conflict resolution. The Institute is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors and is located in Washington, DC.

The Committee is concerned that the Institute has been deficient in its efforts to seek participation from a broad cross-section of the Nation. Nongovernmental volunteer organizations, community organizations, universities, private foundations, professional, and labor organizations, collectively represent a rich source of expertise in the search for peaceful means of conflict resolution. It is important, therefore, both that the Board include full and diverse representation and that interested groups around the Nation be fully apprised of Institute activities.

The Committee is pleased to note that the grant program of the U.S. Peace Institute is now underway, but has some procedural and substantive reservations about this process. Some grants have been awarded to organizations with which Board members are affiliated, representing at least the appearance of a conflict of interest. Some grants have been awarded to Federal agencies which already receive congressional funding. The Committee believes that grant recipients should collectively represent a balanced cross-section of American approaches to peace and should not be agencies of the Federal Government.

The Committee also recognizes that the delay in appointments of Board members has impeded the ability of the Institute to broaden its base of support and to accomplish its objectives.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

TRAVEL EXPENSES

The Committee has included general provision bill language to reduce by a uniform percentage all appropriations accounts within this bill from which expenses for travel, transportation, and subsistence are paid to achieve a total outlay reduction of $22,600,000 in fiscal year 1988.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93–344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1988: Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education and Related Agencies	129.11	[1] 128,210	132.51	[2] 131,327
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1988				[3] 93,820
1989				21,965
1990				4,719
1991				1,155
1992 and future year				34
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1988 in the bill		55,574		41,641
	Direct loans		Loan guarantees	
Credit authority estimates, fiscal year 1988	1.72	1,661		

[1] Includes previously enacted budget authority.

[2] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

[3] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill "which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session."

The following items are identified pursuant to this requirement:

$3,000,000 for pediatric emergency care;

$2,100,000 for organ procurement organization grants;

$145,877,000 for family planning;

$89,551,000 for preventive health and health services block grant;

$2,000,000 for prevention centers;

$14,097,000 for adolescent family life;

$30,898,000 for child abuse prevention and treatment;

$5,000,000 for adoption opportunities;

$8,500,000 for family violence prevention and services;

$750,000 for the National Center for Nursing Research;

$509,000 for the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant;

$171,000,000 for substance abuse grants to States;

$41,264,000 for the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention;

$125,655,000 for non-AIDS drug abuse research

$80,135,000 for non-AIDS alcoholism and alcohol abuse research;

$750,000 for the Louise Rude Center for Deaf Adults in Anchorage, AK;

$1,000,000 for the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia;

$250,000 for the National Consortium for Educational Access;

$1,000,000 for a graduate science research laboratory at the University of South Carolina;

$1,000,000 for a textiles science research center at Clemson University;

$700,000 for the Academic Institute for Minority Scholars; and

$791,000 for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, $41,000 in excess of the authorized ceiling.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

The following item is identified pursuant to this requirement:

Public Law 98–524, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, is amended as follows:

SEC. 202. *(a)* From the portion of the allotment of each State available for this part for each fiscal year—

(1) 10 percent of the funds available for this title shall be available for handicapped individuals;

(2) 22 percent of such funds shall be available for disadvantaged individuals;

(3) 12 percent of such funds shall be available for adults who are in need of training and retraining;

(4) 8.5 percent of such funds shall be available for individuals who are single parents and homemakers;

(5) 3.5 percent of such funds shall be available for individuals who are participants in programs designed to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping in vocational education; and

(6) 1 percent of such funds shall be made available for criminal offenders who are in correctional institutions.

(b) Funds described in clause (4) of subsection (a) shall also be available for single pregnant women.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1987 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1987 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION							
Job training programs	7,972,000	8,989,000	8,989,000	8,989,000	+1,017,000	---	---
Employment security	2,631,000	3,686,000	3,491,000	3,466,000	+835,000	-220,000	-25,000
Trust funds	(18,944,000)	(15,034,000)	(15,534,000)	(15,034,000)	(-3,910,000)	---	(-500,000)
Financial control and management systems	15,066,000	17,325,000	17,325,000	17,446,000	+2,380,000	+121,000	+121,000
Trust funds	(8,063,000)	(9,847,000)	(10,147,000)	(9,847,000)	(+1,784,000)	---	(-300,000)
Executive direction and administration	3,130,000	3,302,000	3,302,000	3,487,000	+357,000	+185,000	+185,000
Trust funds	(2,475,000)	(2,742,000)	(2,742,000)	(2,742,000)	(+267,000)	---	---
Regional operations	26,064,000	25,974,000	27,418,000	27,268,000	+1,204,000	+1,294,000	-150,000
Trust funds	(15,281,000)	(15,708,000)	(18,559,000)	(16,789,000)	(+1,508,000)	(+1,081,000)	(-1,770,000)
Apprenticeship services	13,213,000	14,415,000	14,415,000	14,415,000	+1,202,000	---	---
Federal Retiree Cost Savings/Other	---	---	-1,044,000	-1,044,000	-1,044,000	-1,044,000	---
Trust funds	---	---	(-557,000)	(-557,000)	(-557,000)	(-557,000)	---
Total, Program Administration	112,839,000	117,022,000	120,321,000	117,882,000	+5,043,000	+860,000	-2,439,000
Federal funds	68,076,000	73,691,000	73,896,000	74,027,000	+5,951,000	+336,000	+131,000
Trust funds	(44,763,000)	(43,331,000)	(46,425,000)	(43,855,000)	(-908,000)	(+524,000)	(-2,570,000)
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES							
Grants to States:							

Block grant	1,840,000,000	1,783,000,000	1,880,000,000	1,900,000,000	+60,000,000	+117,000,000	+20,000,000
Summer youth employment and training program:							
Summer 1988 and 1989	750,000,000	650,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000	---	+100,000,000	---
Dislocated worker assistance (program replacement pending) (Not considered by House)	(200,000,000)	---	DEFER	(300,000,000)	(+100,000,000)	(+300,000,000)	(+300,000,000)
Federally administered programs:							
Native Americans	61,484,000	58,839,000	62,370,000	62,700,000	+1,216,000	+3,861,000	+330,000
Migrants and seasonal farmworkers	59,621,000	57,056,000	70,480,000	66,500,000	+6,879,000	+9,444,000	-3,980,000
Job Corps	656,350,000	651,684,000	783,500,000	700,000,000	+43,650,000	+48,316,000	-83,500,000
Veterans' employment	10,058,000	10,043,000	10,409,000	10,575,000	+517,000	+532,000	+166,000
National activities:							
Pilots and demonstrations	31,620,000	40,698,000	40,698,000	40,698,000	+9,078,000	---	---
Research, demonstration and evaluation	14,406,000	19,038,000	19,038,000	19,038,000	+4,632,000	---	---
Other	26,690,000	15,190,000	23,190,000	27,690,000	+1,000,000	+12,500,000	+4,500,000
Subtotal, National activities	72,716,000	74,926,000	82,926,000	87,426,000	+14,710,000	+12,500,000	+4,500,000
Subtotal, Federal activities	860,229,000	852,548,000	1,009,685,000	927,201,000	+66,972,000	+74,653,000	-82,484,000
Total, Job Training Partnership Act	3,450,229,000	3,285,548,000	3,639,685,000	3,577,201,000	+126,972,000	+291,653,000	-62,484,000
(Unauthorized) (Not considered by House)	(200,000,000)	---	DEFER	(300,000,000)	(+100,000,000)	(+300,000,000)	(+300,000,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(3,650,229,000)	(3,285,548,000)	(3,639,685,000)	(3,877,201,000)	(+226,972,000)	(+591,653,000)	(+237,516,000)
Trade adjustment program activities	49,900,000	---	50,000,000	50,000,000	+100,000	+50,000,000	---
Homeless job training	---	---	8,000,000	12,000,000	+12,000,000	+12,000,000	+4,000,000
Total, Training and Employment Services 1/	3,500,129,000	3,285,548,000	3,697,685,000	3,639,201,000	+139,072,000	+353,653,000	-58,484,000
Total, authorized and unauthorized	3,700,129,000	3,285,548,000	3,697,685,000	3,939,201,000	+239,072,000	+653,653,000	+241,516,000
COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS (not considered by House)	(336,000,000)	(326,000,000)	DEFER	(346,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+346,000,000)

1/ Budget request excludes $1,130,000,000 for new retraining programs proposed for later transmittal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom-mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES							
Trade adjustment assistance	114,000,000	138,000,000	138,000,000	138,000,000	+24,000,000	---	---
Unemployment assistance and payments under other Federal unemployment programs	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-1,000,000	---	---
Total, FUBA	118,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	+23,000,000	---	---
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS							
Unemployment Compensation (Trust Funds):							
State Operations	(1,244,132,000)	(1,285,738,000)	(1,285,738,000)	(1,285,738,000)	(+41,606,000)	---	---
State integrity activities	(212,754,000)	(255,829,000)	(255,829,000)	(255,829,000)	(+43,075,000)	---	---
National Activities	(2,272,000)	(10,185,000)	(10,185,000)	(10,185,000)	(+7,913,000)	---	---
Contingency	(178,410,000)	(122,866,000)	(182,866,000)	(182,866,000)	(+4,456,000)	(+60,000,000)	---
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation(trust funds)	(1,637,568,000)	(1,674,618,000)	(1,734,618,000)	(1,734,618,000)	(+97,050,000)	(+60,000,000)	---
Employment Service:							
Allotments to States:							
Federal funds	22,700,000	22,700,000	22,700,000	22,700,000	---	---	---
Trust funds	(732,500,000)	(636,273,000)	(732,500,000)	(677,300,000)	(-55,200,000)	(+41,027,000)	(-55,200,000)
Subtotal	755,200,000	658,973,000	755,200,000	700,000,000	-55,200,000	+41,027,000	-55,200,000

National Activities:							
Federal funds..................................	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	---	---	---
Trust funds 2/..................................	(36,833,000)	(28,894,000)	(68,894,000)	(58,894,000)	(+22,061,000)	(+30,000,000)	(-10,000,000)
Subtotal, Employment Service....................	792,733,000	688,567,000	824,794,000	759,594,000	-33,139,000	+71,027,000	-65,200,000
Federal funds..................................	23,400,000	23,400,000	23,400,000	23,400,000	---	---	---
Trust funds..................................	(769,333,000)	(665,167,000)	(801,394,000)	(736,194,000)	(-33,139,000)	(+71,027,000)	(-65,200,000)
Total, State Unempl. Ins. and Empl. Ser. Opers..	2,430,301,000	2,363,185,000	2,559,412,000	2,494,212,000	+63,911,000	+131,027,000	-65,200,000
Federal Funds..................................	23,400,000	23,400,000	23,400,000	23,400,000	---	---	---
Trust Funds..................................	(2,406,901,000)	(2,339,785,000)	(2,536,012,000)	(2,470,812,000)	(+63,911,000)	(+131,027,000)	(-65,200,000)
ADVANCES TO UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS...	---	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	+30,000,000	---	---
Total, Employment & Training Administration.....	6,161,269,000	5,936,755,000	6,548,418,000	6,422,295,000	+261,026,000	+485,540,000	-126,123,000
Federal funds..................................	3,709,605,000	3,553,639,000	3,965,981,000	3,907,628,000	+198,023,000	+353,989,000	-58,353,000
Trust funds..................................	(2,451,664,000)	(2,383,116,000)	(2,582,437,000)	(2,514,667,000)	(+63,003,000)	(+131,551,000)	(-67,770,000)
LABOR - MANAGEMENT SERVICES							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Labor-management relations service....................	4,904,000	5,951,000	5,951,000	5,951,000	+1,047,000	---	---
Labor-management standards enforcement................	23,735,000	26,020,000	26,020,000	26,020,000	+2,285,000	---	---
Pension and welfare benefit programs..................	33,636,000	50,102,000	50,102,000	50,102,000	+16,466,000	---	---
Federal Retiree Cost Savings/Other....................	---	---	-881,000	-881,000	-881,000	-881,000	---
Total, LMS..................................	62,275,000	82,073,000	81,192,000	81,192,000	+18,917,000	-881,000	---
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION							
Program Administration (Trust Funds)..................	(36,874,000)	(40,446,000)	(40,034,000)	(40,034,000)	(+3,160,000)	(-412,000)	---

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2/ $30,000,000 for Targeted Jobs Tax Credit activities included by both House and Senate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Enforcement of wage and hour standards	78,018,000	87,795,000	87,275,000	88,144,000	+10,126,000	+349,000	+869,000
Federal contractor EEO standards enforcement	47,191,000	51,796,000	53,865,000	51,586,000	+4,395,000	-210,000	-2,279,000
Federal programs for workers' compensation	53,073,000	65,631,000	64,735,000	65,456,000	+12,383,000	-175,000	+721,000
Trust funds	(441,000)	(488,000)	(488,000)	(488,000)	(+47,000)	---	---
Executive direction and support services	12,768,000	14,413,000	14,081,000	14,637,000	+1,869,000	+224,000	+556,000
Prior year unobligated balances	-8,000,000	---	---	---	+8,000,000	---	---
Federal Retiree Cost Savings/Other	---	---	-2,871,000	-2,871,000	-2,871,000	-2,871,000	---
Total, salaries and expenses	183,491,000	220,123,000	217,573,000	217,440,000	+33,949,000	-2,683,000	-133,000
Federal funds	183,050,000	219,635,000	217,085,000	216,952,000	+33,902,000	-2,683,000	-133,000
Trust funds	(441,000)	(488,000)	(488,000)	(488,000)	(+47,000)	---	---
SPECIAL BENEFITS							
Federal employees compensation act benefits	259,400,000	170,000,000	253,177,000	170,000,000	-89,400,000	---	-83,177,000
Total Authorized and Unauthorized	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	4,200,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-200,000	---	---
Total, Special Benefits	263,600,000	174,000,000	257,177,000	174,000,000	-89,600,000	---	-83,177,000

BLACK LUNG DISABILILTY TRUST FUND

Benefit payments and interest on advances..............	186,687,000	594,522,000	594,522,000	594,522,000	+407,835,000	---	---
Employment Standards Admin., salaries & expenses......	26,346,000	28,556,000	28,293,000	28,217,000	+1,871,000	-339,000	-76,000
Departmental Management, salaries and expenses.........	22,095,000	23,851,000	23,521,000	25,924,000	+3,829,000	+2,073,000	+2,403,000
Departmental Management, inspector general.............	612,000	515,000	506,000	506,000	-106,000	-9,000	---
Subtotal, Black Lung Disablty. Trust Fund, apprn	235,740,000	647,444,000	646,842,000	649,169,000	+413,429,000	+1,725,000	+2,327,000
Treasury administrative costs (indefinite)......	756,000	756,000	756,000	756,000	---	---	---
Repayment of Advances (indefinite)..............	---	38,800,000	38,800,000	38,800,000	+38,800,000	---	---
Subtotal, indefinites.........................	756,000	39,556,000	39,556,000	39,556,000	.+38,800,000	---	---
Total, Employment Standards Administration......	683,587,000	1,081,123,000	1,161,148,000	1,080,165,000	+396,578,000	-958,000	-80,983,000
Federal funds..................................	683,146,000	1,080,635,000	1,160,660,000	1,079,677,000	+396,531,000	-958,000	-80,983,000
Trust funds....................................	(441,000)	(488,000)	(488,000)	(488,000)	(+47,000)	---	---

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Safety and health standards............................	6,345,000	6,828,000	6,828,000	6,828,000	+483,000	---	---
Enforcement:							
Federal Enforcement................................	91,915,000	114,717,000	114,717,000	118,617,000	+26,702,000	+3,900,000	+3,900,000
State programs.....................................	54,921,000	42,327,000	42,327,000	42,327,000	-12,594,000	---	---
Technical Support......................................	14,965,000	17,379,000	17,379,000	17,379,000	+2,414,000	---	---
Compliance Assistance..................................	36,289,000	38,034,000	38,034,000	38,034,000	+1,745,000	---	---
Safety and health statistics...........................	18,862,000	20,503,000	20,503,000	20,503,000	+1,641,000	---	---
Executive direction and administration.................	5,630,000	6,072,000	6,072,000	6,072,000	+442,000	---	---
Federal Retiree Cost Savings/Other.....................	---	---	-1,859,000	-1,859,000	-1,859,000	-1,859,000	---
Total, OSHA..	228,977,000	245,860,000	244,001,000	247,901,000	+18,974,000	+2,041,000	+3,900,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Enforcement:							
Coal	81,084,000	85,343,000	85,343,000	90,234,000	+9,150,000	+4,891,000	+4,891,000
Metal/nonmetal	31,190,000	33,521,000	33,521,000	33,521,000	+2,331,000	---	---
Standards development	1,117,000	1,208,000	1,208,000	1,208,000	+91,000	---	---
Assessments	2,013,000	2,161,000	2,161,000	2,161,000	+148,000	---	---
Educational policy and development	11,808,000	12,199,000	12,199,000	12,199,000	+391,000	---	---
Technical support	20,411,000	21,300,000	21,300,000	21,300,000	+889,000	---	---
Program administration	10,798,000	11,556,000	11,556,000	11,556,000	+758,000	---	---
Federal Retiree Cost Savings/Other	---	---	-2,414,000	-2,414,000	-2,414,000	-2,414,000	---
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	158,421,000	167,288,000	164,874,000	169,765,000	+11,344,000	+2,477,000	+4,891,000
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	59,769,000	62,986,000	62,986,000	62,986,000	+3,217,000	---	---
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds)	(37,872,000)	(43,419,000)	(43,419,000)	(43,419,000)	(+5,547,000)	---	---
Prices and cost of living	53,341,000	60,225,000	60,225,000	60,225,000	+6,884,000	---	---
Wages and industrial relations	20,676,000	22,188,000	22,188,000	22,188,000	+1,512,000	---	---
Productivity and technology	5,065,000	5,487,000	5,487,000	5,487,000	+422,000	---	---
Economic growth and employment projections	3,104,000	3,386,000	3,386,000	3,386,000	+282,000	---	---

Executive direction and staff services	20,456,000	21,830,000	22,830,000	21,830,000	+1,374,000	---	-1,000,000
Consumer Price Index Revision	11,393,000	9,184,000	9,184,000	9,184,000	-2,209,000	---	---
Federal Retiree Cost Savings/Other	---	---	-1,453,000	-1,453,000	-1,453,000	-1,453,000	---
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	211,676,000	228,705,000	228,252,000	227,252,000	+15,576,000	-1,453,000	-1,000,000
Federal Funds	173,804,000	185,286,000	184,833,000	183,833,000	+10,029,000	-1,453,000	-1,000,000
Trust Funds	(37,872,000)	(43,419,000)	(43,419,000)	(43,419,000)	(+5,547,000)	---	---

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Executive direction	13,446,000	15,575,000	15,575,000	15,575,000	+2,129,000	---	---
Legal services	41,405,000	48,364,000	48,364,000	48,364,000	+6,959,000	---	---
Trust funds	(263,000)	(291,000)	(291,000)	(291,000)	(+28,000)	---	---
International labor affairs	4,523,000	6,231,000	6,231,000	6,231,000	+1,708,000	---	---
Administration and management	24,477,000	26,255,000	26,255,000	26,255,000	+1,778,000	---	---
Adjudication	12,758,000	12,445,000	12,445,000	12,445,000	-313,000	---	---
Promoting employment of the handicapped	2,435,000	2,542,000	2,542,000	2,542,000	+107,000	---	---
Women's Bureau	5,848,000	6,330,000	6,330,000	6,330,000	+482,000	---	---
Civil Rights Activities	3,238,000	3,899,000	3,899,000	3,899,000	+661,000	---	---
Drugs in the workplace	3,000,000	---	---	---	-3,000,000	---	---
Federal Retiree Cost Savings	---	---	-1,600,000	-1,600,000	-1,600,000	-1,600,000	---
Trust funds	---	---	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	---
Total, Salaries and expenses	111,393,000	121,932,000	120,327,000	120,327,000	+8,934,000	-1,605,000	---
Federal funds	111,130,000	121,641,000	120,041,000	120,041,000	+8,911,000	-1,600,000	---
Trust funds	(263,000)	(291,000)	(286,000)	(286,000)	(+23,000)	(-5,000)	---

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

State Administration:							
Disabled Veterans Outreach Program	(69,450,000)	(72,019,000)	(72,019,000)	(72,019,000)	(+2,569,000)	---	---
Local Veterans Employment Program	(56,932,000)	(51,527,000)	(59,039,000)	(59,039,000)	(+2,107,000)	(+7,512,000)	---
Subtotal, State Administration	(126,382,000)	(123,546,000)	(131,058,000)	(131,058,000)	(+4,676,000)	(+7,512,000)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Federal Administration	(13,128,000)	(15,019,000)	(14,768,000)	(14,768,000)	(+1,640,000)	(-251,000)	---
Total, Trust Funds	(139,510,000)	(138,565,000)	(145,826,000)	(145,826,000)	(+6,316,000)	(+7,261,000)	---
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL							
Audit:							
Federal funds	19,650,000	20,680,000	20,680,000	20,680,000	+1,030,000	---	---
Trust funds	(4,792,000)	(5,386,000)	(5,386,000)	(5,386,000)	(+594,000)	---	---
Investigation:							
Federal funds	5,833,000	6,382,000	6,382,000	6,382,000	+549,000	---	---
Trust funds	(1,248,000)	(1,182,000)	(1,182,000)	(1,182,000)	(-66,000)	---	---
Office of Labor Racketeering	6,564,000	7,461,000	7,661,000	8,137,000	+1,573,000	+676,000	+476,000
Executive Direction and Administration	3,802,000	4,077,000	4,077,000	4,077,000	+275,000	---	---
Federal Retiree Cost Savings/Other	---	---	-576,000	-576,000	-576,000	-576,000	---
Trust funds	---	---	(-92,000)	(-92,000)	(-92,000)	(-92,000)	---
Total, Office of the Inspector General	41,889,000	45,168,000	44,700,000	45,176,000	+3,287,000	+8,000	+476,000
Federal funds	35,849,000	38,600,000	38,224,000	38,700,000	+2,851,000	+100,000	+476,000
Trust funds	(6,040,000)	(6,568,000)	(6,476,000)	(6,476,000)	(+436,000)	(-92,000)	---
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM	47,000	---	---	---	-47,000	---	---
Total, Departmental Management	292,839,000	305,665,000	310,853,000	311,329,000	+18,490,000	+5,664,000	+476,000

Federal funds	147,026,000	160,241,000	158,265,000	158,741,000	+11,715,000	-1,500,000	+476,000
Trust funds	(145,813,000)	(145,424,000)	(152,588,000)	(152,588,000)	(+6,775,000)	(+7,164,000)	---
Total, Labor Department	7,835,868,000	8,087,915,000	8,778,772,000	8,579,933,000	+744,065,000	+492,018,000	-198,839,000
Federal funds	5,163,204,000	5,475,022,000	5,959,806,000	5,828,737,000	+665,533,000	+353,715,000	-131,069,000
(Unauthorized)	(536,000,000)	(326,000,000)	DEFER	(646,000,000)	(+110,000,000)	(+320,000,000)	(+646,000,000)
Trust funds	(2,672,664,000)	(2,612,893,000)	(2,818,966,000)	(2,751,196,000)	(+78,532,000)	(+138,303,000)	(-67,770,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(5,699,204,000)	(5,801,022,000)	(5,959,806,000)	(6,474,737,000)	(+775,533,000)	(+673,715,000)	(+514,931,000)

TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
PRIORITY DISEASE CONTROL AND RESEARCH
ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) 1/ 2/

Health Resources and Services Administration	(11,900,000)	(6,600,000)	(38,500,000)	(43,600,000)	(+31,700,000)	(+37,000,000)	(+5,100,000)
Public Health Emergency Fund	(30,000,000)	---	---	(5,000,000)	(-25,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Centers for Disease Control	(136,249,000)	(234,011,000)	(306,750,000)	(310,011,000)	(+173,762,000)	(+76,000,000)	(+3,261,000)
National Institutes of Health:							
National Cancer Institute	(61,674,000)	(93,946,000)	(93,946,000)	(93,946,000)	(+32,272,000)	---	---
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	(17,091,000)	(25,839,000)	(25,839,000)	(25,839,000)	(+8,748,000)	---	---
National Institute of Dental Research	(2,733,000)	(3,310,000)	(3,310,000)	(3,310,000)	(+577,000)	---	---
National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	---	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(+3,500,000)	---	---
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	(2,413,000)	(12,755,000)	(12,755,000)	(12,755,000)	(+10,342,000)	---	---
National Institue of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	(145,850,000)	(223,323,000)	(223,323,000)	(233,323,000)	(+87,473,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	---	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)	---	---

1/ President's budget as amended June, 1987.
2/ Senate amounts displayed for comparison only;
Appropriations made in PHS agencies.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom-mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	(4,186,000)	(9,928,000)	(9,928,000)	(14,928,000)	(+10,742,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
National Eye Institute	(250,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(+3,750,000)	---	---
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	(250,000)	(4,091,000)	(4,091,000)	(4,091,000)	(+3,841,000)	---	---
National Institute on Aging	(252,000)	(377,000)	(377,000)	(377,000)	(+125,000)	---	---
Research Resources	(7,784,000)	(25,661,000)	(25,661,000)	(52,661,000)	(+44,877,000)	(+27,000,000)	(+27,000,000)
National Center for Nursing Research	---	(533,000)	(533,000)	(533,000)	(+533,000)	---	---
John E. Fogarty International Center	---	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(4,700,000)	(+4,700,000)	(+3,500,000)	(+3,500,000)
Office of the Director	(10,000,000)	(11,465,000)	(61,465,000)	(11,465,000)	(+1,465,000)	---	(-50,000,000)
Subtotal, NIH	(252,483,000)	(422,428,000)	(472,428,000)	(467,928,000)	(+215,445,000)	(+45,500,000)	(-4,500,000)
Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health Administration	(47,553,000)	(101,252,000)	(101,252,000)	(117,252,000)	(+69,699,000)	(+16,000,000)	(+16,000,000)
Office of the Secretary	---	---	(2,000,000)	---	---	---	(-2,000,000)
Office of Minority Health	---	---	(1,500,000)	---	---	---	(-1,500,000)
Contingency funds	---	---	(20,000,000)	---	---	---	(-20,000,000)
Public Health Service Management	---	(2,100,000)	(3,000,000)	(2,600,000)	(+2,600,000)	(+500,000)	(-400,000)
Total Priority disease control and research (AIDS)	(478,185,000)	(766,391,000)	(945,430,000)	(946,391,000)	(+468,206,000)	(+180,000,000)	(+961,000)

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES 1/

Health Care Delivery and Assistance:							
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.............	496,750,000	478,000,000	535,000,000	557,000,000	+60,250,000	+79,000,000	+22,000,000
Native Hawaiian child health (sec. 301)...........	1,000,000	---	---	---	-1,000,000	---	---
Community health centers 1/......................	415,500,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	-15,500,000	---	---
(Unauthorized)..................................	---	---	DEFER	(23,000,000)	(+23,000,000)	(+23,000,000)	(+23,000,000)
Health care for the homeless.....................	46,000,000	---	30,000,000	15,000,000	-31,000,000	+15,000,000	-15,000,000
Migrant health..................................	45,400,000	45,400,000	45,400,000	45,400,000	---	---	---
(Unauthorized)..................................	---	---	DEFER	(2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Black lung clinics..............................	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	---	---	---
National Health Service Corps (unauthorized)......	(59,534,000)	(43,163,000)	DEFER	(60,000,000)	(+466,000)	(+16,837,000)	(+60,000,000)
(Limitation on direct loans) (unauthorized).....	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	DEFER	(1,000,000)	---	---	(+1,000,000)
Hansen's disease services (Carville).............	18,688,000	19,057,000	19,057,000	19,057,000	+369,000	---	---
Payment to Hawaii treatment of Hansen's Disease...	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	---	---	---
Rural Health Research...........................	---	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000	---
Total, Health Care Delivery & Assistance........	1,030,038,000	949,157,000	1,037,657,000	1,044,657,000	+14,619,000	+95,500,000	+7,000,000
Health Professions:							
Health professions student assistance:							
National Health Service Scholarships (unauth).	(2,300,000)	---	DEFER	(2,300,000)	---	(+2,300,000)	(+2,300,000)
Exceptional need scholarships.................	7,000,000	---	7,000,000	7,000,000	---	+7,000,000	---
Health professions institutional assistance:							
Financial distress..........................	3,800,000	---	---	---	-3,800,000	---	---
Excellence in minority health Education grants	---	---	---	8,000,000	+8,000,000	+8,000,000	+8,000,000
Public health/health administration:							
Public Health capitation......................	5,000,000	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	---	+5,000,000	---
Health Administration grants..................	1,500,000	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	---	+1,500,000	---
Public Health traineeships....................	3,000,000	---	3,000,000	3,000,000	---	+3,000,000	---
Health Administration traineeships............	500,000	---	500,000	500,000	---	+500,000	---
Preventive medicine residencies...............	1,600,000	---	1,600,000	1,600,000	---	+1,600,000	---
Subtotal, PH/HA.............................	11,600,000	---	11,600,000	11,600,000	---	+11,600,000	---

1/ FY 87 includes reprogramming of $15,500,000 from NHSC.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Family Med/Gen Dentistry res. & trns.	35,960,000	21,300,000	38,000,000	35,960,000	---	+14,660,000	-2,040,000
General Internal Medicine and Pediatrics	18,500,000	---	18,500,000	18,500,000	---	+18,500,000	---
Family medicine departments	7,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	---	+2,000,000	---
Physician assistants	4,800,000	---	4,800,000	4,800,000	---	+4,800,000	---
Area health education centers	18,000,000	---	18,000,000	18,000,000	---	+18,000,000	---
Health professions data analysis	2,000,000	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	---	+2,000,000	---
Disadvantaged Assistance	27,250,000	---	30,000,000	27,250,000	---	+27,250,000	-2,750,000
Special Projects: (sections 788 and 301)							
Health professions spec ed initiatives	2,500,000	4,200,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	---	-1,700,000	---
Geriatric training research	5,000,000	---	12,000,000	5,000,000	---	+5,000,000	-7,000,000
Geniatric training demonstration	5,000,000	---	---	9,000,000	+4,000,000	+9,000,000	+9,000,000
Two year medical schools	500,000	---	500,000	500,000	---	+500,000	---
Subtotal, special projects	13,000,000	4,200,000	15,000,000	17,000,000	+4,000,000	+12,800,000	+2,000,000
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome training	1,900,000	6,600,000	---	14,600,000	+12,700,000	+8,000,000	+14,600,000
Pediatric emergency care (unauthorized)	(2,000,000)	---	DEFER	(3,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+3,000,000)	(+3,000,000)
Pacific Basin activities (including Medical Officer training)	1,500,000	---	1,229,000	3,729,000	+2,229,000	+3,729,000	+2,500,000
Nurse training:							
Advanced nurse training	16,750,000	---	17,500,000	17,500,000	+750,000	+17,500,000	---
Nurse practitioner	12,000,000	---	12,000,000	12,000,000	---	+12,000,000	---
Special projects (includes sec. 820 (d)(2))	11,175,000	---	12,200,000	12,200,000	+1,025,000	+12,200,000	---
Traineeships	11,750,000	---	13,000,000	13,000,000	+1,250,000	+13,000,000	---

Nurse Anesthetists	800,000	---	800,000	800,000	---	+800,000	---
Faculty fellowships	825,000	---	800,000	1,100,000	+275,000	+1,100,000	+300,000
Subtotal, Nurse training	53,300,000	---	56,300,000	56,600,000	+3,300,000	+56,600,000	+300,000
Total, Health professions	205,610,000	37,100,000	209,429,000	232,039,000	+26,429,000	+194,939,000	+22,610,000
Resources Development:							
Organ transplants	7,400,000	---	4,000,000	6,300,000	-1,100,000	+6,300,000	+2,300,000
Outpatient health facilities construction	5,000,000	---	---	---	-5,000,000	---	---
Health teaching facilities	---	100,000	100,000	100,000	+100,000	---	---
Facilities renovation grants (AIDS)	---	---	---	4,000,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000
Pediatric health care demonstrations (AIDS)	---	---	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) service demonstrations	10,000,000	---	---	20,000,000	+10,000,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000
Total, Resources Development	22,400,000	100,000	4,100,000	35,400,000	+13,000,000	+35,300,000	+31,300,000
Family planning (unauthorized) 3/	(145,798,000)	(144,059,000)	DEFER	(145,877,000)	(+79,000)	(+1,818,000)	(+145,877,000)
Buildings and facilities	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	---	---	---
Program management/Program support, HRSA	91,165,000	76,707,000	91,540,000	91,790,000	+625,000	+15,083,000	+250,000
AIDS (non-add) 1/	(11,900,000)	(6,600,000)	(38,500,000)	(43,600,000)	(+31,700,000)	(+37,000,000)	(+5,100,000)
Total, Health Resources and Services	1,349,963,000	1,063,814,000	1,343,476,000	1,404,636,000	+54,673,000	+340,822,000	+61,160,000
(Unauthorized)	(209,632,000)	(187,222,000)	DEFER	(236,177,000)	(+26,545,000)	(+48,955,000)	(+236,177,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(1,559,595,000)	(1,251,036,000)	(1,343,476,000)	(1,640,813,000)	(+81,218,000)	(+389,777,000)	(+297,337,000)
MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	+2,000,000	---	---
HEAL loan guarantees (non-add) 2/	(290,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(305,000,000)	(305,000,000)	(+15,000,000)	(+205,000,000)	---

1/ House considered AIDS funding under consolidated AIDS account, Office of the Secretary.

2/ Recommendation is authorization level not included in bill.

3/ Proposed for transfer to OASH.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL 1/							
DISEASE CONTROL							
Preventive Health Services Block Grant (unauthorized).	(89,525,000)	(89,536,000)	DEFER	(89,551,000)	(+26,000)	(+15,000)	(+89,551,000)
Prevention centers (unauthorized)	(1,500,000)	---	DEFER	(2,000,000)	(+500,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Sexually transmitted diseases: (unauthorized)							
Grants	(50,000,000)	(46,000,000)	DEFER	(50,000,000)	---	(+4,000,000)	(+50,000,000)
Direct operations	(10,691,000)	(11,079,000)	DEFER	(11,130,000)	(+439,000)	(+51,000)	(+11,130,000)
Subtotal, unauthorized	(60,691,000)	(57,079,000)	DEFER	(61,130,000)	(+439,000)	(+4,051,000)	(+61,130,000)
Immunization: (unauthorized)							
Grants	(75,000,000)	(80,924,000)	DEFER	(94,000,000)	(+19,000,000)	(+13,076,000)	(+94,000,000)
Direct operations	(8,375,000)	(8,580,000)	DEFER	(8,618,000)	(+243,000)	(+38,000)	(+8,618,000)
Vaccine stockpile	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	DEFER	(4,000,000)	---	---	(+4,000,000)
Subtotal, unauthorized	(87,375,000)	(93,504,000)	DEFER	(106,618,000)	(+19,243,000)	(+13,114,000)	(+106,618,000)
Infectious disease	202,499,000	271,687,000	43,125,000	349,136,000	+146,637,000	+77,449,000	+306,011,000
Reappropriation	---	---	---	9,500,000	+9,500,000	+9,500,000	+9,500,000
AIDS (non-add) 1/	(166,249,000)	(234,011,000)	(306,750,000)	(310,011,000)	(+143,762,000)	(+76,000,000)	(+3,261,000)
Tuberculosis grants (unauthorized)	(7,000,000)	(4,000,000)	DEFER	(7,000,000)	---	(+3,000,000)	(+7,000,000)
Chronic & environmental disease prevention	34,001,000	31,932,000	45,272,000	43,422,000	+9,421,000	+11,490,000	-1,850,000

Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):							
Research	60,193,000	59,433,000	62,975,000	63,775,000	+3,582,000	+4,342,000	+800,000
Training	9,900,000	6,600,000	9,900,000	10,150,000	+250,000	+3,550,000	+250,000
Subtotal, NIOSH	70,093,000	66,033,000	72,875,000	73,925,000	+3,832,000	+7,892,000	+1,050,000
Epidemic services	53,351,000	55,452,000	57,193,000	57,193,000	+3,842,000	+1,741,000	---
Buildings and facilities	11,800,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-9,800,000	---	---
Program management	2,963,000	3,233,000	3,233,000	3,233,000	+270,000	---	---
Federal Retiree Cost Savings/Other	1,237,000	---	-1,721,000	-1,721,000	-2,958,000	-1,721,000	---
Total, Disease Control	375,944,000	430,337,000	221,977,000	536,688,000	+160,744,000	+106,351,000	+314,711,000
(Unauthorized)	(246,091,000)	(244,119,000)	DEFER	(266,299,000)	(+20,208,000)	(+22,180,000)	(+266,299,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(622,035,000)	(674,456,000)	(221,977,000)	(802,987,000)	(+180,952,000)	(+128,531,000)	(+581,010,000)
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH 2/							
National Cancer Institute	1,407,931,000	1,311,873,000	1,448,411,000	1,527,054,000	+119,123,000	+215,181,000	+78,643,000
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	930,369,000	826,903,000	990,808,000	1,000,349,000	+69,980,000	+173,446,000	+9,541,000
National Institute of Dental Research	118,056,000	108,576,000	128,965,000	131,559,000	+13,503,000	+22,983,000	+2,594,000
National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	511,430,000	444,004,000	563,768,000	549,784,000	+38,354,000	+105,780,000	-13,984,000
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	490,553,000	433,005,000	554,039,000	550,172,000	+59,619,000	+117,167,000	-3,867,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	545,835,000	572,752,000	439,667,000	661,458,000	+115,623,000	+88,706,000	+221,791,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	571,221,000	484,504,000	666,037,000	653,117,000	+81,896,000	+168,613,000	-12,920,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	366,997,000	322,532,000	405,673,000	408,334,000	+41,337,000	+85,802,000	+2,661,000
National Eye Institute	216,792,000	188,564,000	234,382,000	231,529,000	+14,737,000	+42,965,000	-2,853,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	209,451,000	200,947,000	225,724,000	220,709,000	+11,258,000	+19,762,000	-5,015,000

1/ AIDS funding considered by House under consolidated account, Office of the Secretary.

2/ $2,726,000,000 requested for the forward funding of research grants not considered by the Committee.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
National Institute on Aging	177,792,000	156,174,000	203,034,000	199,642,000	+21,850,000	+43,468,000	-3,392,000
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	138,760,000	123,009,000	154,632,000	153,867,000	+15,087,000	+30,858,000	-765,000
Research Resources	322,906,000	280,415,000	338,991,000	367,415,000	+44,509,000	+87,000,000	+28,424,000
National Center for Nursing Research	20,018,000	16,530,000	24,744,000	23,566,000	+3,548,000	+7,036,000	-1,178,000
John E. Fogarty International Center	11,429,000	12,366,000	12,128,000	15,866,000	+4,437,000	+3,500,000	+3,738,000
National Library of Medicine	61,926,000	64,399,000	71,465,000	70,399,000	+8,473,000	+6,000,000	-1,066,000
Office of the Director	57,312,000	61,284,000	71,389,000	61,284,000	+3,972,000	---	-10,105,000
Buildings and facilities	31,900,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	50,000,000	+18,100,000	+45,000,000	+20,000,000
AIDS (non-add) 1/	(252,483,000)	(422,428,000)	(472,428,000)	(467,928,000)	(+215,445,000)	(+45,500,000)	(-4,500,000)
Total, National Institutes of Health	6,190,698,000	5,612,837,000	6,563,857,000	6,876,104,000	+685,406,000	+1,263,267,000	+312,247,000
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH 3/							
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant (unauthorized)	(508,860,000)	(495,000,000)	DEFER	(509,000,000)	(+140,000)	(+14,000,000)	(+509,000,000)
Office of Substance Abuse : (unauthorized)							
Substance Abuse Grants to States	(162,855,000)	---	DEFER	(171,000,000)	(+8,145,000)	(+171,000,000)	(+171,000,000)
Federal demonstration grants 2/	(52,569,000)	(11,264,000)	DEFER	(41,264,000)	(-11,305,000)	(+30,000,000)	(+41,264,000)
Homeless to States	32,200,000	---	---	17,000,000	-15,200,000	+17,000,000	+17,000,000

Mental Health:							
Research	235,406,000	216,852,000	265,541,000	265,541,000	+30,135,000	+48,689,000	---
Research training	19,000,000	19,949,000	19,949,000	19,949,000	+949,000	---	---
Clinical training	15,000,000	5,000,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	+2,500,000	+12,500,000	---
Mental Health Services Demonstrations (Gen'l CSP).	15,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+5,000,000	---	---
Mental Health Services Demonstrations (Homeless)..	9,300,000	---	---	---	-9,300,000	---	---
Mental health planning grants	---	---	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Protection and advocacy	10,500,000	7,000,000	10,800,000	11,025,000	+525,000	+4,025,000	+225,000
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) 3/	13,859,000	29,514,000	---	32,514,000	+18,655,000	+3,000,000	+32,514,000
Direct operations	33,348,000	34,225,000	34,225,000	34,225,000	+877,000	---	---
Subtotal, mental health	351,413,000	337,540,000	368,015,000	405,754,000	+54,341,000	+73,214,000	+37,739,000
Drug Abuse:							
Research (unauthorized)	(107,000,000)	(74,881,000)	DEFER	(125,655,000)	(+18,655,000)	(+50,774,000)	(+125,655,000)
Research training	2,250,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	+150,000	---	---
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) 3/	31,324,000	66,732,000	---	79,732,000	+48,408,000	+13,000,000	+79,732,000
Direct operations	12,227,000	12,154,000	12,154,000	13,154,000	+927,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Subtotal, drug abuse	45,801,000	81,286,000	14,554,000	95,286,000	+49,485,000	+14,000,000	+80,732,000
Alcoholism:							
Research (unauthorized)	(69,075,000)	(64,153,000)	DEFER	(80,135,000)	(+11,060,000)	(+15,982,000)	(+80,135,000)
Alcohol services demonstration, homeless	9,200,000	---	---	---	-9,200,000	---	---
Research training	2,500,000	2,651,000	2,651,000	2,651,000	+151,000	---	---
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) 4/	2,370,000	5,006,000	---	5,006,000	+2,636,000	---	+5,006,000
Direct operations	9,517,000	9,762,000	9,762,000	9,762,000	+245,000	---	---
Subtotal, alcoholism	23,587,000	17,419,000	12,413,000	17,419,000	-6,168,000	---	+5,006,000

1/ House considered AIDS funding under consolidated AIDS account, Office of the Secretary.

2/ Excludes $10,395,000 transferred to VA.

3/ AIDS funding considered by the House under consolidated account OASH.

4/ AIDS funding considered by the House under consolidated account.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom-mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -): 1987 appropriation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -): Budget estimate (7)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -): House allowance (8)
Buildings and facilities	600,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-400,000	---	---
Program management, ADAMHA	10,928,000	7,965,000	7,965,000	7,965,000	-2,963,000	---	---
AIDS (non-add) 3/	(47,553,000)	(101,252,000)	(101,252,000)	(117,252,000)	(+69,699,000)	(+16,000,000)	(+16,000,000)
Federal Retiree Cost Savings/Other	---	---	-1,365,000	-1,365,000	-1,365,000	-1,365,000	---
Total, Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health	464,529,000	439,410,000	401,782,000	542,259,000	+77,730,000	+102,849,000	+140,477,000
(Unauthorized)	(900,359,000)	(645,298,000)	DEFER	(927,054,000)	(+26,695,000)	(+281,756,000)	(+927,054,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(1,364,888,000)	(1,084,708,000)	(401,782,000)	(1,469,313,000)	(+104,425,000)	(+384,605,000)	(+1,067,531,000)
ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL:							
Operating budget	141,182,000	68,312,000	68,312,000	68,312,000	-72,870,000	---	---
Less reimbursements	-100,401,000	---	---	---	+100,401,000	---	---
Subtotal, St. Elizabeth's Hospital	40,781,000	68,312,000	68,312,000	68,312,000	+27,531,000	---	---
New advance, biennial budget, FY 89	---	24,000,000	---	---	---	-24,000,000	---
Total, ADAMHA	505,310,000	531,722,000	470,094,000	610,571,000	+105,261,000	+78,849,000	+140,477,000
(Unauthorized)	(900,359,000)	(645,298,000)	DEFER	(927,054,000)	(+26,695,000)	(+281,756,000)	(+927,054,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(1,405,669,000)	(1,177,020,000)	(470,094,000)	(1,537,625,000)	(+131,956,000)	(+360,605,000)	(+1,067,531,000)
Total, Current Year auhorized and unauthorized	(1,405,669,000)	(1,153,020,000)	(470,094,000)	(1,537,625,000)	(+131,956,000)	(+384,605,000)	(+1,067,531,000)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT

Health Services Research and Technology Assessment (unauthorized):							
Research	(17,277,000)	(18,459,000)	DEFER	(18,459,000)	(+1,182,000)	---	(+18,459,000)
Trust funds	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	DEFER	(3,050,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+3,050,000)
Program support	(1,568,000)	(1,720,000)	DEFER	(1,720,000)	(+152,000)	---	(+1,720,000)
Subtotal, unauthorized	(18,845,000)	(20,179,000)	DEFER	(20,179,000)	(+1,334,000)	---	(+20,179,000)
Health Statistics (unauthorized):							
Program operations	(49,025,000)	(47,770,000)	DEFER	(47,770,000)	(-1,255,000)	---	(+47,770,000)
Program support	(3,100,000)	(3,345,000)	DEFER	(3,345,000)	(+245,000)	---	(+3,345,000)
Subtotal, unauthorized	(52,125,000)	(51,115,000)	DEFER	(51,115,000)	(-1,010,000)	---	(+51,115,000)
Population Affairs:							
Adolescent family life (unauthorized)	(14,097,000)	(10,074,000)	DEFER	(14,097,000)	---	(+4,023,000)	(+14,097,000)
Family planning 1/ (unauthorized)(non-add)	(145,798,000)	(144,059,000)	---	---	(-145,798,000)	(-144,059,000)	---
Health Initiatives : (deferred action)							
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion 2/	(3,657,000)	(3,067,000)	DEFER	(3,657,000)	---	(+590,000)	(+3,657,000)
Lister Hill Health Prevention Center	(5,000,000)	---	DEFER	---	(-5,000,000)	---	---
Physical fitness and sports	(1,378,000)	(1,466,000)	DEFER	(1,466,000)	(+88,000)	---	(+1,466,000)
Minority health	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	DEFER	(3,000,000)	---	---	(+3,000,000)
Health Service Management (deferred action)	(18,783,000)	(20,187,000)	DEFER	(20,887,000)	(+2,104,000)	(+700,000)	(+20,887,000)
Public Health Emergency Fund	---	---	DEFER	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) (non-add)3/	---	(2,100,000)	(4,500,000)	(7,600,000)	(+7,600,000)	(+5,500,000)	(+3,100,000)
Federal Retirement cost savings / other	---	---	DEFER	(-792,000)	(-792,000)	(-792,000)	(-792,000)
Total, PHS management	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Unauthorized & deferred action)	(116,885,000)	(109,088,000)	DEFER	(118,609,000)	(+1,724,000)	(+9,521,000)	(+118,609,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(116,885,000)	(109,088,000)	---	(118,609,000)	(+1,724,000)	(+9,521,000)	(+118,609,000)

1/ Proposed for transfer from HRSA.

2/ Includes Presidents's Council.

3/ House considered AIDS funding under consolidated account.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
RETIREMENT PAY AND MED. BENEFITS FOR COMM. OFFICERS							
Retirement payments	69,688,000	72,013,000	72,013,000	72,013,000	+2,325,000	---	---
COLA	---	2,280,000	2,280,000	2,280,000	+2,280,000	---	---
Survivors benefits	3,837,000	4,077,000	4,077,000	4,077,000	+240,000	---	---
Dependent's medical care	10,243,000	10,806,000	10,806,000	10,806,000	+563,000	---	---
Reserve Fund	---	5,000,000	---	---	---	-5,000,000	---
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits	83,768,000	94,176,000	89,176,000	89,176,000	+5,408,000	-5,000,000	---
New advance related to biennial budget, FY 89.	---	100,350,000	---	---	---	-100,350,000	---
Total, Public Health Service	8,525,683,000	7,855,236,000	9,656,010,000	9,539,175,000	+1,013,492,000	+1,683,939,000	-116,835,000
Current year appropriation request	8,525,683,000	7,730,886,000	9,656,010,000	9,539,175,000	+1,013,492,000	+1,808,289,000	-116,835,000
New advance, biennial budget, FY 89	---	124,350,000	---	---	---	-124,350,000	---
(Unauthorized)	(1,472,967,000)	(1,185,727,000)	DEFER	(1,546,139,000)	(+75,172,000)	(+362,412,000)	(+1,548,139,000)
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION							
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID							
Medicaid current law benefits	25,267,500,000	26,667,812,000	28,593,812,000	28,593,812,000	+3,326,312,000	+1,926,000,000	---
State and local administration	1,372,500,000	1,452,188,000	1,452,188,000	1,452,188,000	+79,688,000	---	---
Subtotal, medicaid program level	26,640,000,000	28,120,000,000	30,046,000,000	30,046,000,000	+3,406,000,000	+1,926,000,000	---

Less funds advanced in prior year..............	-6,500,000,000	-7,100,000,000	-7,100,000,000	-7,100,000,000	-600,000,000	---	---
Total appropriation, current request 1/.........	20,140,000,000	21,020,000,000	22,946,000,000	22,946,000,000	+2,806,000,000	+1,926,000,000	---
New advance, biennial budget, FY 89...........	7,100,000,000	30,870,000,000	8,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	+900,000,000	-22,870,000,000	---
New advance, biennial budget, FY 90...........	---	8,500,000,000	---	---	---	-8,500,000,000	---
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS							
Supplemental medical insurance........................	20,285,000,000	25,152,000,000	25,418,000,000	24,889,000,000	+4,604,000,000	-263,000,000	-529,000,000
Hospital insurance for uninsured......................	435,000,000	461,000,000	461,000,000	461,000,000	+26,000,000	---	---
Federal uninsured payment............................	12,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	+2,000,000	---	---
Total, Payment to Trust Funds 2/................	20,732,000,000	25,627,000,000	25,893,000,000	25,364,000,000	+4,632,000,000	-263,000,000	-529,000,000
New advance related to biennial budget, FY 89.	---	30,306,000,000	---	---	---	-30,306,000,000	---
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT							
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:							
Federal funds....................................	10,000,000	17,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	---	-7,000,000	---
Trust funds 3/..	(18,000,000)	(19,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	---
Subtotal, Research and evaluation...............	28,000,000	36,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	+2,000,000	-6,000,000	---
Medicare Contractors (Trust Funds):							
Operating funds..	(1,093,100,000)	(1,141,800,000)	(1,182,000,000)	(1,141,800,000)	(+48,700,000)	---	(-40,200,000)
Contingency fund......................................	(8,900,000)	(20,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(90,200,000)	(+81,300,000)	(+70,200,000)	(+40,200,000)
Subtotal, Contractors..............................	(1,102,000,000)	(1,161,800,000)	(1,232,000,000)	(1,232,000,000)	(+130,000,000)	(+70,200,000)	---
Less P.L. 99-272 funds (COBRA)..............	(-105,000,000)	(-105,000,000)	(-105,000,000)	(-105,000,000)	---	---	---

1/ Budget proposes legislative savings of $1,256 million for later transmittal.

2/ Budget proposes legislative savings of $1,215 million for later transmittal.

3/ FY 1988 House bill includes $2,000,000 for Patient Outcome Studies.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1987 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recom-mendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1987 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
State Certification:							
Medicare certification, trust funds................	(54,200,000)	(60,499,000)	(60,499,000)	(60,499,000)	(+6,299,000)	---	---
General program support, federal funds............	3,525,000	8,290,000	8,290,000	8,290,000	+4,765,000	---	---
Federal Administration:							
Federal funds....................................	84,830,000	86,510,000	90,340,000	90,340,000	+5,460,000	+3,830,000	---
Less user fees................................	---	-6,050,000	-6,050,000	-6,050,000	-6,050,000	---	---
Trust funds......................................	(154,333,000)	(176,281,000)	(184,079,000)	(174,329,000)	(+19,996,000)	(-1,952,000)	(-9,750,000)
Catastrophic insurance contingency....................	---	---	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(+30,000,000)	(+30,000,000)	---
Subtotal, Federal Administration................	239,213,000	256,741,000	298,369,000	288,619,000	+49,406,000	+31,878,000	-9,750,000
Total, Program management........................	1,321,938,000	1,418,330,000	1,524,158,000	1,514,408,000	+192,470,000	+96,078,000	-9,750,000
Federal funds................................	98,405,000	105,750,000	102,580,000	102,580,000	+4,175,000	-3,170,000	---
Trust funds..................................	(1,223,533,000)	(1,312,580,000)	(1,421,578,000)	(1,411,828,000)	(+188,295,000)	(+99,248,000)	(-9,750,000)
Total, Health Care Financing Administration:							
Federal funds..................................	48,070,405,000	116,428,750,000	56,941,580,000	56,412,580,000	+8,342,175,000	-60,016,170,000	-529,000,000
Current year................................	40,970,405,000	46,752,750,000	48,941,580,000	48,412,580,000	+7,442,175,000	+1,659,830,000	-529,000,000
New advance, biennial budget, FY 89.......	7,100,000,000	61,176,000,000	8,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	+900,000,000	-53,176,000,000	---
New advance, biennial budget, FY 90.......	---	8,500,000,000	---	---	---	-8,500,000,000	---
Trust funds..................................	(1,223,533,000)	(1,312,580,000)	(1,421,578,000)	(1,411,828,000)	(+188,295,000)	(+99,248,000)	(-9,750,000)
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS 1/...........	131,638,000	105,298,000	105,298,000	105,298,000	-26,340,000	---	---
New advance, biennial budget, FY 89...............	---	93,291,000	---	---	---	-93,291,000	---

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

Benefit payments 2/	957,000,000	897,416,000	897,416,000	909,416,000	-47,584,000	+12,000,000	+12,000,000
Administration	6,437,000	6,486,000	6,486,000	6,486,000	+49,000	---	---
Subtotal, Black Lung, program level	963,437,000	903,902,000	903,902,000	915,902,000	-47,535,000	+12,000,000	+12,000,000
Less funds advanced in prior year	-270,000,000	-252,450,000	-252,450,000	-252,450,000	+17,550,000	---	---
Total, Black Lung, current request	693,437,000	651,452,000	651,452,000	663,452,000	-29,985,000	+12,000,000	+12,000,000
New advance related to biennial budget, FY 89	252,450,000	862,590,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	-2,450,000	-612,590,000	---
New advance related to biennial budget, FY 90.	---	220,050,000	---	---	---	-220,050,000	---
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME							
Federal benefit payments	9,875,770,000	11,210-000,000	11,108,000,000	11,108,000,000	+1,232,230,000	-102,000,000	---
Beneficiary services	8,200,000	12,474,000	12,474,000	12,474,000	+4,274,000	---	---
Research demonstration	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	---	---	---
Administration	979,693,000	1,080,184,000	1,080,184,000	1,080,184,000	+100,491,000	---	---
FY 1986 & 1987 shortfall, federal administrative costs	---	---	99,451,000	99,451,000	+99,451,000	+99,451,000	---
Subtotal, Supplemental Security Income, program.	10,863,938,000	12,302,933,000	12,300,384,000	12,300,384,000	+1,436,446,000	-2,549,000	---
Less funds advanced in prior year	-2,339,250,000	-2,765,000,000	-2,765,000,000	-2,765,000,000	-425,750,000	---	---
Total, SSI, current request	8,524,688,000	9,537,933,000	9,535,384,000	9,535,384,000	+1,010,696,000	-2,549,000	---
New advances biennial budget FY 89	2,765,000,000	12,102,224,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	+235,000,000	-9,102,224,000	---
New advances biennial budget FY 90	---	2,684,000,000	---	---	---	-2,684,000,000	---
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Trust Funds)	(3,871,562,000)	(3,805,121,000)	(3,680,921,000)	(3,680,921,000)	(-190,641,000)	(-124,200,000)	---
Working Capital Fund Costs, federal funds	23,987,000	---	---	---	-23,987,000	---	---
Total, Social Security Administration: Federal funds	12,391,200,000	26,256,838,000	13,542,134,000	13,554,134,000	+1,162,934,000	-12,702,704,000	+12,000,000

1/ Military credits now funded in Dept. of Defense.
2/ Includes legislative savings of $12,000,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Current year	9,373,750,000	10,294,683,000	10,292,134,000	10,304,134,000	+930,384,000	+9,451,000	+12,000,000
New advances biennial budget FY 89	3,017,450,000	13,058,105,000	3,250,000,000	3,250,000,000	+232,550,000	-9,808,105,000	---
New advances biennial budget FY 90	---	2,904,050,000	---	---	---	-2,904,050,000	---
Trust funds	(3,871,562,000)	(3,805,121,000)	(3,680,921,000)	(3,680,921,000)	(-190,641,000)	(-124,200,000)	---
FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION							
FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES 1/							
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	8,940,275,000	8,742,800,000	9,624,132,000	9,624,132,000	+683,857,000	+881,332,000	---
Payments to territories	13,368,000	13,368,000	13,368,000	13,368,000	---	---	---
Emergency assistance and repatriation	82,900,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	+17,100,000	---	---
State and local welfare administration	1,061,200,000	1,045,500,000	1,045,500,000	1,045,500,000	-15,700,000	---	---
Subtotal, Welfare payments	10,097,743,000	9,901,668,000	10,783,000,000	10,783,000,000	+685,257,000	+881,332,000	---
Child Support Enforcement:							
State and local administration	733,000,000	772,000,000	772,000,000	772,000,000	+39,000,000	---	---
Federal incentive payments	194,000,000	216,000,000	216,000,000	216,000,000	+22,000,000	---	---
Less federal share collections	-611,000,000	-646,000,000	-646,000,000	-646,000,000	-35,000,000	---	---
Subtotal, Child support	316,000,000	342,000,000	342,000,000	342,000,000	+26,000,000	---	---
Total, payments to states	10,413,743,000	10,243,668,000	11,125,000,000	11,125,000,000	+711,257,000	+881,332,000	---

Less funds advanced in previous years.........	-2,364,504,000	-2,480,615,000	-2,480,615,000	-2,480,615,000	-116,111,000	---	---
Total, Payments to States, current request....	8,049,239,000	7,763,053,000	8,644,385,000	8,644,385,000	+595,146,000	+881,332,000	---
New advance, biennial budget, FY 89.........	2,480,615,000	10,107,868,000	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	+19,385,000	-7,607,868,000	---
New advance, biennial budget, FY 90.........	---	2,673,942,000	---	---	---	-2,673,942,000	---
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE							
Energy Assistance Block Grant.........................	1,822,265,000	1,237,000,000	1,822,265,000	1,237,000,000	-585,265,000	---	-585,265,000
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE 2/ 3/							
Cash and medical assistance...........................	225,316,000	178,700,000	216,256,000	225,316,000	---	+46,616,000	+9,060,000
State administration..................................	33,797,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	33,797,000	---	+12,797,000	+12,797,000
Social services.......................................	68,617,000	45,529,000	45,529,000	68,617,000	---	+23,088,000	+23,088,000
Voluntary agency program..............................	3,828,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	5,828,000	+2,000,000	+3,828,000	-2,172,000
Preventive health.....................................	8,039,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	8,039,000	---	+1,939,000	+1,939,000
Targeted assistance...................................	---	---	24,000,000	48,000,000	+48,000,000	+48,000,000	+24,000,000
Total, Refugee Resettlement.....................	339,597,000	253,329,000	320,885,000	389,597,000	+50,000,000	+136,268,000	+68,712,000
WORK INCENTIVES							
Grants to States (new authorization pending) 4/.......	(128,892,000)	---	DEFER	(96,669,000)	(-32,223,000)	(+96,669,000)	(+96,669,000)

1/ Consolidates Assistance Payments and Child Support Enforcement appropriations.

2/ Special education payments transferred to Dept. of Education.

3/ State legalization payment of $1 billion is a permanent appropriation.

4/ Recommendation represents 9 months funding, through June 1988, at the fiscal 1987 level.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT							
Grants to States (General)	335,000,000	310,000,000	335,000,000	345,670,000	+10,670,000	+35,670,000	+10,670,000
Grants for services to the homeless	36,800,000	---	35,000,000	20,000,000	-16,800,000	+20,000,000	-15,000,000
Discretionary funds	29,736,000	---	32,700,000	34,830,000	+5,094,000	+34,830,000	+2,130,000
Community Partnerships	1,000,000	---	3,000,000	4,000,000	+3,000,000	+4,000,000	+1,000,000
Community Food and Nutrition	2,500,000	---	2,500,000	2,500,000	---	+2,500,000	---
Total, Community Services appropriation	405,036,000	310,000,000	408,200,000	407,000,000	+1,964,000	+97,000,000	-1,200,000
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION							
Federal Administration:							
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	32,954,000	---	---	32,954,000	---	+32,954,000	+32,954,000
Child Support	21,883,000	---	---	21,883,000	---	+21,883,000	+21,883,000
Energy Assistance	2,735,000	---	---	2,735,000	---	+2,735,000	+2,735,000
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	6,030,000	---	---	6,030,000	---	+6,030,000	+6,030,000
WIN	7,000,000	---	---	7,000,000	---	+7,000,000	+7,000,000
Community Services Block Grant	4,115,000	---	---	4,115,000	---	+4,115,000	+4,115,000
Working Capital Fund Costs	4,135,000	---	---	4,135,000	---	+4,135,000	+4,135,000
Interstate child support enforcement 1/	15,000,000	---	---	8,000,000	-7,000,000	+8,000,000	+8,000,000
Research	3,150,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	-400,000	---	---
Consolidated Request	---	73,046,000	73,046,000	---	---	-73,046,000	-73,046,000
Federal Retiree Cost Savings/other	---	---	-883,000	-5,983,000	-5,983,000	-5,983,000	-5,100,000

Total, Program Administration	97,002,000	75,796,000	74,913,000	83,619,000	-13,383,000	+7,823,000	+8,706,000
Total, Family Support Administration	13,193,754,000	22,420,983,000	13,770,648,000	13,261,601,000	+67,847,000	-9,159,387,000	-509,047,000
Current year	10,713,139,000	9,639,178,000	11,270,648,000	10,761,601,000	+48,462,000	+1,122,423,000	-509,047,000
Total, current year, authorized and unauthorized	10,842,031,000	9,639,178,000	11,270,648,000	10,858,270,000	+16,239,000	+1,219,092,000	-412,378,000
New advance, biennial budget, FY 89	2,480,615,000	10,107,868,000	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	+19,385,000	-7,607,868,000	---
New advance, biennial budget, FY 90	---	2,673,942,000	---	---	---	-2,673,942,000	---

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)	2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000	---	---	---

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Social Services Discretionary Programs	---	1,384,712,000	---	---	---	-1,384,712,000	---
(Unauthorized activities)	---	(825,130,000)	DEFER	---	---	(-825,130,000)	---
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:							
Head start	1,130,542,000	---	1,256,000,000	1,263,000,000	+132,458,000	+1,263,000,000	+7,000,000
Child abuse :							
State grants (unauthorized)	(12,000,000)	---	DEFER	(12,000,000)	---	(+12,000,000)	(+12,000,000)
Discretionary activities (unauthorized)	(13,898,000)	---	DEFER	(13,898,000)	---	(+13,898,000)	(+13,898,000)
Challenge grants	(5,000,000)	---	DEFER	(5,000,000)	---	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Subtotal, child abuse (unauthorized)	(30,898,000)	---	DEFER	(30,898,000)	---	(+30,898,000)	(+30,898,000)
Child development associate scholarships	1,000,000	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	+500,000	+1,500,000	---
Runaway youth	23,250,000	---	27,250,000	27,250,000	+4,000,000	+27,250,000	---
Dependent Care Planning and Development	5,000,000	---	10,000,000	7,500,000	+2,500,000	+7,500,000	-2,500,000
Family violence (unauthorized)	(8,500,000)	---	DEFER	(8,500,000)	---	(+8,500,000)	(+8,500,000)
Temporary childcare/crisis nurseries	---	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	---
Child welfare assistance	222,500,000	---	260,000,000	240,000,000	+17,500,000	+240,000,000	-20,000,000
Child welfare training	3,823,000	---	3,823,000	3,823,000	---	+3,823,000	---

1/ $3,000,000 reprogrammed to federal parent locator.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom-mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Adoption opportunities (unauthorized)............	(5,000,000)	---	DEFER	(5,000,000)	---	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Child welfare research..........................	11,340,000	---	11,340,000	11,340,000	---	+11,340,000	---
Subtotal, Children, Youth & Families...........	1,397,455,000	1,384,712,000	1,574,913,000	1,559,413,000	+161,958,000	+174,701,000	-15,500,000
(Unauthorized)................................	(44,398,000)	(825,130,000)	DEFER	(44,398,000)	---	(-780,732,000)	(+44,398,000)
Programs for the Aging: (unauthorized)							
Grants to States:							
Supportive Services and Centers...............	(270,000,000)	---	DEFER	(285,000,000)	(+15,000,000)	(+285,000,000)	(+285,000,000)
Nutrition:							
Congregate meals..........................	(349,400,000)	---	DEFER	(365,000,000)	(+15,600,000)	(+365,000,000)	(+365,000,000)
Home-delivered meals......................	(74,000,000)	---	DEFER	(79,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+79,000,000)	(+79,000,000)
Grants to Indians..............................	(7,500,000)	---	DEFER	(7,500,000)	---	(+7,500,000)	(+7,500,000)
Research, training, and special projects..........	(25,000,000)	---	DEFER	(25,000,000)	---	(+25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)
Federal Council on Aging........................	(200,000)	---	DEFER	(200,000)	---	(+200,000)	(+200,000)
Health Education................................	---	---	DEFER	(1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Subtotal, Aging programs, unauthorized..........	(726,100,000)	---	DEFER	(762,700,000)	(+36,600,000)	(+762,700,000)	(+762,700,000)
Developmental disabilities program: (unauthorized)							
State grants....................................	(56,500,000)	---	DEFER	(62,200,000)	(+5,700,000)	(+62,200,000)	(+62,200,000)
Protection and advocacy.........................	(15,500,000)	---	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(+4,500,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
Special projects................................	(2,500,000)	---	DEFER	(3,650,000)	(+1,150,000)	(+3,650,000)	(+3,650,000)
University affiliated facilities.................	(9,187,000)	---	DEFER	(13,900,000)	(+4,713,000)	(+13,900,000)	(+13,900,000)
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities (unauth)...	(83,687,000)	---	DEFER	(99,750,000)	(+16,063,000)	(+99,750,000)	(+99,750,000)

Native American Programs (unauthorized)...............	(28,989,000)	---	DEFER	(32,000,000)	(+3,011,000)	(+32,000,000)	(+32,000,000)
Program direction..................................	66,824,000	67,524,000	66,543,000	67,524,000	+700,000	--	+981,000
Total, Human Development Services...............	1,464,279,000	1,452,236,000	1,641,456,000	1,626,937,000	+162,658,000	+174,701,000	-14,519,000
(Unauthorized)................................	(883,174,000)	(825,130,000)	DEFER	(938,848,000)	(+55,674,000)	(+113,718,000)	(+938,848,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized..............	(2,347,453,000)	(2,277,366,000)	(1,641,456,000)	(2,565,785,000)	(+218,332,000)	(+288,419,000)	(+924,329,000)
FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES							
Entitlement activities: 1/							
Foster care.......................................	764,184,000	585,022,000	703,178,000	703,178,000	-61,006,000	+118,156,000	---
Adoption assistance...............................	97,947,000	97,018,000	108,000,000	108,000,000	+10,053,000	+10,982,000	---
Total, Family Social Services..................	862,131,000	682,040,000	811,178,000	811,178,000	-50,953,000	+129,138,000	---
Total, Asst. Sec. for Human Development.........	5,026,410,000	4,834,276,000	5,152,634,000	5,138,115,000	+111,705,000	+303,839,000	-14,519,000
Total, authorized and unauthorized.............	5,909,584,000	5,659,406,000	5,152,634,000	6,076,963,000	+167,379,000	+417,557,000	+924,329,000
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:							
Federal funds.....................................	45,874,000	67,135,000	66,359,000	70,859,000	+24,985,000	+3,724,000	+4,500,000
Trust funds.......................................	(27,500,000)	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)	(-20,500,000)	---	---
Total, Departmental management..................	73,374,000	74,135,000	73,359,000	77,859,000	+4,485,000	+3,724,000	+4,500,000
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:							
Federal funds.....................................	32,778,000	38,439,000	37,361,000	37,361,000	+4,583,000	-1,078,000	---
Trust funds.......................................	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	---	---	---
Total, Inspector General........................	72,778,000	78,439,000	77,361,000	77,361,000	+4,583,000	-1,078,000	---

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1/ Supplemental includes transfers of $43,583,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:							
Federal funds	16,306,000	17,395,000	17,070,000	17,070,000	+764,000	-325,000	---
Trust funds	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	---	---	---
Total, Civil Rights	20,306,000	21,395,000	21,070,000	21,070,000	+764,000	-325,000	---
POLICY RESEARCH	8,287,000	5,090,000	5,090,000	5,090,000	-3,197,000	---	---
Total, Departmental management:							
Federal funds	103,245,000	128,059,000	125,880,000	130,380,000	+27,135,000	+2,321,000	+4,500,000
Trust funds	(71,500,000)	(51,000,000)	(51,000,000)	(51,000,000)	(-20,500,000)	---	---
Total, Department of Health and Human Services:							
Federal Funds (all years)	87,310,697,000	177,924,147,000	99,188,886,000	98,035,985,000	+10,725,288,000	-79,888,162,000	-1,152,901,000
Current year	(74,712,632,000)	(79,379,832,000)	(85,438,886,000)	(84,285,985,000)	(+9,573,353,000)	(+4,906,153,000)	(-1,152,901,000)
New advances biennial budget FY 89	(12,598,065,000)	(84,466,323,000)	(13,750,000,000)	(13,750,000,000)	(+1,151,935,000)	(-70,716,323,000)	---
New advances biennial budget FY 90	---	(14,077,992,000)	---	---	---	(-14,077,992,000)	---
(Unauthorized)	(2,485,033,000)	(2,010,857,000)	DEFER	(2,583,656,000)	(+98,623,000)	(+572,799,000)	(+2,583,656,000)
Trust funds	(5,166,595,000)	(5,168,701,000)	(5,153,499,000)	(5,143,749,000)	(-22,846,000)	(-24,952,000)	(-9,750,000)
(Unauthorized)	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	DEFER	(3,050,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+3,050,000)

TITLE III--DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED 1/

Grants for the Disadvantaged (Chapter 1):							
Grants to local educational agencies	3,453,500,000	3,636,853,000	4,075,000,000	3,953,500,000	+500,000,000	+316,647,000	-121,500,000
State agency programs:							
Migrants	264,524,000	264,524,000	278,000,000	285,000,000	+20,476,000	+20,476,000	+7,000,000
Handicapped	150,170,000	150,170,000	158,000,000	158,000,000	+7,830,000	+7,830,000	---
Neglected and delinquent	32,616,000	32,616,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	+1,384,000	+1,384,000	---
State administration	37,107,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	+2,893,000	---	---
Evaluation and technical assistance	6,246,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	7,500,000	+1,254,000	-12,500,000	-2,500,000
Total, Chapter 1	3,944,163,000	4,144,163,000	4,595,000,000	4,478,000,000	+533,837,000	+333,837,000	-117,000,000
Migrant education:							
High school equivalency program	6,300,000	---	6,600,000	6,600,000	+300,000	+6,600,000	---
College assistance migrant program	1,200,000	---	1,400,000	1,400,000	+200,000	+1,400,000	---
Total, Compensatory Education programs	3,951,663,000	4,144,163,000	4,603,000,000	4,486,000,000	+534,337,000	+341,837,000	-117,000,000

IMPACT AID

Maintenance and operations:							
Payments for 'a' children	533,000,000	533,000,000	568,000,000	550,000,000	+17,000,000	+17,000,000	-18,000,000
Payments for 'b' children	130,000,000	---	145,000,000	117,000,000	-13,000,000	+117,000,000	-28,000,000
Special provisions (Section 2)	22,000,000	10,000,000	22,000,000	10,000,000	-12,000,000	---	-12,000,000
Subtotal	685,000,000	543,000,000	735,000,000	677,000,000	-8,000,000	+134,000,000	-58,000,000
Disaster assistance	10,000,000	---	---	---	-10,000,000	---	---
Construction	22,500,000	5,000,000	22,500,000	24,000,000	+1,500,000	+19,000,000	+1,500,000
Total	717,500,000	548,000,000	757,500,000	701,000,000	16,500,000	+153,000,000	-56,500,000

1/ President's request proposed for later transmittal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
SPECIAL PROGRAMS							
Improving School Programs (Chapter 2):							
STATE BLOCK GRANTS	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	---	---	---
Secretary's discretionary fund:							
Inexpensive book distribution (including RIF).	7,800,000	7,800,000	7,800,000	8,200,000	+400,000	+400,000	+400,000
Arts in education	3,337,000	3,337,000	3,337,000	3,587,000	+250,000	+250,000	+250,000
Alcohol and drug abuse education	3,000,000	---	---	---	-3,000,000	---	---
Law related education	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
National school volunteer program	---	---	---	400,000	+400,000	+400,000	+400,000
National Diffusion Network	10,700,000	---	10,700,000	10,700,000	---	+10,700,000	---
Discretionary activities	1,500,000	15,200,000	4,500,000	3,250,000	+1,750,000	-11,950,000	-1,250,000
Subtotal, Secretary's discretionary fund	29,337,000	29,337,000	29,337,000	30,137,000	+800,000	+800,000	+800,000
Total, Chapter 2	529,337,000	529,337,000	529,337,000	530,137,000	+800,000	+800,000	+800,000
Drug free schools and communities:							
State grants	161,046,000	82,800,000	161,000,000	207,000,000	+45,954,000	+124,200,000	+46,000,000
National programs	38,954,000	17,200,000	39,000,000	43,000,000	+4,046,000	+25,800,000	+4,000,000
Other Special Programs:							
Teacher training and improvement:							
State grants	---	64,000,000	---	---	---	-64,000,000	---
National programs	---	16,000,000	---	---	---	-16,000,000	---
Christa McAuliffe fellowships	2,000,000	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	---	+2,000,000	---

Science and mathematics education..................	80,000,000	---	55,000,000	150,000,000	+70,000,000	+150,000,000	+95,000,000
Training and advisory services (Civil Rights IVA).	24,000,000	---	25,000,000	24,000,000	---	+24,000,000	-1,000,000
Follow through.....................................	7,176,000	---	7,800,000	7,100,000	-76,000	+7,100,000	-700,000
Academic Institute for Minority Scholars (unauthorized).....................................	---	---	DEFER	(700,000)	(+700,000)	(+700,000)	(+700,000)
Territorial teacher training assistance...........	2,000,000	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	---	+2,000,000	---
General assistance for the Virgin Islands.........	5,000,000	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	---	+5,000,000	---
Ellender fellowships...............................	1,700,000	---	2,000,000	2,500,000	+800,000	+2,500,000	+500,000
Women's educational equity.........................	3,500,000	---	3,500,000	3,500,000	---	+3,500,000	---
Magnet schools.....................................	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	---	---	---
LEAD...	7,177,000	---	7,177,000	10,000,000	+2,823,000	+10,000,000	+2,823,000
Chicago litigation settlement (non-add)...........	(83,000,000)	---	---	(16,600,000)	(-66,400,000)	(+16,600,000)	(+16,600,000)
Dropout prevention (S.1420)(H.R.5) (unauthorized).	---	---	DEFER	(25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)
Aid to the homeless................................	4,600,000	---	7,500,000	3,750,000	-850,000	+3,750,000	-3,750,000
Workplace literacy (S.1420)(H.R.3) (unauthorized).	---	---	DEFER	(10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
Star Schools (S.1420)(H.R.3)(unauthorized)........	---	---	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
Total, Special programs 1/.........................	941,490,000	784,337,000	921,314,000	1,064,987,000	+123,497,000	+280,650,000	+143,673,000
(Unauthorized).....................................	---	---	DEFER	(55,700,000)	(+55,700,000)	(+55,700,000)	(+55,700,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized.................	(941,490,000)	(784,337,000)	(921,314,000)	(1,120,687,000)	(+179,197,000)	(+336,350,000)	(+199,373,000)
BILINGUAL EDUCATION							
Bilingual programs.................................	99,161,000	99,161,000	105,701,250	105,701,250	+6,540,250	+6,540,250	---
Training grants....................................	33,564,000	33,564,000	37,023,750	37,023,750	+3,459,750	+3,459,750	---
Support services...................................	10,370,000	10,370,000	10,370,000	10,370,000	---	---	---
Emergency immigrant education 3/..................	30,000,000	---	30,000,000	30,000,000	---	+30,000,000	---
Refugee Education grants 2/ 3/....................	15,886,000	---	15,886,000	15,886,000	---	+15,886,000	---
Total..	188,981,000	143,095,000	198,981,000	198,981,000	+10,000,000	+55,886,000	---

1/ FY 1988 request includes $609,337,000 proposed for later transmittal.

2/ Transferred from Dept. of Health and Human Services in FY 1987.

3/ Requested as separate account.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): 1987 appropriation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): Budget estimate (7)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −): House allowance (8)
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED							
Education for the handicapped:							
State assistance:							
State grant program	1,338,000,000	1,259,381,000	1,490,000,000	1,500,886,000	+162,886,000	+241,505,000	+10,886,000
Preschool incentive grants	180,000,000	85,500,000	189,000,000	216,000,000	+36,000,000	+130,500,000	+27,000,000
Early intervention initiative	50,000,000	---	52,000,000	75,000,000	+25,000,000	+75,000,000	+23,000,000
Special purpose funds:							
Deaf-blind centers	15,000,000	9,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	---	+6,000,000	-1,000,000
Severely handicapped projects	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	+300,000	+300,000	---
Early childhood education	24,470,000	17,600,000	25,700,000	24,470,000	---	+6,870,000	-1,230,000
Educational technology and materials	4,696,000	4,696,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+304,000	+304,000	---
Secondary and transitional services	7,300,000	7,300,000	7,700,000	7,700,000	+400,000	+400,000	---
Postsecondary programs	5,900,000	5,900,000	6,200,000	6,100,000	+200,000	+200,000	-100,000
Innovation and development	18,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	18,000,000	---	---	-1,000,000
Media services and captioned films	13,804,000	13,804,000	14,500,000	13,804,000	---	--	-696,000
Regional resource centers	6,700,000	6,700,000	7,000,000	6,700,000	---	---	-300,000
Recruitment and information	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,200,000	---	---	-100,000
Special education personnel development	67,730,000	50,000,000	71,000,000	67,730,000	---	+17,730,000	-3,270,000
Special studies	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	---	--	---
Total, Education for the handicapped	1,741,900,000	1,488,181,000	1,913,800,000	1,766,990,000	+225,090,000	+478,809,000	+53,190,000

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

Rehabilitation services:							
Basic State grants	1,281,000,000	1,228,142,000	1,350,000,000	1,409,000,000	+128,000,000	+180,858,000	+59,000,000
Supported Employment grants	24,190,000	---	25,400,000	26,470,000	+2,280,000	+26,470,000	+1,070,000
Service projects:							
Special demonstration programs	24,860,000	27,400,000	26,785,000	26,110,000	+1,250,000	-1,290,000	-675,000
Transitional funding	450,000	---	475,000	475,000	+25,000	+475,000	---
Recreational programs	2,330,000	---	2,470,000	2,330,000	---	+2,330,000	-140,000
Migratory workers	1,058,000	1,058,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	+42,000	+42,000	---
American Indians	1,500,000	---	---	---	-1,500,000	---	---
Projects with industry	16,070,000	16,070,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	+930,000	+930,000	---
Subtotal, Service projects	46,268,000	44,528,000	47,830,000	47,015,000	+747,000	+2,487,000	-815,000
Helen Keller Center	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	+200,000	+200,000	---
Client assistance	7,100,000	7,100,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	+400,000	+400,000	---
Independent living:							
Comprehensive services	11,830,000	11,830,000	12,310,000	12,310,000	+480,000	+480,000	---
Centers	24,320,000	24,320,000	25,500,000	25,500,000	+1,180,000	+1,180,000	---
Services for older blind	5,290,000	5,290,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	+310,000	+310,000	---
Subtotal, Independent living	41,440,000	41,440,000	43,410,000	43,410,000	+1,970,000	+1,970,000	---
Training	29,550,000	25,838,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	+450,000	+4,162,000	---
Subtotal	1,434,148,000	1,351,648,000	1,508,940,000	1,568,195,000	+134,047,000	+216,547,000	+59,255,000
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation	48,500,000	48,500,000	52,000,000	50,200,000	+1,700,000	+1,700,000	-1,800,000
Evaluation	2,110,000	975,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-1,110,000	+25,000	---
Total	1,484,758,000	1,401,123,000	1,561,940,000	1,619,395,000	+134,637,000	+218,272,000	+57,455,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1987 appropriation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) Budget estimate (7)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) House allowance (8)
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION							
Vocational education:							
Basic grants	815,000,000	---	835,000,000	845,000,000	+30,000,000	+845,000,000	+10,000,000
National research & data programs	11,000,000	---	13,000,000	22,050,000	+11,050,000	+22,050,000	+9,050,000
Consumer and homemaking education	31,633,000	---	33,500,000	35,000,000	+3,367,000	+35,000,000	+1,500,000
Business partnerships in high technology	---	---	---	20,000,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000
State advisory councils	7,500,000	---	7,900,000	8,500,000	+1,000,000	+8,500,000	+600,000
Community based organizations	6,000,000	---	6,300,000	8,000,000	+2,000,000	+8,000,000	+1,700,000
Bilingual Vocational training	3,686,000	---	3,900,000	3,900,000	+214,000	+3,900,000	---
Subtotal, Vocational education	874,819,000	---	899,600,000	942,450,000	+67,631,000	+942,450,000	+42,850,000
Adult education	112,881,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	+17,119,000	---	---
Total	987,700,000	130,000,000	1,029,600,000	1,072,450,000	+84,750,000	+942,450,000	+42,850,000
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE							
Pell Grants:							
Current year	3,862,000,000	2,710,000,000	4,450,000,000	4,500,000,000	+638,000,000	+1,790,000,000	+50,000,000
Prior Year shortfall	325,000,000	---	---	---	-325,000,000	---	---
Supplemental grants	412,500,000	---	425,000,000	428,175,000	+15,675,000	+428,175,000	+3,175,000
Work-study	592,500,000	---	625,000,000	614,423,000	+21,923,000	+614,423,000	-10,577,000

Perkins' direct loans:							
Capital	188,000,000	---	200,000,000	188,000,000	---	+188,000,000	-12,000,000
Cancellations	22,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	+4,000,000	---	---
Income contingent loans (proposed legislation)	5,000,000	600,000,000	---	5,000,000	---	-595,000,000	+5,000,000
State student incentive grants	76,000,000	---	80,000,000	76,000,000	---	+76,000,000	-4,000,000
Total, Student Financial Assistance 3/	5,483,000,000	3,336,000,000	5,806,000,000	5,837,598,000	+354,598,000	+2,501,598,000	+31,598,000
GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS							
Guaranteed student loan program 4/	2,717,000,000	1,176,574,000	2,425,000,000	2,935,600,000	+218,600,000	+1,759,026,000	+510,600,000
HIGHER EDUCATION							
Program development:							
Institutional development	147,208,000	50,741,000	180,000,000	138,300,000	-8,908,000	+87,559,000	-41,700,000
Minority institutions science improvement	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	+500,000	+500,000	---
International education and foreign language studies:							
Domestic programs	26,550,000	---	26,550,000	26,550,000	---	+26,550,000	---
Special projects	1,000,000	---	---	---	-1,000,000	---	---
Overseas programs	5,500,000	---	5,500,000	5,500,000	---	+5,500,000	---
Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Education	12,163,000	7,500,000	12,163,000	12,163,000	---	+4,663,000	---
Innovative community projects	1,537,000	---	1,537,000	1,537,000	---	+1,537,000	---
Cooperative education	14,400,000	---	14,400,000	14,400,000	---	+14,400,000	---
Subtotal, Program development	213,358,000	63,241,000	245,650,000	203,950,000	-9,408,000	+140,709,000	-41,700,000

3/ FY 1988 request reflects $2,797,000,000 of legislative savings.

4/ FY 1988 request reflects $1,333,809,000 of legislative savings and $287 million from FY 88 supplemental language not transmitted in the budget

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -): 1987 appropriation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -): Budget estimate (7)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -): House allowance (8)
Special programs for the disadvantaged	176,370,000	82,370,000	215,000,000	210,000,000	+33,630,000	+127,630,000	-5,000,000
Veterans' education outreach	3,000,000	---	3,000,000	3,000,000	---	+3,000,000	---
Subtotal	179,370,000	82,370,000	218,000,000	213,000,000	+33,630,000	+130,630,000	-5,000,000
Academic facilities and projects:							
Interest subsidy grants	23,000,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	-500,000	---	---
Special higher education projects	18,000,000	---	12,550,000	16,850,000	-1,150,000	+16,850,000	+4,300,000
Construction grants	---	---	7,000,000	---	---	---	-7,000,000
Subtotal, Academic facilities and projects	41,000,000	22,500,000	42,050,000	39,350,000	-1,650,000	+16,850,000	-2,700,000
Graduate programs:							
Patricia Roberts Harris Fellows:							
Graduate/professional opportunity fellowships	11,750,000	---	15,000,000	16,970,000	+5,220,000	+16,970,000	+1,970,000
Public service fellowships	2,500,000	---	3,000,000	3,728,000	+1,228,000	+3,728,000	+728,000
Jacob Javits Fellowships	4,700,000	---	7,000,000	5,200,000	+500,000	+5,200,000	-1,800,000
Legal training for disadvantaged	1,500,000	---	2,000,000	1,500,000	---	+1,500,000	-500,000
Law school clinical experience	1,500,000	---	5,000,000	1,500,000	---	+1,500,000	-3,500,000
National need	---	---	12,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	-10,000,000
Minority	---	---	5,000,000	---	---	---	-5,000,000
Subtotal, Graduate programs	21,950,000	---	49,000,000	30,898,000	+8,948,000	+30,898,000	-18,102,000

Special grants:							
Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships program........	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	---	---	---
Assistance to Guam..............................	500,000	---	500,000	500,000	---	+500,000	---
Robert A. Taft Institute of Government...........	750,000	---	750,000	750,000	---	+750,000	---
Congressional Teacher Scholarships...............	15,500,000	---	15,500,000	15,500,000	---	+15,500,000	---
School & University Partnerships.................	---	---	5,000,000	---	---	---	-5,000,000
Subtotal, Special grants........................	24,750,000	8,000,000	29,750,000	24,750,000	---	+16,750,000	-5,000,000
Total, Higher education.........................	480,428,000	176,111,000	584,450,000	511,948,000	+31,520,000	+335,837,000	-72,502,000
HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE.......	19,205,000	---	---	---	-19,205,000	---	---
COLLEGE CONSTRUCTION LOAN INSURANCE..................	---	---	20,000,000	20,000,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000	---
COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS, LOAN LIMITATION (non-add)......	(60,000,000)	---	(90,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(-20,000,000)	(+40,000,000)	(-50,000,000)
EDUCATION RESEARCH AND STATISTICS							
Education research and statistics....................	---	70,231,000	73,801,000	69,231,000	+69,231,000	-1,000,000	-4,570,000
National Institute of Education......................	54,831,000	---	---	---	-54,831,000	---	---
Center for Education Statistics......................	8,747,000	---	---	---	-8,747,000	---	---
Total..	63,578,000	70,231,000	73,801,000	69,231,000	+5,653,000	-1,000,000	-4,570,000
LIBRARIES							
Public libraries:							
Services..	80,000,000	---	85,000,000	80,000,000	---	+80,000,000	-5,000,000
Interlibrary cooperation........................	18,000,000	---	20,000,000	19,000,000	+1,000,000	+19,000,000	-1,000,000
Training and demonstrations........................	1,000,000	---	1,000,000	500,000	-500,000	+500,000	-500,000
Research libraries..................................	6,000,000	---	6,000,000	6,000,000	---	+6,000,000	---
Construction..	22,500,000	---	22,500,000	23,600,000	+1,100,000	+23,600,000	+1,100,000
Literacy Initiative.................................	5,000,000	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	---	+5,000,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom-mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Technology cooperation	---	---	5,000,000	2,500,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000	-2,500,000
Total	132,500,000	---	144,500,000	136,600,000	+4,100,000	+136,600,000	-7,900,000
PAYMENTS TO SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS							
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND	5,500,000	5,510,000	5,510,000	5,500,000	---	-10,000	-10,000
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF	32,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	+1,000,000	---	---
GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY	62,000,000	63,000,000	65,925,000	64,000,000	+2,000,000	+1,000,000	-1,925,000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY	168,230,000	168,230,000	179,865,000	174,230,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000	-5,635,000
Endowment contribution (unauthorized)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	DEFER	---	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	---
Total, Payments to Special Institutions	267,730,000	269,740,000	284,300,000	276,730,000	+9,000,000	+6,990,000	-7,570,000
(Unauthorized)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	DEFER	---	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	---
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(269,730,000)	(271,740,000)	(284,300,000)	(276,730,000)	(+7,000,000)	(+4,990,000)	(-7,570,000)
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES	234,692,000	254,404,000	251,753,000	251,753,000	+17,061,000	-2,651,000	---
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES	43,000,000	42,975,000	42,333,000	42,333,000	-667,000	-642,000	---
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES	16,378,000	18,621,000	18,341,000	18,341,000	+1,963,000	-280,000	---
Total, Departmental management	294,070,000	316,000,000	312,427,000	312,427,000	+18,357,000	-3,573,000	- -

Total, Department of Education:							
Federal funds..................................	19,471,503,000	13,983,555,000	20,636,613,000	21,209,937,000	+1,738,434,000	+7,226,382,000	+573,324,000
(Unauthorized).................................	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	DEFER	(55,700,000)	(+53,700,000)	(+53,700,000)	(+55,700,000)
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES							
Action (Domestic Programs):							
Volunteers in Service to America:							
VISTA operations..............................	19,000,000	20,710,000	20,710,000	20,710,000	+1,710,000	---	---
VISTA Literacy Corps..........................	2,000,000	---	---	3,000,000	+1,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Service learning..............................	1,368,000	1,368,000	1,368,000	1,368,000	---	---	---
Subtotal..................................	22,368,000	22,078,000	22,078,000	25,078,000	+2,710,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Citizen Participation and Volunteer Demonstration Programs.....................................	4,601,000	1,801,000	1,801,000	2,801,000	-1,800,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Older Americans Volunteer Programs:							
Foster Grandparents Program..................	56,100,000	56,100,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	+3,900,000	+3,900,000	---
Senior Companion Program.....................	18,086,000	18,086,000	20,000,000	28,300,000	+10,214,000	+10,214,000	+8,300,000
Retired Senior Volunteer Program..............	29,620,000	29,620,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	+2,380,000	+2,380,000	---
Subtotal, Older Volunteers..................	103,806,000	103,806,000	112,000,000	120,300,000	+16,494,000	+16,494,000	+8,300,000
Program Support................................	25,512,000	25,312,000	26,312,000	25,312,000	-200,000	---	-1,000,000
Total, Action..................................	156,287,000	152,997,000	162,191,000	173,491,000	+17,204,000	+20,494,000	+11,300,000
Commission on Education of the Deaf..................	750,000	---	---	---	-750,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 1987 appropriation (6)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) Budget estimate (7)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) House allowance (8)
Corporation for Public Broadcasting: 1/							
FY 1989..	228,000,000	---	---	---	-228,000,000	---	---
FY 1990 (current request) 2/....................	---	132,000,000	238,000,000	248,000,000	+248,000,000	+116,000,000	+10,000,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service............	23,892,000	24,920,000	25,601,000	25,601,000	+1,709,000	+681,000	---
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission......	3,785,000	4,139,000	4,080,000	4,080,000	+295,000	-59,000	---
National Center for the Study of Afro-American History and Culture 3/............................	139,000	---	---	---	-139,000	---	---
National Commission on Infant Mortality...............	700,000	---	---	---	-700,000	---	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science..	683,000	791,000	750,000	791,000	+108,000	---	+41,000
National Council on the Handicapped..................	860,000	932,000	932,000	932,000	+72,000	---	---
National Labor Relations Board.......................	132,247,000	141,580,000	139,019,000	139,019,000	+6,772,000	-2,561,000	---
National Mediation Board.............................	6,505,000	4,873,000	7,316,000	7,316,000	+811,000	+2,443,000	---
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission......	5,750,000	6,232,000	6,147,000	6,147,000	+397,000	-85,000	---
Physician Payment Review Commission (trust funds).....	(1,000,000)	(3,209,000)	(3,130,000)	(3,130,000)	(+2,130,000)	(-79,000)	---
Prospective Payment Assessment Commission (trust funds)..	(3,421,000)	(3,798,000)	(3,752,000)	(3,752,000)	(+331,000)	(-46,000)	---
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Dual benefits payments account...................	380,000,000	276,000,000	368,000,000	368,000,000	-12,000,000	+92,000,000	---
Federal payment to the Railroad Retirement Account	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	---	---	---
New advance related to biennial budget, FY 89...	---	3,100,000	---	---	---	-3,100,000	---
(Limitation on administration, retirement)........	(58,520,000)	(55,389,000)	(60,434,000)	(60,434,000)	(+1,914,000)	(+5,045,000)	---
(Limitation on administration, unemployment) (non-add).......................................	(15,156,000)	---	(14,445,000)	(14,445,000)	(-711,000)	(+14,445,000)	---
(Limitation on administration, review activity)...	(1,289,000)	(3,800,000)	(2,310,000)	(2,310,000)	(+1,021,000)	(-1,490,000)	---

Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (trust fund limitation):							
Operation and maintenance	35,154,000	37,080,000	36,647,000	38,303,000	+3,149,000	+1,223,000	+1,656,000
Capital outlay	15,109,000	---	---	16,132,000	+1,023,000	+16,132,000	+16,132,000
United States Institute of Peace	625,000	3,310,000	---	5,000,000	+4,375,000	+1,690,000	+5,000,000
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Total, title IV, Related Agencies:							
Federal Funds (all years)	993,586,000	791,054,000	991,783,000	1,035,912,000	+42,326,000	+244,858,000	+44,129,000
Appropriations, 1988	(765,586,000)	(655,954,000)	(753,783,000)	(787,912,000)	(+22,326,000)	(+131,958,000)	(+34,129,000)
Appropriations, 1989	(228,000,000)	(3,100,000)	---	---	(-228,000,000)	(-3,100,000)	---
Appropriations, 1990	---	(132,000,000)	(238,000,000)	(248,000,000)	(+248,000,000)	(+116,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
Trust funds	(64,230,000)	(64,196,000)	(69,626,000)	(69,626,000)	(+5,396,000)	(+3,430,000)	---
SUMMARY							
Title I - Department of Labor:							
Federal Funds	5,163,204,000	5,475,022,000	5,939,806,000	5,828,737,000	+665,533,000	+353,715,000	-131,069,000
(Unauthorized)	(536,000,000)	(326,000,000)	DEFER	(646,000,000)	(+110,000,000)	(+320,000,000)	(+646,000,000)
Trust Funds	(2,672,664,000)	(2,612,893,000)	(2,818,966,000)	(2,751,196,000)	(+78,532,000)	(+138,303,000)	(-67,770,000)
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:							
Federal Funds (all years)	87,310,697,000	177,924,147,000	99,188,886,000	98,035,985,000	+10,725,288,000	-79,888,162,000	-1,152,901,000
Current year	(74,712,632,000)	(79,379,832,000)	(85,438,886,000)	(84,285,985,000)	(+9,573,353,000)	(+4,906,153,000)	(-1,152,901,000)
1989 advance	(12,598,065,000)	(84,466,323,000)	(13,750,000,000)	(13,750,000,000)	(+1,151,935,000)	(-70,716,323,000)	---
1990 advance	---	(14,077,992,000)	---	---	---	(-14,077,992,000)	---
(Unauthorized)	(2,485,033,000)	(2,010,857,000)	DEFER	(2,583,656,000)	(+98,623,000)	(+572,799,000)	(+2,583,656,000)
Trust Funds	(5,166,595,000)	(5,168,701,000)	(5,153,199,000)	(5,143,749,000)	(-22,846,000)	(-24,952,000)	(-9,750,000)
(Unauthorized)	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	DEFER	(3,050,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+3,050,000)

1/ FY 1987 approp. adv. in FY85 is $200 million.
FY 1988 approp. adv. in FY86 is $214 million.
FY 1989 approp. adv. in FY87 is $228 million.

2/ FY 1990 proposed to be derived by transfer from FY 1988 and FY 1989 funds.

3/ FY 87 amount reappropriation of unexpended balances.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1987 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1987 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Title III - Department of Education:							
Federal Funds	19,471,503,000	13,983,555,000	20,636,613,000	21,209,937,000	+1,738,434,000	+7,226,382,000	+573,324,000
(Unauthorized)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	DEFER	(55,700,000)	(+53,700,000)	(+53,700,000)	(+55,700,000)
Title IV - Related Agencies:							
Federal Funds (all years)	993,586,000	791,054,000	991,783,000	1,035,912,000	+42,326,000	+244,858,000	+44,129,000
Current year	(765,586,000)	(655,954,000)	(753,783,000)	(787,912,000)	(+22,326,000)	(+131,958,000)	(+34,129,000)
1989 advance	(228,000,000)	(3,100,000)	---	---	(-228,000,000)	(-3,100,000)	---
1990 advance	---	(132,000,000)	(238,000,000)	(248,000,000)	(+248,000,000)	(+116,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
Trust Funds	(64,230,000)	(66,196,000)	(69,626,000)	(69,626,000)	(+5,396,000)	(+3,430,000)	---
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Total, all titles:							
Federal Funds (all years)	112,938,990,000	198,173,778,000	126,777,088,000	126,110,571,000	+13,171,581,000	-72,063,207,000	-666,517,000
Current year	(100,112,925,000)	(99,494,363,000)	(112,789,088,000)	(112,112,571,000)	(+11,999,646,000)	(+12,618,208,000)	(-676,517,000)
1989 advance	(12,826,065,000)	(84,469,423,000)	(13,750,000,000)	(13,750,000,000)	(+923,935,000)	(-70,719,423,000)	---
1990 advance	---	(14,209,992,000)	(238,000,000)	(248,000,000)	(+248,000,000)	(-13,961,992,000)	(+10,000,000)
(Unauthorized)	(3,023,033,000)	(2,338,857,000)	DEFER	(3,285,356,000)	(+262,323,000)	(+946,499,000)	(+3,285,356,000)
Trust Funds	7,903,489,000	7,847,790,000	8,042,091,000	7,964,571,000	+61,082,000	+116,781,000	-77,520,000
(Unauthorized)	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	DEFER	(3,050,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+3,050,000)